





WITHDRAWN



GLASGOW UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS

III

MEMORIES OF
THE OLD COLLEGE OF GLASGOW

PUBLISHED BY
JACKSON, WYLIE & CO., GLASGOW
Publishers to the University

LONDON: SIMPKIN, HAMILTON AND CO. LD.

Cambridge - - *Bowes and Bowes*
Oxford - - - *Basil Blackwell, Ltd.*
Edinburgh - - *Douglas and Foulis*
New York - - *The Macmillan Co.*
Toronto - - - *The Macmillan Co. of Canada*
Sydney - - - *Angus and Robertson*

MCMXXVII



A GLASGOW STUDENT.

About the year 1844.

MEMORIES OF THE OLD COLLEGE OF GLASGOW

*Some Chapters in the History
of the University*

BY

DAVID MURRAY

M.A., LL.D.

GLASGOW

JACKSON, WYLIE AND CO

PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY

1927

4146.5

LF
1081
M8



PREFACE

As every trace of the College of Glasgow which stood upon the east side of High Street has disappeared and the site it occupied has been altered beyond recognition, a representation was made some time ago to the University Court that they might have a model prepared, so that those interested in the history of the University should be able to judge of the appearance of the Old College and to understand its arrangements. The Court sympathised with the suggestion and were desirous to give effect to it, but after consideration they were of opinion that, as there were no measured drawings of the old buildings, it would not be practicable to prepare a model, and that a collection of drawings and photographs with appropriate descriptions would provide the information desired. I was asked to undertake the work and to this I agreed.

I have been a member of the University for seventy years ; as a student and member of the General Council during the last thirteen years of its occupation of the Old College, and as a member of the General Council and of the University Court since the removal of its home to Gilmorehill. I became a student under the old system and graduated under the new ; I took part in the last two rectorial elections under the old and in the first two under the new system, and saw the new Senate, the General Council and the University Court come into being.

During this period I have been closely associated with the life of the University and have taken much interest in its history. In 1864 I read a paper " The University and College of Glasgow " to a Society in Glasgow, and in 1866 a second paper " College Life at

Glasgow in the olden time " to another Society. The former was printed in two parts in *The Old College*, the University Album for 1869. In 1890 I contributed a chapter on the University to *Scottish National Memorials*, and in 1915 I submitted a paper to the Glasgow Bibliographical Society, " Some Glasgow Theses with an account of the course and method of instruction in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

The request for a description of the appearance and arrangement of the buildings of the Old College determined the plan of the book. The site is first dealt with, then the building of the fifteenth, and next that of the seventeenth century. Beginning at High Street on the west and proceeding eastwards each building and court is taken in turn. After these come separate sections: the Museum, the Library, the Physic or Botanic Garden, the Chemical Laboratory, the Observatory and lastly the College Grounds. At the same time some account has been given of the occupation of the various buildings in my own time and to some extent in former days, of the history, organization and work of the University, with notices of those who ruled and those who taught, Rectors, Principals, Regents and Professors, of the life of the students, of their games and amusements.

The University quitted the site which it had occupied for over four centuries with sorrow and regret, but at Gilmorehill it found a new home fashioned after the pattern of the old, which while grander and more spacious bore in many ways a marked resemblance to that which it had left. The spirit which had dwelt in the Old College and had given it life and character passed to the new home, and with larger opportunities has quickened that life and has wrought a great expansion of the University. The changes which have taken place in my day have been great, and further changes will come with the requirements of the time. It was long ago said that " within the citie of Glasgow ane College and Universitie was devisit to be hade quhairin the youthe mycht be brocht vp in letres and knowlege, the commoune welth servit and vertew inccressit." These pages give a glimpse of how these ends were furthered in the

old building and under the old University system. It will be for another pen to tell of the life and progress of the University in its present home.

My warmest thanks are due to Principal Sir Donald MacAlister for the interest he has taken in the work and for many valuable suggestions made during its progress. I am indebted to Sir Hector Cameron, the Dean of Faculties, for the account of Professor Easton as a lecturer and for other information regarding the Faculty of Medicine. Emeritus Professor John Millar Thomson, of London, who was born within the walls of the Old College and spent his early years in its courts, has given me much assistance in describing the buildings and the life of the College as he knew them. My friend Mr. J. B. Douglas has been good enough to read the whole of the proof sheets and to verify many of the quotations. Mr. Cunningham, the University Librarian, has helped me in many ways. To my daughter Sylvia I owe the Index.

DAVID MURRAY.

13 FITZROY PLACE,
GLASGOW, 27th September, 1927.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL ASPECT - - - - -	I
THE HIGH STREET - - - - -	3
THE COLLEGE - - - - -	5
THE SITE - - - - -	7
THE MEDIAEVAL UNIVERSITY - - - - -	8
ENDOWMENT - - - - -	10
THE FIRST BUILDING - - - - -	14
NOVA ERECTIO - - - - -	17
RESIDENCE AND REGENTING - - - - -	19
SOME NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN ITS EARLY YEARS	22
THE SECOND BUILDING - - - - -	27
OLD GLASGOW - - - - -	37
THE OCCUPATION OF THE BUILDINGS - - - - -	47
THE HIGH STREET FRONT - - - - -	49
THE PORTER'S LODGE OR JANITOR'S HOUSE - - - - -	52
THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL	54
THE TOWER OR STEEPLE - - - - -	55
THE CLOCK - - - - -	58
THE BELLS IN THE TOWER - - - - -	58
THE FRONT OR OUTER QUADRANGLE - - - - -	60
THE FACULTY OR FORE HALL - - - - -	61
THE COLLEGE OR FACULTY AND THE SENATE - - - - -	63
THE DIVINITY HALL - - - - -	69
THE DIVINITY HALL LIBRARY - - - - -	72

	PAGE
OTHER ARRANGEMENTS OF THE OUTER QUADRANGLE - - -	73
THE HEBREW CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	74
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY - - - - -	75
A. K. H. B. - - - - -	77
THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY - - -	77
ELOCUTION - - - - -	78
THE BLACKSTONE - - - - -	79
THE " COAL-HOLE " - - - - -	92
INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OUTER QUADRANGLE - - -	94
THE INNER QUADRANGLE - - - - -	97
THE ATTICS AND TOWER CHAMBERS - - - - -	97
INSCRIPTIONS IN THE INNER QUADRANGLE - - -	100
MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	103
ENGLISH LITERATURE - - - - -	107
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	107
EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY - - - - -	110
LORD KELVIN - - - - -	119
THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY - - - - -	131
DONALD M'FARLANE - - - - -	140
THE ENGINEERING CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	141
SOME EARLIER OCCUPANTS - - - - -	144
NATURAL HISTORY - - - - -	145
JOHN YOUNG, LL.D., F.G.S. - - - - -	149
THE LOGIC CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	150
SURGERY CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	158
CLASS-ROOM OF INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE - - -	160
THE CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CHAMBERLAIN'S ROOM - - -	163
THE READING ROOM - - - - -	165
THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE - - - - -	167
MIDWIFERY - - - - -	167
BOTANY - - - - -	168
THE FIRST EAST BUILDING - - - - -	168
MEDICINE AND ANATOMY - - - - -	170
CHEMISTRY - - - - -	181

CONTENTS

xi

	PAGE
THE HAMILTON BUILDING - - - - -	192
THE MATHEMATICAL CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	195
THE GREEK CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	197
JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART - - - - -	206
HUMANITY - - - - -	208
THE LAW CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	212
CONVEYANCING - - - - -	234
MATERIA MEDICA - - - - -	236
FORENSIC MEDICINE - - - - -	238
THE WALTONIAN MEDICAL LECTURESHIP - - - - -	241
ANATOMY CLASS-ROOM - - - - -	243
THE PHYSIC GARDEN - - - - -	247
THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY - - - - -	254
COLLEGE STREET - - - - -	258
THE OBSERVATORY - - - - -	260
THE LIBRARY - - - - -	272
MATRICULATION - - - - -	273
CLASS ENROLMENT - - - - -	278
THE COMMON HALL IN THE HAMILTON BUILDING - - - - -	280
THE COMITIA - - - - -	282
ADMISSION OF THE PRINCIPAL - - - - -	283
PRINCIPAL MACFARLAN - - - - -	284
PRINCIPAL BARCLAY - - - - -	292
PROMULGATION OF THE <i>LEGES</i> - - - - -	298
JURISDICTION - - - - -	299
THE FIRST OF MAY - - - - -	300
PRIZE-GIVING - - - - -	302
COMMEMORATION - - - - -	303
THE GRADUATION CEREMONY - - - - -	306
THE STINT-MASTERS - - - - -	309
DAVID LIVINGSTONE - - - - -	312
SENATUS DECRETUM - - - - -	313
LORD BROUGHAM - - - - -	313

	PAGE
THE RECTOR - - - - -	316
THE ELECTION OF THE RECTOR - - - - -	325
PARTY ORGANISATION - - - - -	334
PARTY COLOURS - - - - -	335
MEETINGS - - - - -	337
LATER ELECTIONS - - - - -	338
THE GENERAL COUNCIL - - - - -	345
THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM - - - - -	347
THE PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE - - - - -	362
THE PROFESSORS' COURT - - - - -	368
WATER AND LIGHTING - - - - -	404
THE COLLEGE CHURCH - - - - -	407
THE COLLEGE GROUNDS - - - - -	414
GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS - - - - -	422
EARLY COLLEGE LIFE - - - - -	449
THE RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM - - - - -	451
THE STUDENT'S JOURNEY TO GLASGOW - - - - -	469
ACADEMIC DRESS - - - - -	473
DISCIPLINE - - - - -	479
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS - - - - -	503
STUDENTS' SOCIETIES - - - - -	505
STUDENTS' PERIODICALS - - - - -	523
STUDENT LIFE - - - - -	544
THE LAST OF THE OLD COLLEGE - - - - -	583
GILMOREHILL - - - - -	588
THE NEW HOME - - - - -	594
INDEX - - - - -	601

ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
A Glasgow Student - - - - -	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Bird's-Eye View of the Old College in High Street towards the end of the Seventeenth Century - - - - -	2
Old Tenement, foot of High Street, West Side - - - - -	4
Front View of the College, High Street, 1857 - - - - -	6
From M'Arthur's Map of Glasgow, 1778 - - - - -	8
The Old Grammar School, Seventeenth Century - - - - -	18
King Charles I.'s Subscription to the Second Building - - - - -	28
High Street Entrance - - - - -	32
The Lion and Unicorn Staircase to the Fore Hall in the Outer Quadrangle - - - - -	35
Glasgow in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century - - - - -	39
Old College, High Street - - - - -	40
The Duke's Lodging in the High Street as seen from the Back - - - - -	42
Wooden Houses, No. 28 Saltmarket - - - - -	43
North Side of the Drygate - - - - -	44
Silvercraigs Mansion - - - - -	45
Tenement at the foot of Stockwell, Nos. 128-140 - - - - -	46
Corner of Rottenrow and Taylor Street. From Etching by Sir D. Y. Cameron - - - - -	46
The Outer Quadrangle - - - - -	48
Plan showing College, College Grounds and adjoining Property, 1778 - - - - -	50
The Outer Quadrangle with the Lion and Unicorn Stair. From Water-colour Drawing by S. Fairbairn - - - - -	60
The Fore Hall - - - - -	62
Archway from Outer to Inner Quadrangle - - - - -	80

	PAGE
The Blackstone Chair (Back View) - - - - -	82
The Blackstone Chair (Front View) - - - - -	88
College Arms on Title Page of Francis Hutcheson's Inaugural Oration, 1730 - - - - -	96
The College Grounds. From Survey by James Barry in 1764 of the Course of the Molendinar Burn - - - - -	96
The Inner Quadrangle looking West. From Water-colour Drawing by Brown - - - - -	98
Zachary Boyd's Monument - - - - -	102
Inner Quadrangle, looking West - - - - -	122
Inner Quadrangle, North Side - - - - -	126
The North-west Corner of the Inner Quadrangle - - - - -	130
The Professors' Court as seen from the West - - - - -	134
Arms of Lord Kelvin - - - - -	139
Inner Quadrangle, South Side - - - - -	160
The Town's Hospital - - - - -	174
From M'Arthur's Map of Glasgow, 1778 - - - - -	185
Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Corkindale - - - - -	192
Title Page of Professor Forbes's Inaugural Address, 1714 - - -	216
The Prospect of y ^e town of Glasgow from y ^e North East (Slezer, 1680) - - - - -	248
View of the Botanic Garden on Sandyford Road - - - - -	250
Entrance to the Botanic Garden on Sandyford Road - - - - -	252
The Macfarlane Observatory on the Dowhill - - - - -	261
The Observatory, Horslethill - - - - -	270
The Library - - - - -	272
Library Ticket - - - - -	276
Principal Macfarlan in bas-relief on Statue of Queen Victoria in George Square - - - - -	288
The Doctor's Cap. The Graduation Cap - - - - -	308
Sir Robert Peel as Rector addressing the Comitia in the Common Hall on 11th January, 1837 - - - - -	334
The Hunterian Museum - - - - -	347
The Library in the Hunterian Museum - - - - -	349
The Hunter Memorial, 1925 - - - - -	360

ILLUSTRATIONS

xv

	PAGE
Plan of College Buildings as existing in 1857 - - - -	373
The College Church and College Open - - - -	412
The Middle Walk in the College Grounds - - - -	414
The Upper Hall of the Library - - - -	416
Highland Games in the College Grounds, August 1867 - -	420
Title Page of Prologue and Epilogue to "Tamerlane" - -	448
Old Houses at the Head of High Street - - - -	460
The Senate leaving the Old College, 29th July, 1870 - -	586
The Neighbourhood of Gilmorehill in 1795 - - - -	588
Kelvinbank, with Gilmorehill House in the Background - -	590
The First Graduation Ceremony at Gilmorehill, 8th October, 1868	594
Old College Gateway - - - - -	598

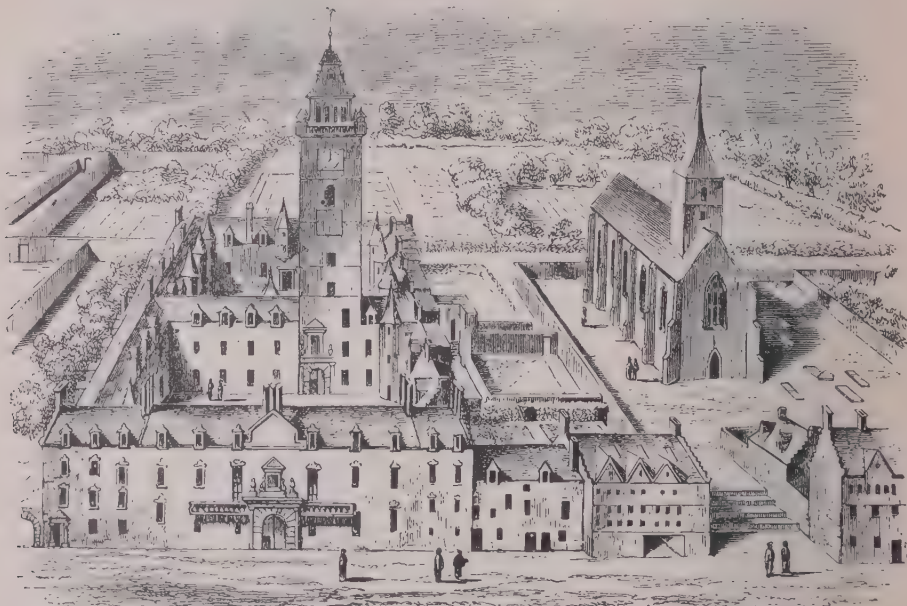
Memories of the Old College of Glasgow

GENERAL ASPECT

THE old building of the University of Glasgow, generally referred to as the College, is characterised by Macgibbon and Ross as "one of the finest, and certainly the most extensive specimen of the Scottish civil architecture of the seventeenth century." Pennant, writing in 1772, describes it as a "large building with a handsome front to the street, resembling some of the old colleges in Oxford." The external appearance of most of these colleges was much altered during the last century, but comparing David Loggan's views in *Oxonia illustrata*, taken in the latter part of the seventeenth century, with that of Glasgow in the contemporary *Theatrum Scotiae* of Captain Slezer, a marked similarity is observable.

The College stood upon the east side of High Street opposite College Street, and its grounds extended eastwards to Hunter Street. On the north the site was bounded by the New Vennel and on the south by the College or Blackfriars Church, Blackfriars Wynd or Street, St. John's Church and other buildings. The area is well shown on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1857 (scale one five-hundredth, that is, 10.56 feet to one mile) ; and graphically upon the Bird's-eye View of Glasgow of 1864. The distance from High Street to Hunter Street was 510 yards, and from the New Vennel to Blackfriars Street 197 yards. Keeping in view that the southern boundary of the buildings at their western end was the College Church, the area occupied by the University was 18 acres.

The appearance of the College as seen from the west was striking and attractive. Its long stretch upon High Street was balanced by its elevation. Its handsome entrance and decorated windows filled the eye, while over the gateway there rose from the roof three tall rectangular chimney-stalks placed corner to corner and, at a short distance behind, the upper part of a well-proportioned steeple



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE OLD COLLEGE IN HIGH STREET
TOWARDS THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

or tower appeared. The whole had an air of the repose and dignity which belong to an honourable old age; the quiet courts within were suggestive of peace and contemplation, and were in marked contrast to the busy world without. The College brought a strange fascination over all who entered its portals, professors and students alike. A *Genius loci* seemed to inspire both with a feeling of affection for the building and its institutions and to knit them together. The

life of the College was distinct from that of the world without and animated every member. There was, says Professor G. G. Ramsay, "something in the very disamenities of the old place that created a bond of fellowship among those who lived and worked there, and that makes all old students to this day look back to it with a sort of family pride and reverence." ¹

THE HIGH STREET

The High Street of to-day has a singularly banal look, and to one who knew it in former days the area between the Infirmary and the Justiciary court-house may fitly be described as a "devastated region" partly rebuilt.

For many centuries the High Street had been the principal thoroughfare of Glasgow, the great artery through which the life and activities of the city flowed south and north. It was much admired by visitors and travellers, and when I became a student in 1857, and as I had known it for many years earlier, it was still a handsome and picturesque street.

East Ingram Street did not then exist, but instead a narrow unobtrusive lane, Grammar School Wynd, connected High Street, through Shuttle Street and North Albion Street, with Canon Street and Ingram Street. To the south of the College was College Open leading to the Blackfriars or College Church, which stood in a large open space well back from the building line. On both sides of the street there were several tall and stately houses with pointed gables turned street-wise. Time was when the well-to-do citizens of Glasgow lived in the High Street and the Saltmarket, the Briggait and the Stockwell, the Trongait and the Gallowgait, but they had begun to move westwards many years before my time. In early days few of the houses in the principal streets exceeded two storeys in height, but during the eighteenth century these were mostly superseded by lofty tenements divided into flats. These flats were

¹ *Proceedings on the . . . Presentation of his Portrait*, Glasgow, 1908.

the homes of professional and commercial men, and in my day those in High Street were occupied by physicians in small practice, teachers and the tradespeople who carried on business in the shops



OLD TENEMENT, FOOT OF HIGH STREET, WEST SIDE.

on the street floor. In the days of the small houses long gardens stretched behind them, but, as the population increased, these gardens began to be built over, and at the time I speak of and for long before were crowded with tall houses or "back-lands," as they

are now termed, threaded by narrow alleys or closes, sufficient for houses of one storey, but inadequate for tenements of four or more storeys, providing house-room for large numbers of people.

The High Street was a busy scene, crowded from early morning until late at night with streams of traffic, passengers on foot and on horseback, carriages and carts, some with bales of merchandise, many with country produce, donkey carts and huckster barrows, some with small wares and others with dulse and speldings, women with baskets containing apples or eggs, boot-laces and handkerchiefs, all proffering their goods and commending them to the passers-by, often interrupted by the scraping of a fiddle or the drone of a bagpipe of an itinerant musician. The fashionable shops had been moved to more select quarters, but there were still many large and busy warehouses in High Street, and housewives all over the city still believed that nowhere else could they purchase tubs and pails, brushes and mats, hosiery and drysalteries, oils and colours.

THE COLLEGE

The College had three entrances in the High Street front. The principal gateway was in the centre ; that on the north led to the Professors' Court, and that on the south to the Principal's house and garden. The College gate, immediately opposite College Street, was a well-proportioned and tastefully decorated archway, provided with massive oaken nail-studded doors which were closed at night, but had a wicket for the admission of late comers.

The Royal arms were carved in bas-relief on a stone slab over the arch, and on each side a broad cornice or balcony carried on corbels projected from the wall.

The entrance gateway led into a front court or quadrangle, 83 feet from north to south and 42 feet from west to east. Beyond this there was a second and larger quadrangle 79 feet from north to south, and as originally designed 103 feet from west to east. Behind

this quadrangle came an open gravel-covered court or area, forty yards square, known as Museum Square, bounded on the east by the Hunterian Museum, on the south by the Library, and on the north by a wing of the Professors' Court, a third quadrangle which bounded the other two in that direction. The outer and inner quadrangles were paved with beautiful red sandstone flagstones, kept spotlessly clean, whose bright fresh colour gave a cheery aspect to the College.

Beyond the entrance gateway there was a lofty and handsome tower, which with other buildings bounded the eastern side of the quadrangle, and separated it from the inner quadrangle. There was an archway through the tower, which at its western opening was



FRONT VIEW OF THE COLLEGE, HIGH STREET, 1857.

decorated much in the style of the entrance gateway and was surmounted by the University arms. This is seen on the accompanying illustration.

Here science rears
Her proud emblazon'd front on high, and here
By these time darken'd pillars, and beneath
These reverend colonnades, in distant times,
Did sages send those words of wisdom forth,
Which circled all the echoes of the land,
And yet are in our ears.

So says Captain Thomas Hamilton¹ (1789-1842), son of William Hamilton (1758-90), Professor of Anatomy and Botany.

There is a good account of the old College, its quadrangles and several of the class-rooms as these were in 1822 in a *jeu d'esprit*, *A Description of the Royal College of Sydney*.²

THE SITE

The University building just referred to and presently to be described was not the original but the successor of an older one, upon the same site. That building likewise aligned the High Street, but its area was not greater than that of the front quadrangle of the later College.

In 1460 James, the first Lord Hamilton, gifted to the principal regent in the Faculty of Arts and his successors in office a tenement and its pertinents on the east side of High Street lying between the Place or Convent of the Dominican or Black Friars on the south and the land of Sir Thomas Arthurle, chaplain, on the north, together with four acres of land *contigue*, on the Dowhill near the burn Malyndonor. The Dowhill, which was on the east side of the burn, is associated with the patron saint of Glasgow. St. Kentigern is described as sitting upon the hill Gwleth, that is the Dewhill, corrupted Dowhill; and, a little to the south on the burn Molindinar, there used to stand Little St. Mungo's Church and graveyard, which in later days became the site of the Saracen's Head Inn.

The four acres conveyed to the University are described as lying *contigue*, that is together and not in scattered strips in runrig held in common, as was generally the case with the tillage land of the

¹ Cyril Thornton, c. 7.

² *A digressive Description of the Royal College of Sydney . . . with an account of some of its manners and customs and a selection of a few of its Laws . . . Sydney . . .* Reprinted at Glasgow, for Walter M'Ilquham, College Street, 1822, 8vo, pp. 20. The buildings described are those of the old College in High Street, and the object of the writer is to criticise humorously a few of the University customs of the day.

burgh. A burgess who possessed four acres or rigs or strips which normally contained one acre each, would ordinarily have one in each of four separate compartments known as crofts or fields (*campi*). The four acres in question had not been subjected to this arrangement and had constituted a single holding from time immemorial.

In 1467, Sir Thomas of Arthurle, chaplain, who was incorporated as a supposit in 1452, presented to the Faculty of Arts, under reservation of his liferent, the tenement belonging to him already mentioned, with a tail of land extending eastwards to the burn Malyndinor, and in later days known as "the Pedagogy Croft."

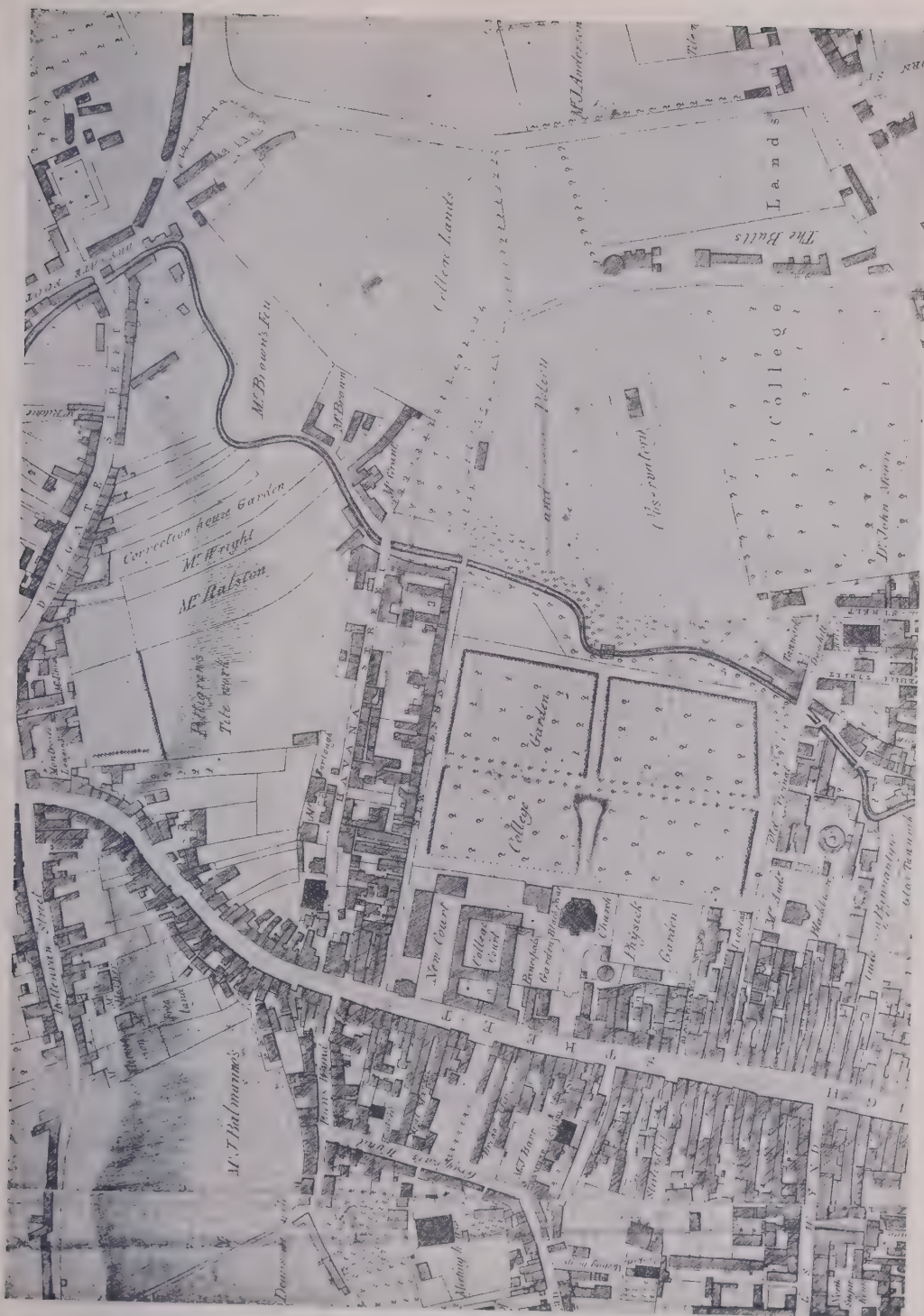
These two gifts, together with some adjoining land granted by Queen Mary in 1560, practically represent the property in High Street which was in possession of the University in 1870 and had consequently belonged to it for more than four centuries. The accompanying reproduction from M'Arthur's map of Glasgow of 1778 shews the College and its grounds as they then were and that the surrounding land was then comparatively open.

It is of interest to note that Sir William Hamilton of Preston, baronet, the distinguished Scottish philosopher, was a lineal descendant of James, first Lord Hamilton, or it may be of his father, Sir James Hamilton; and that the Preston branch is the oldest cadet of the Hamilton family. Sir William was an alumnus of the University of Glasgow, born within her walls, in a house in the Professors' Court known as No. 1, the son of Professor William Hamilton just mentioned and grandson of Professor Thomas Hamilton (1728-81).

THE MEDIÆVAL UNIVERSITY

When recalling the early days of the University it is necessary to keep before us the ideals and the customs of the age.

The word "University" had not originally its present acceptance. The term in use was *studium generale*, a place of study for all-comers. The foundation bull of Pope Nicholas V., of 7th January



FROM M'ARTHUR'S PLAN OF GLASGOW, 1778.

Shows the College and College land from High Street to The Butts which were on part of the old Easter Common of Glasgow.

1450-1, authorised the establishment in Glasgow of a *studium generale* in theology, in law canon and civil, in arts, and in every other lawful faculty. There were at that time two types of university, the "Professorial," in which the influence of the teaching staff was dominant, and the "Students," in which the influence of the students, exercised through the Rector elected by them, voting in their nations, preponderated. Paris was the classical example of the Professorial, Bologna of the Students' university. Oxford was constituted after the pattern of Paris; Glasgow was moulded on that of Bologna. It is to be remembered, however, that when this constitution was evolved students were mostly men seeking instruction to qualify them for some definite calling, not youths entering upon a course of study as the crown and consummation of school education. Pope Nicholas contemplated that while there might be a school of law at Glasgow as at Bologna, and another of Theology, there should also be a Faculty of Arts for younger students. He accordingly provided that the bishop of Glasgow and his successors as chancellors of the university should possess certain of the controlling powers vested in the rector of the *studium* of Bologna. In the Professorial universities the Regent-Masters and Professors alone constituted the corporate body: in the Students' universities the matriculated students were part of the corporation. Hence in Glasgow general meetings of the academic body or congregations of the university, in later times known as *Comitia*, were composed of the Rector, the Principal, the Dean of Faculties, the Professors and matriculated students.

While *studium generale* was the technical term for what we now know as a university, the latter word was coming into use in the fifteenth century. In the early papal bulls in favour of the University of St. Andrews the expressions *universitas studii* and *universitas studii generalis* are used with the same significance as *studium generale*. So too in the Royal Letters confirming the privileges contained in the bull of Pope Nicholas to Glasgow the term *universitas* or "university" is used, but with the qualifying words "Rector,

Dean of Faculty, Procurators of Nations, Regents, Masters, and scholars thereof." This is simply an expansion of the term *universitas studii*. The word *universitas* by itself means a corporation;¹ when qualified by *studii* it means the members composing the *studium* as a corporate body. The word *studii* in course of time was dropped, the specification of the corporators disappeared, and *universitas* came to have its present meaning. John Hardyng, an English traveller, who died probably a few years after 1465, writes :

Next then from Ayre into Glasgow go,
A goodly cytee and universitee,
Where plentifull is the countree also,
Replenished well with all commoditee.

ENDOWMENT

The foundation bull of the University was issued at the request of King James II. on the suggestion of William Turnbull, bishop of Glasgow, of whom Professor Rait has recently given an interesting account;² but probably owing to his premature death in 1454, no

¹ The word *universitas* is the technical term for any incorporation or corporate body, not merely an incorporated body of teachers or association of students. Taking the word in its modern and restricted sense, various ingenious explanations have been suggested. It is styled a *studium generale* or university, says Petrus Gregorius of Toulouse, a learned civilian of the sixteenth century, because the studies there handled are offered to all-comers (*universis*) and are public and free to all willing to learn and its privileges belong to all students. Such a place is none the less a *studium generale* or university, although not all branches of learning but only certain ones are there pursued or taught. The generality (*generalitas*) applies not to the universality of branches of knowledge which are taught, but to the fact of public teaching. Petrus Gregorius Tholosanus, *De Republica*, xviii. c. 1, § 87.

Again, it has been suggested that the term *universitas* refers to a place where all branches of learning are taught or are professed to be taught. Comenius, *The Great Didactic*, c. 31, p. 433, London, 1896. This Mr. Malden points out is a quibble upon the word. *Origin of Universities*, p. 13. The term "university" has nothing to do with a congeries of colleges as at Oxford and Cambridge. *Ib.* p. 11. Sir William Hamilton, *Discussions*, p. 412, 2nd ed. 1853.

² *The Building of the Three Houses, an Oration . . . on Commemoration day, 24th June, 1920*, Glasgow 1920, 8vo.

endowment was provided for its maintenance.¹ Certain small fees were levied, which were used to meet current charges, but they did not amount to much, and a stent or levy upon the members of the University was sometimes necessary. True, exemption from taxation and local burdens was granted ; but the exemption was given, not to the University as a corporate body, but to the Rector, Dean of Faculties, Procurators of Nations, Regents, Masters, and Students, as well as to the Bedellus, and to copyists and parchment sellers attached to the University, the object being to attract students, teachers, and other supports of a University. Nowadays the revenue of the University is freed from taxation, but the incomes of its members, from whatever source derived, are taxed in the same manner as other incomes.

The University had the use of the chapter-house of the cathedral, or of the adjoining convent of the Dominicans, for its meetings and for lectures, and beneficed clergymen carried on its educational work ; but it had no property of its own, and its endowment came almost entirely from the later gifts of friends. The site of the Old College, as we have seen, was the gift of James, first Lord Hamilton, and of Sir Thomas of Arthurlie.

John Major, when Principal of the University, writing in 1521,² after alluding to its slender endowments, adds :—" this notwithstanding the church possesses prebends many and fat." When speaking of the church of Glasgow he refers to the multitude of its canons and the wealth of its endowments.³ His meaning seems to be that some of these prebends, particularly when held by absentees, might be employed for the better endowment of the University, and to a certain extent this was done. In 1506 Archbishop Blackader declared his intention of annexing certain benefices to the College of

¹ The University Commissioners of 1830 remark that the University has been " more indebted to private bounty than to the fostering care of the higher powers either ecclesiastical or civil."

² *Historia Majoris Britannicæ*, i. 6, Paris 1521, 4to.

³ *Historia*, ii. 7. See *infra*, pp. 23, 24.

the University, that is the College of Arts or the Pedagogy, but whether this was actually carried out is doubtful. A subsequent arrangement, however, was made as regards the vicarage of Colmonell, which seems to have been annexed to the University. A lease was granted in 1552 by the vicar, with consent of the Chapter of the Cathedral and of the Rector of the University, to Master Gilbert Kennedy upon the recital that the tenant and his friends had given certain great sums of money "to the bigging, supportatioun, help and reparation of the Universitie and Pedagogy of Glasgow," and for other "greit consideratiounes for the weill of the haill Universitie." The title of the University does not, however, seem to have been perfected at this time, as in 1557 Archbishop James Beaton, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, formally granted the vicarage to the University subject to the proviso that it should not be alienated. The University still enjoys the vicarage teinds of Colmonell, which yield £62 a year.¹

Certain chaplainries were also founded; in the case of some the chantry priest was required to teach in the Pedagogy, in other cases the patronage was vested in the Rector, and certain other representatives of the University, who as patrons could determine the conditions upon which the chaplainry should be held. Thus in 1463 David of Cadzow, the first Rector of the University, bequeathed an annual payment to a clerk who should read public lectures thrice a week on Canon law, and who should also perform or cause to be performed a daily mass for the repose of his soul. The presentation of the clerk was to belong to the Rector and his collation to the Bishop. In 1522, while John Major was Principal, it had become impossible to find any one with the necessary qualifications, and accordingly, in order that the soul of the donor should not be imperilled, the Rector, with the consent of the majority at a congregation of the University, appointed Master James Lyndsay priest, the second regent of the College, to the chaplainry, upon condition that he should perform

¹ The University has another link with Colmonell. John Snell, the founder of the Snell Exhibition, was born in the parish in 1629.

the duties incumbent upon the chaplain and should likewise lecture and teach daily in the Arts school, he receiving the revenue thereof less forty shillings to be paid to the University, but in the event of his becoming sole and principal regent—which did happen—he was to retain none of the revenues. No stipend was attached to the office of Principal, and in order to provide one for Major he was appointed vicar of Dunlop and canon of the Chapel Royal at Stirling.

The College rental of 1575 contains a considerable number of items, but their aggregate return was not large, and a portion of them consisted of gifts received after the Reformation.

While it was stated that it had been found impossible to find a suitable lecturer on Canon law on the foundation of David Cadzow, it may be questioned whether the search was exhaustive, as the law required that in every Cathedral establishment there should be a Doctor of Theology and a Canonist, and it is not improbable that Major was desirous of securing the endowment for the Faculty of Arts. The Civil as well as the Canon law was studied at this time by the cathedral clergy, and several young men well versed in both went to France to complete their studies. There is little information regarding the study of law in Scotland at this period, but there were MSS. in the Cathedral library of the Institutes, the Pandects and the Code of Justinian and of the Decretals. An entry in the Protocol of Master Gilbert Grote,¹ notary, of the will of Master David Quhytlaw of Cauldsyde, an Edinburgh advocate, indicates the books in the library of a practising Scots lawyer in 1557. It contained most of the standard authorities of the period in civil and in canon law; the works of Bartolus and Baldus, of Durandus, commonly known as "Speculator," of Panormitanus and many more. These, as recast and supplemented by a long line of able jurists, were familiar to Scots lawyers of the eighteenth century in the writings of Voet, Vinnius and Van Espen, which were relied upon in every pleading and deferred to by

¹ Scottish Record Society, No. 110, p. 20, Edinburgh 1914.

judges as binding authorities, and from them the law of the present day has been largely evolved. The closely packed pages of the folios of the mediæval jurists, in which nearly every word is contracted, are unattractive to modern readers, but such books are sought after by bibliophiles for their splendid appearance, the beauty of their typography, and the texture of their paper and often for their stamped pigskin bindings. Any one, however, who has patience to peruse these volumes will be rewarded, as they contain a vast store of learning and deal with most of the problems which still engage the attention of our courts of law. Questions of accounts and accounting, of trademarks and contracts emerged in the commerce of the Middle Ages as they do now, and were dealt with much in the same way. Several of the books in Quhytlaw's library were lent to friends, one of whom was the Official or judge of the ecclesiastical court of the archdeaconry of the Lothians within the diocese of St. Andrews.

THE FIRST BUILDING

The foundation bull contemplated the establishment of the faculties of theology, law, medicine and arts, but although lectures were delivered both on canon and on civil law the Faculty of Arts alone took shape.

In early days Universities did not provide lecture rooms and other accommodation for teachers or students ; but by the fifteenth century the acquisition of buildings for University purposes had become common, and Glasgow endeavoured to obtain these for the Faculty of Arts. The first building which it possessed was " the auld Pedagogy " in Rottenrow. According to ancient usage a Pedagogy was a school or place of instruction as distinguished from a college or place of residence for students ; but in our records the distinction does not seem to have been observed, as in 1506 *Collegium Facultatis Artium Studii Glasguensis* is the equivalent of *Pedagogium* in 1509.

After the gift of Lord Hamilton, the erection of a small and plain building upon the east side of High Street was begun, and this seems to have been ready for occupation, in part at least, a year or two later. The original College consisted of the Pedagogy on the south, and, when it came into possession, Arthurlie House or "the Arthurlie" on the north; behind these were a bell-house, a kitchen, and other accessory buildings, and a garden. Presumably the Pedagogy and the Arthurlie stood on the line of High Street, with a gateway between them for access to the subsidiary buildings and the garden.

The Arthurlie tenement was a two-storey building. Two voutes or rooms with vaulted or panelled ceilings on the ground floor and a loft above were let upon lease.

The Pedagogy contained a great or upper hall (*aula*)—the meeting-place of the academical body and an essential part of all University buildings—a lower hall or school, as it was termed,¹ for the instruction of students, and a small library. Chambers for the staff and for the students were provided in the Pedagogy and in Arthurlie House.²

Extension and enlargement were required from time to time, but then as now there was the money difficulty. Writing in 1615 Archbishop Spottiswood says:—"for the building of the college it shall be best we continue to advise till our meeting here, that we play not the foolish builders, to begin what we cannot finish."

The Principal had a separate house on the High Street, immediately to the south of the Pedagogy. Like most houses in Glasgow at that time it had a thatched roof and was perhaps difficult to keep in repair. When Robert Boyd of Trochrig (1578-1627), with

¹ "But within less than an houre, the King came to the schoole and the universitie conveened." Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, iv. p. 638. This refers to St. Andrews in 1587. Cf. *Munimenta*, iii. p. 562.

² There are many references to repairs in the University records. In October, 1480, and again in 1485 it was reported that the Pedagogy house (*domus pedagogii*) stood in need of repair against the coming winter. *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 232, 244. The Bursar's account of next year shows a considerable expenditure for the rigging or ridge of the Pedagogy. *Ib.* p. 246, cf. p. 255; the account of 1495, *ib.* pp. 266, 267, 269.

his French wife, Anna de Maleverin, and family arrived in Glasgow from Saumur in January, 1615, to enter upon the office of Principal, the house was not ready for occupation and they had to live in lodgings until 15th October. "The magistrates of the toun payed their roomes with their coal and candle, and at their entry gave an enter-teanment to the Bishop and the whole Masters of the Colledge in that house."¹

The Principal's house seems to have been a comfortable dwelling. It had a hall and high chamber, and several other chambers, and cellars, kitchen, oven and brewhouse, a stable and a garden in which was a well and a bee-house. The rooms were provided with green boards which were placed before the empty fire grates in summer time. The Principal's room or study was over the College library and was furnished with a press or cupboard for his books.

We get a glimpse of the old College of Glasgow as it was in 1536 from Andrew Borde or Boorde, a wandering scholar and physician. Born about 1490, he was educated at Oxford; he thereafter visited most of the Universities of Europe, and in the year in question arrived in Glasgow. Writing to Thomas Cromwell, he says, "I am now [1536] in Skotland in a lytle Vnyuersyte or study [*i.e. studium generale*] namyd Glasco, wher I study and practyse Physyk, as I haue done in dyuerce regyons and prouinces, for the sustentacyon off my lyuyng."² The University was no doubt small, but in 1537 nine bachelors presented themselves for the degree of Licentiate and twenty-three students were matriculated, which was a fair number, considering that at that date the population of Glasgow was not more than 3000 and that of the whole of Scotland was only about half a million, while it possessed other two Universities. On this subject Principal John Major says in 1521: "I view with no favour

¹ Wodrow, *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, ii. p. 125 (Maitland Club).

² *Original Letters, illustrative of English History*, ed. Sir Henry Ellis, 3rd Series, ii. p. 303.

this multitude of universities ; for just as iron sharpeneth iron, so a large number of students together will sharpen one another's wits. Yet in consideration of the physical features of the country this number of universities is not to be condemned. St Andrews the seat of the primate of Scotland possesses the first university, Aberdeen is serviceable to the northern inhabitants, and Glasgow to those of the west and south."

NOVA ERECTIO

The University was seriously disorganised and its slender revenues impaired by the changes brought about by the Reformation. It was, however, speedily reorganised, fresh endowments were received from Queen Mary, the Regent Morton, and the City of Glasgow, while its constitution was modified under a charter of 1577 by King James VI., drafted, it is said, by George Buchanan¹ and which is generally referred to as the *Nova Erectio*. In other respects the ancient immunities and privileges of the University were confirmed.

Part only of the schools and chambers had then been erected and considerable additions were required. The buildings were, however, put into proper repair, the Arthurlie rebuilt and the work of the University was carried on with fresh vigour and success. Before the end of the century the accommodation began to prove inadequate, and time was telling upon the Pedagogy. What remained in 1636

¹ Although George Buchanan had not been a student, he was a good friend of the University. This is recited in a Tack dated 4th February, 1578, by the University to John Buchanan of the lands of Balagan in the parish of Kilmarnock, which was granted "for the singular favour that ane honorable man Maister George Buchannan teacher of Our Souerain Lord in gude lettres hes borne and shawen at all tymes to our College." The rent was 10 bolls good and sufficient oatmeal, "laying the samyn in to our College of Glasgow vpoun his awin expenss of the measure of the town of Glasgow." *Munimenta*, i. p. 123.

Buchanan presented a number of valuable and interesting books to the Library, many of them with *marginalia* in his handwriting. *Munimenta*, iii. pp. xxviii, 407 ; *George Buchanan, Glasgow Quatercentenary Studies*, pp. 511, 514, Glasgow 1907. I presented to the library the volume No. 308, p. 505, bearing his autograph and with his notes.

was described by Sir William Brereton as an "old, strong, plain building."

The Grammar School was much in the same condition. The school-house was a building—gifted in 1460—behind the west front of High Street opposite the Blackfriars Church, and approached by the Grammar School Wynd already referred to. In 1600 the Town Council, on the recital that in their opinion no thing "is mair profitabill, first to the glory of God, nixt the weill of the towne to have ane Grammar Schole and that the same is altogether ruinous



THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

See Plan at p. 96.

and man be of new biggit," resolved to have this done. Money was obtained by gift, the balance was taken from the town funds and a new school was erected. Amongst the donors was the College, which contributed 400 marks which had been bequeathed to it by "Hary the porter of the College."

The number of students in the University was still inconsiderable, but was increasing, and early in the seventeenth century it was agreed by the University authorities that a new and more commodious building was required. Principal Robert Boyd of Trochrig probably had before him that the College buildings were somewhat mean when, in welcoming King James VI. to Glasgow

in 1617, he said that Glasgow was not "*ædium splendore . . . conspicua*."¹ The College buildings were no doubt small and mean, judged by the standard of to-day, and had none of the conveniences now deemed essential in houses of the poorest type, but they were in accordance with the ideas and needs of the time. Robert Boyd was a man in easy circumstances, proprietor of a good estate in Ayrshire, long resident in France and accustomed to all the amenities of life, but was quite satisfied with the Principal's house. Robert Blair (1593-1666), a student (1610-14) under Boyd, afterwards (1616-20) one of the Regents, and at a later date Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, gives in his *Memoirs*² some account of College life in Glasgow in his day, and seems to have found both the accommodation and the living satisfactory, and seeing that he was the son of another Ayrshire laird, he must in his home-life have been accustomed to what was then considered comfortable living. The lack of chambers in the College cannot perhaps have been pressing, seeing that Mr. Blair mentions that one of the chambers was not used "by reason of apparitions in the night-season."³

RESIDENCE AND REGENTING

In viewing the institutions, manners and opinions of the past there is a tendency to judge these in accordance with the standard of our own day and so to fall into error. When therefore we are considering the older College as well as its successor it is to be remembered that the accommodation required in early times was different from that of a later period. Until the end of the

¹ *The Muses Welcome to the High and Mightie Prince James*, p. 243 [for 241], Edinburgh 1618, fol.

² *Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Robert Blair*, Edinburgh 1754. Again edited by Dr. M'Crie for the Wodrow Society, Edinburgh 1848. Robert Blair was grandfather of Robert Blair (1699-1746), author of "The Grave," and of Hugh Blair (1718-1800), Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and great-grandfather of Robert Blair of Avontoun (1741-1811), Lord President of the Court of Session.

³ *Ib.* p. 10, ed. 1754; p. 8, ed. 1848.

seventeenth century University life in Glasgow, as in the other Scottish Universities, was collegiate. The regents and students lived within the college and had a common table, an arrangement which continued to some extent during the early part of the eighteenth century. It was the custom in the seventeenth century for the students, whose circumstances permitted it, to be accompanied by their tutors, or pedagogues as they were called, as well as by their pages or personal servants, for all of whom accommodation had to be provided. Residence within a College was not, however, an essential of the collegiate system, and part of the students might live in the town. Although numerous Colleges and Halls were founded at Oxford, it was long before the whole body of students was housed within the walls of such foundations. Each College or Hall had a common table at which the students sat, but residence was not compulsory, and many students resided in private houses until a comparatively late period. Although collegiate residence became general, it was not originally contemplated in the Scottish universities. In the foundation bull of the University of St. Andrews, Pope Benedict XIII. specially refers to the number of excellent lodgings (*hospitiorum insignium multitudo*) in the city and the abundance of the commodities of life, in order to show the suitability of that city as the seat of a university.

The method of instruction likewise affected the accommodation required. Instruction in the Faculty of Arts was given in accordance with what is known as the "regenting" system. Originally in all universities teaching was given not by a special body of professors, but by the graduates generally. Every graduate had an equal right of teaching publicly and graduation implied an obligation to do so. It was the duty of every Master or Doctor after his promotion to commence (*incipere*) and to continue to teach publicly some at least of the subjects pertaining to the faculty. Such graduates were known as *magistri regentes*, that is, regent masters, or simply regents, possibly because it was part of their duty to preside at and regulate the disputations of the students which at one time formed a principal

part of University training. From this arrangement come the expressions "to commence or incept in arts," "commencing graduates," "commencing master," "commencing doctor" and the like; and "commencement," that is the ceremony at the end of the academical year at which degrees are conferred or confirmed, still in use at Cambridge and in American universities. It is to be remembered that until nearly the close of the seventeenth century the aim of University education was not the imparting of information, but the quickening of the intellectual faculties of the students.

The plan of a student being carried through the whole of his Arts course by one teacher was not, however, universally approved. The First Book of Discipline proposed that each subject should be taught by a Reader,—the equivalent of the modern "Lecturer,"—and when Andrew Melville became Principal of the University he adopted this arrangement. It was, however, subsequently abandoned, and regenting became the rule in Glasgow and in the other Scottish universities for the next one hundred and fifty years. The regents were mostly distinguished graduates of the University and held office for a limited period, generally four or five years.

The subjects which qualified for the degree of Master of Arts were four—Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Physics, the three latter being embraced under the general term, "Philosophy." As Rhetoric was included under Logic, and Mathematics and Astronomy under Physics, this practically represented the Seven Liberal Arts. There were four regent masters or regents (*magistri s. doctores regentes*) and the curriculum (*stadium philosophicum*) extended over four academical years. All the subjects were taught by one regent, who carried his class from Greek to Physics. In course of time one of the regents was appointed to teach Greek only, but the three others continued the old system and were known as Professors of Philosophy, contracted "P.P."

A student in his first year was known as a Bajan, or Bejan, that is, a *bijaune*, *bec jaune*, or "Yellow-neb," in his second as a Semi—more properly Semibaccalaureus—in his third as a Baccalaureat, seeing that at the end of the year he could graduate B.A., and in

his fourth year as a Magistrand, as at the end of that year he was entitled to compete for the M.A. degree. The regents were known as the Bajan, the Semi, the Bachelor, and the Magistrand regent. This arrangement required only four lecture or class rooms or schools, as they are termed by Professor Charles Morthland,¹ for the Arts Faculty. Instruction was tutorial and the students had individual supervision; but the system had drawbacks and was abandoned in favour of the professorial in 1727. In that year Alexander Dunlop became Professor of Greek, Gerschom Carmichael, Professor of Logic, John Loudoun, Professor of Ethics, and Robert Dick, Professor of Physics.²

SOME NOTABLE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY IN ITS EARLY YEARS

While the University cannot boast of a large concourse of students in its early years, it nevertheless numbered amongst its members not a few notable men as students or teachers.³

¹ *Account of the Government of the Church of Scotland*, p. 19, London 1708.

Tobias Smollett, speaking of the University, says that the students are "Taught in public schools or classes each science by its particular professor or regent." *Humphry Clinker*, p. 270, ed. Roscoe, 1831. Professor Craufurd in his *History of the University of Edinburgh* uses school or private school or auditory for a class room, as opposed to the public hall or *aula*.

Charles Morthland, professor of Oriental languages 1708-45, studied at Leyden under Adrian Reland. He published *Brevis Introductio ad grammaticam Hebraicam et Chaldaicam in usum Academicorum Glasguensium*, Glasguæ (Jac. Duncan), 1721, 8vo, pp. 208, a prettily printed book. The work is founded on the *Compendium* of Reland, and may be regarded as its third edition. I have a copy bearing the autographs of R. Melvill and Thomas Melvill (the latter Oct. 1745). These are no doubt General Melvill, governor of the West Indies, F.S.A., F.R.S., who matriculated a student in 1737; and Thomas Melvill who graduated M.A. in 1744 and died at Geneva in 1753, and is described by Mr. Innes Addison (781) as an Experimental Philosopher.

Glasgow had already done something for Hebrew. The learned Professor Robert Baillie, master of thirteen languages, published *Appendix practica ad Ioannis Buxtorfii Epitomen grammaticæ Hebrææ*, Edinburgh (Andrew Anderson), 1653 and 1654, 8vo; founded on his prelections to his students at Glasgow in 1650, to which he prefixes a long preface. See Baillie, *Letters*, iii. p. 237.

The first Hebrew printing executed in Scotland was *Hebræa lingua Institutiones* by John Row of Aberdeen; Glasgow, George Anderson, 1644.

² I have a student's copy of his dictates on Logic when Bajan regent 1723-24.

³ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 450.

William Elphinstone (1431-1514), Bishop of Aberdeen and founder of its University, a Glasgow man by birth, was a student, a regent, and rector of the University.¹

Robert Henryson and Walter Kennedy, two well-known Scots poets, were both members of the University.

John Mair or Major (1469-1550), one of the most eminent scholars of the sixteenth century, was born in East Lothian and educated at Cambridge and Paris,² became a teacher of philosophy in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Paris and lecturer on scholastic divinity at the Sorbonne, and was one of the chief ornaments of the College de Montaigu.³ In 1518, probably on the request of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, he returned to Scotland and was incorporated a member of the University of Glasgow as principal regent of the College and Pedagogy, when he is described as a man of mark (*egregius vir*). He was present at a meeting of the Congregation of the University in 1522 when the dilapidated condition of the Arthurlie House was under consideration and no doubt took part in the discussion. In 1523 he followed the Archbishop to St. Andrews.

Whilst in Glasgow Major completed his *Historia Majoris Britanniae* and forwarded it to Paris to be printed and published. The dedication to King James V. is dated from the College de Montaigu in Paris, but the colophon bears "Ex officina Ascensiana ad Idus Aprilis, MDXXI.," so that there is no doubt that publication was made whilst the author was resident in Glasgow. Of the University of Glasgow he remarks that it was slenderly endowed and not overflowing with students. There are many personal

¹ As to Elphinstone see Boece's account in Orem, *Description of Old Aberdeen*, p. 13; Innes, *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 259 sqq.

² There was some interchange. Various persons were admitted to the Faculty of Arts as being graduates of the University of Paris. *E.g. Munimenta*, ii. 189, 221.

³ Cr  vier, *Histoire de l'Universit   de Paris*, v. p. 83. Major was a strenuous supporter of the University of Paris against the claims of the Pope. *Ib.* p. 82. Sir William Hamilton remarks that many "curious anecdotes relative to his country are scattered throughout Major's" philosophical and theological writings. Reid's *Works*, p. 815. See also *Discussions*, p. 429, 2nd ed. See T. G. Law's excellent article on Major, *Collected Essays*, pp. 105-137. Edinburgh 1904.

allusions in the book,¹ and his reference to the Cathedral of Glasgow may well have been inserted when he was in residence here. After mentioning that St. Kentigern rests in Glasgow, he adds, "In honour of him was founded the church of Glasgow, second to no church in Scotland for its beauty, the multitude of its canons and the wealth of its endowments." ²

John Knox (1505-72), the great Reformer, whose monument crowns the Fir Hill Park, now part of the Necropolis of Glasgow, was incorporated a student of the University under John Major on the feast of SS. Crispin and Crispinian—*i.e.* 25th October, 1522. Major adhered to the old faith and opposed Lutheranism, but he was a liberal in politics, and his teaching probably moulded the opinions of Patrick Hamilton and Knox, of Andrew Melville and George Buchanan, who brought about the Reformation in Scotland. Knox records that Major was a man whose word was reckoned an oracle in matters of religion; and Major was amongst the audience who listened to Knox's first sermon at St. Andrews in 1547.

David Beaton, afterwards cardinal-priest and Archbishop of St. Andrews, was a student of the University.

Gavin Dunbar (d. 1547), tutor to James V., Archbishop of Glasgow and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he distinguished himself in literature and philosophy and in canon and civil law. He afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he prosecuted the study of law with great applause. It was on his advice that King James established the College of Justice in 1532. He was a man of culture and learning, with a pleasant address and an attractive personality. George

¹ He mentions that his birthplace was near Duns, where, he says, Joannes Dun Scotus, the "Subtle Doctor," was born. *Historia*, iv. 16. He has a charming reminiscence of his life at Cambridge. After referring to the great number and beautiful tones of the bells in England, he adds, "When I was a student at Cambridge I would lie awake most part of the night at the season of the great festivals that I might hear the melody of the bells. The university is situated on a river and the sound is the sweeter that it comes to you over the water." *Ib.* iii. 1.

² *Historia*, ii. 7. See also i. 6.

Buchanan, who was his guest at supper, describes him in graceful terms in a well-known epigram. John Major dedicated to him his Commentary on St. Luke which forms part of his Exposition of the four Gospels published at Paris by Jodocus Badius of Asc in 1529. Buchanan says that some thought that the Archbishop was lacking in business astuteness (*civilem prudentiam*), that is, that he was deficient in firmness and decision, or, in modern parlance, wanted back-bone. He was accessory to the burning of the Reformers, to which he would probably not have assented but for pressure put upon him by Cardinal Beaton. An extraordinary contest for precedence occurred in 1545 at the door of the Cathedral of Glasgow between the Archbishop and the Cardinal, in the course of which the crosses of both prelates were broken, "rockettis war rent, typpetis war torne, crounis war knapped, and syd gounis mycht have bene sein wantonly wag from the one wall to the other." The Archbishop was the builder of the gateway in the wall of the Bishop's Castle of Glasgow, which was one of its prominent features.

Andrew Melville (1545-1622), who was educated at the universities of St. Andrews, Poitiers, and Paris, in the latter of which he studied under Ramus, became a regent at Poitiers and a professor at Geneva. He was a man of commanding talents, fine culture, and high aims, a ripe scholar, an educational reformer and a wise and firm administrator. He was appointed principal of the University of Glasgow in 1574, and by his energy and learning brought it to a high state of efficiency and started it on the path of usefulness and progress which it has since followed. "I dare say," writes James Melville, "there was no place in Europe comparable to Glasgow for good letters, during these years, for a plentiful, good cheap market of all kinds of languages, arts and science." Mr. Mullinger mentions that when Melville was appointed to Glasgow the great Puritan defeat had just taken place at Cambridge, and that he wrote to Cartwright and Walter Travers to join him at Glasgow,¹ but they were dis-

¹ *University of Cambridge*, pp. 365, 366.

couraged, it has been suggested, by the slenderness of the salaries. If so their fears were well founded, as in 1575 the General Assembly expressed the opinion that the University of Glasgow as "new erectit hes not such provision as vther Vniversities." ¹

Thomas Smeton, who succeeded Melville in 1580 as Principal, was a man of wide learning, an accomplished Greek scholar, and an able controversialist. His early death on 13th October, 1583, was a great loss to the University. Andrew Melville has a short poem on the death of Smeton, in which he refers to that of the celebrated Alexander Arbuthnot, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, who died two months earlier. Of Principal Smeton he says :

Ille quidem arctoa tenebras de nocte fugabat,
Fulgebas medio Glascua stella die.
Quod si luce tua spoliata est noxque diesque
Nostra : eheu quantis obruimur tenebris ? ²

"From the very beginning of the Reformation," says Robert Wodrow, "the credite and concerne" of the University, "was in a very good position by the care and endeavours of Mr. Andrew Melvil and Mr. Thomas Smeton, Principalls there, who wer famous for their dextrous management of all things relating both to discipline, manners, and learning." ³

John Spottiswood (1510-85), who became superintendent of Lothian and Tweeddale, was incorporated in the University in 1534 and graduated M.A. in 1536.

Patrick Forbes of Corse (1564-1635), who became Bishop of Aberdeen in 1618, was a student of philosophy under Andrew Melville and removed with him to St. Andrews, where he studied theology.

James Spottiswood (1567-1645), son of the superintendent, entered the University of Glasgow in 1580, "where he profited

¹ *The Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland*, i. p. 339 (Bannatyne Club).

² A. Melvini *Musae*, p. 6, 1620, 4to, s.l., but Mr. Aldis thinks probably printed at St. Andrews by Raban. The book, says W. C. Hazlitt, is "a rare and very curious collection and little known." Melville's poems were reprinted in the second volume of *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*.

³ Wodrow, *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, ii. p. 123.

above his elders, and in August 1583 he tooke the degree of Master of Arts." In 1621 he was made Bishop of Clogher in Ireland.

Robert Boyd of Trochrig, Principal 1615-22, was an eminent man. He had declined to accept the Five Articles of Perth, and in consequence his position was rendered uncomfortable by the King and the Bishops. He retired to the family estate, but was shortly afterwards appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh by the Magistrates. The King, however, forced him to resign. When in Glasgow he not only performed the duties of Principal, but likewise taught Divinity, Hebrew and Syriac, and acted as parish minister of Govan. "He kythed," says Row, "such great gifts both of teaching of his lessons in the colledge and in preaching in the kirk that many flocked to heare his doctrine when ever he taught, and praised God highlie for him." Of Boyd Professor Reid says, "He is the greatest scholar of the long line of the professors of Divinity in Glasgow. His command of the classic tongues was unrivalled even by Melville. As a theologian, he cannot claim the same place, though his place is a very exalted one; for he lacks the note of independent thinking and of humanness. But he remains one of Glasgow's greatest academic figures, though his temperament and his sorrowful career make him the Hamlet of our College history."¹

On Boyd's resignation John Cameron, D.D., a notable Greek scholar, was appointed Principal. Born and educated in Glasgow he was long resident in France.²

Desiring to return to France he resigned in 1626 and was succeeded by Dr. John Strang, minister of Errol.

THE SECOND BUILDING

By the beginning of the seventeenth century the necessity for new and larger buildings had become pressing. The subject had

¹ *The Divinity Principals in the University of Glasgow, 1545-1654*, p. 154, Glasgow 1917. As to Boyd, see Principal Lee, *The University of Edinburgh*, p. 32.

² Bayle gives an interesting account of him in his *Dictionary*, s.v. See Innes, *Munimenta*, iv. p. xx.

been under consideration for a number of years, and some legacies had been bequeathed to the University for furthering the scheme. A subscription list was now opened, and a large sum of money—judged by the standard of the day—was collected. In 1633 King Charles I. put his name down for a subscription of £200 sterling, payment of which was made by Oliver Cromwell in 1654, according to the note in the Subscription book :—" This soume was payed by the Lord Protector An. 1654." The agent who obtained the money

Charles R

3

*It is our gracious pleasure to grant for
advancement of the librarie and fabrick
of the Colledge of Glasgowe the soume of
Two Hundred Pounds Sterlin*

200 pounds was payed by the Lord protector An. 1654

had a commission of two and a half per cent., as we learn from an entry in the College accounts: "Item given to Richard Pirrie for his thankfull payment of two hundreth pounds sterling due be the late King, five pounds sterling." It was somewhat ungracious of His Majesty to overlook the subscription, as when he was in Scotland shortly before its date the Principal and Regents had waited upon him at Edinburgh and Stirling and presented him with a book which cost the College £148. 5s. Scots. The original subscription list is now in possession of the University, but it seems to have once gone astray, as it was re-acquired by purchase in 1760 from Mr. Bell, writer in Linlithgow, at the price of one guinea.

The honouring of the Royal obligation was not the only benefaction which the University received from the Protector. When the muniments of the University were entrusted in 1682 to Mr. William Blair, one of the regents, to be produced by him in Edinburgh at an inquiry regarding the powers of the Archbishop as Chancellor, a Memorandum was handed to him, one of the clauses of which was :

“ Cromuel saising of the dean and chaptour, etc. 1659 ; Ye most also have a cair of this for if it be lost, it will never be got againe extracted.”

This no doubt referred to the sasine on a charter granted by Cromwell confirming all previous gifts to the university and granting them a certain revenue from the deanery and subdeanery of Glasgow.

It is to Cromwell's grandniece Robina, Countess of Forfar, that the University is indebted for the gift of the Forfar bursary fund. The Countess was a daughter of Sir William Lockhart of Lee, Cromwell's ambassador at the Court of France, and Robina Sewster, daughter of Anna Cromwell, the Protector's fifth sister.

Another link with the Protector is through Dr. Daniel Williams' foundation. The secretary of the Trustees in the latter part of the eighteenth century was Oliver Cromwell of Cheshunt, who had a good deal of correspondence with Principal Taylor regarding this foundation. He was the great-grandson of the Protector, being descended from Major Henry Cromwell, his fourth son.

The building with which we of an older generation were familiar and now to be described, was begun by Principal Strang in March 1632, on the open or garden ground to the east of the original building. The first stones of the northern side of the Inner Quadrangle were then laid, and on completion, the date, 1632, was carved on one of the dormers. Sir William Brereton, referring to the new building scheme in 1636, says: “ There is a good, handsome foundation propounded and set out, to add a good, fair and college-like structure to be built quadrangular, one side is already built, and there hath been collections throughout Scotland towards the

building of this college, and much more money is collected than is needful to the building hereof."

The erection of the eastern side of this quadrangle was next undertaken and was finished by 1639. The Principal at the same time formed and planted "a large and stately orchard." He also formed a new garden, enclosed it, built a gardener's lodge, furnished it with rollers both of iron and of stone, and planted it with tulips, anemones and ranunculus as the College accounts testify. The troubles of the Civil War, however, brought building operations to a standstill. Dr. Strang, we are told, was "the learnedest Covenanter in Scotland," but he sympathised with the Royalists, and his position as Principal became so irksome that he resigned office in 1650 and retired to Edinburgh, where he died in 1654, and was buried alongside his predecessor, Robert Boyd of Trochrig, in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.¹ He was a sound and learned scholar, a man of affairs and a wise and prudent administrator. He was likewise a generous donor to the building fund. Robert Baillie, a celebrated linguist, Professor of Divinity (1642-60) and afterwards Principal of the University, was his son-in-law ² and wrote his life, which is prefixed to his posthumous work *De interpretatione et perfectione Scripturae*, printed at Rotterdam in 1660. In 1615 Strang was created Doctor of Divinity (S.T.D.) by the University of St. Andrews in obedience to a mandamus granted by King James VI., an exercise of royal prerogative hitherto unknown in Scotland.

¹ The actual place of interment does not seem to be certain. Row, *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 438 (Wodrow Society). Professor Reid does not seem to think there is any doubt. *The Divinity Principals in the University of Glasgow, 1545-1654*, p. 296, Glasgow 1917.

² Much information regarding the family affairs of Principal Strang is to be found in a Deed of Arrangement and Division amongst his three younger daughters and his eldest daughter, dated 18th September, 1654, and subsequent dates, and recorded in the Register of Deeds of the Commissariat of Glasgow, 18th January, 1656. See also the Principal's Testament, dated 21st March, 1654, and confirmed in the Court of the Commissary of Glasgow, 31st May, 1655. Principal Strang was infeft in Garscube and the Temple lands thereof on a Disposition dated 16th February, 1649, by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. Sasine registered 30th April, 1649, *P.R.* 1644-57, f. 41.

On Dr. Strang's resignation Mr. Patrick Gillespie was appointed Principal by Oliver Cromwell. He was a man of a very different type, a republican, restless and ambitious ; he was no scholar and took little or no part in proper University business. He was, however, an active man with considerable administrative ability and took up the rebuilding scheme, as designed by Principal Strang, and carried it on with great energy. The south and west sides of the inner quadrangle were completed about 1656, as the inscription upon the tower, presently to be referred to, bore. The tower itself was not completely finished until 1658. The north and south sides of the front quadrangle, or Outer Close as it was then styled, were next proceeded with and were completed in 1658, and lastly in 1659 the "Foreworke" of the old College—the High Hall, the old Library and the Arthurlie—were pulled down and the High Street front, as I knew it, was erected in its place. A contemporary annalist, Mr. Robert Law, refers to "that famous and late structure of the said Colledge" which Patrick Gillespie "caused to build."¹

The letters of Robert Baillie give glimpses of Patrick Gillespie's energetic if somewhat high-handed proceedings in the work of rebuilding. "The labour of his charge was extraordinary, while he does as good as nothing in his proper charge, but goes about buildings, pleas, and journeys all the year over." Mr. Gillespie's work, he says, "is building and pleas," that is, law pleas ; "with the din of masons, wrights, carters, smiths we are vexed every day." Writing in 1655 he says, "His maine task was, that which he goes about very well, the building of a very fair house on Mr. Zacharie Boyd's legacie ; this he does so that no man can do it better, but . . . we are like to fall into the common disease of great scarcitie of

¹ *Memorialls*, p. 11. Robert Law, minister of New Kilpatrick, was son of Thomas Law, minister of Inchinnan and grandson of James Law, Archbishop of Glasgow, 1615-32. He graduated M.A. at Glasgow in 1646, while the new building was under construction. As he declined to conform to episcopacy at the Restoration he was deprived of his parochial charge and was imprisoned for preaching at conventicles. His son John Law was elected a Regent 2nd January, 1691, and was a good and efficient teacher. Both are buried in the High Churchyard. There is a monument to their memory.

moneys." At this same time Baillie was party to an arrangement under which the College came into possession of considerable funds. Mr. Zachary Boyd had bequeathed a large legacy to the University, but subject to the liferent of his widow. She now agreed to relinquish this in consideration of a capital payment, and on this being made the balance was at the disposal of the University. The agreement recites that the old buildings are so ruinous that they are vastly expensive to maintain and like to fall every winter. Again Baillie writes, "The matters of our Colledge this year [1656] were peaceable; our gallant building going on vigorously; above twenty-six thousand pounds are already spent upon it; Mr. Patrick Gillespie with a very great care, industrie and dexteritie manageing it himself as good as alone." The Principal made every exertion to have the buildings completed, and in this year presented a petition to Parliament for increased accommodation for the students.¹

While Baillie so wrote the Faculty record in a Minute to which he was a party that Mr. Gillespie "hes of late doone divers gud offices for the behuiff of the Colledge and especiallie hes been verie activ and instrumentall in procureing considerable summes of money for setting forward the present building and fabrick thair of." The work went much beyond what was originally contemplated, and again Baillie writes, "Mr. Gillespie alone for vanitie to make a new quarter in the Colledge hes cast downe my house to build up ane other of greater show, but far worse accomodation." This may be matter of opinion, but it was the house occupied by the Professor of Divinity until the removal to Gilmore-hill in 1870. We know from the fabric accounts that when built it was white-washed, some of the rooms were coloured and it had a stable attached. "We would have been glad he rested here; but his nixt motion was to pull down the whole forework of the Colledge, the high Hall and Arthurlie, very good houses all newly dressed at a great charge; . . . this year and the next the College will lye open."

¹ *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vi. ii. 762^b. The sum of £200 was granted in 1657. *Ib.* p. 765^b.



HIGH STREET ENTRANCE.

From drawing by R. W. Billings, 1845.

This is from a letter written in 1661, but refers to an earlier period. Gillespie was removed on 1st October, 1660, after the Restoration and committed to prison, and a commission as Principal was granted to Baillie on 23rd January, 1661. Gillespie's imprisonment could not have been long, as he continued to occupy the Principal's house and to retain possession of the University charter-chest for another year. There was no muniment room in the old building and the chest was kept in the Principal's house.

It is plain that the front building, aligning High Street, was the last part of the work undertaken by Gillespie, and that it was unfinished when he was removed from office. Writing to the Earl of Lauderdale, Chancellor of Scotland, in 1661, Baillie says, "I sent . . . a list of above twenty-six thousand merks of debt in which Mr. Gillespie has left us, beside which ten thousand pund more will not perfitte his too magnificent buildings."¹ The house which Gillespie built in 1655 from Zachary Boyd's legacy was probably the Principal's house on the south part of the front; the houses of Robert Baillie, Professor of Divinity, to the north, and of John Young, second Professor of Divinity, had been finished and were in occupation before 1661. What was in progress in 1660 was the central portion of the High Street front containing the principal gateway,² with the Fore Hall above. The accounts show that in the summer of 1660 the arch had been thrown over the gate, the pillars of the cloister formed, the floor of the great Hall laid and the chimneys built; the completion of the work was therefore of later date. Gillespie had placed the College Arms over the gateway, with the date 1658, but after the Restoration these were removed and the Royal Arms, with the initials C.R. 2, substituted.

Principal Gillespie's expenditure was not confined to building but included plenishing. He purchased for the College a large Turkey

¹ In 1663 the Scots Parliament directed that the sum of £600 sterling be paid to the University towards defraying their debt and completing the new building. *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vii. 493^b.

² On 24th February, 1660, the Town granted licence to the College, "to put out [*i.e.* project] their balconie stones att the Colledge yeatt."

carpet, a Persian carpet and several smaller ones, some silver plate, four great armed chairs covered with green frieze, a green frieze tablecloth, a chamber clock and a mirror.

While Gillespie's methods were objectionable, and he may to some extent have been actuated by a desire for self-glorification, he worked in the interest of the University, and this was recognised at the time. The *Mercurius Caledonius*, as quoted by David Laing, when reporting his appearance before the Scots Parliament on 6th March, 1661, on a charge of treasonable practices, adds, "It is a great pity that this man should ever have been ensnared in mistakes, for he is a generous and publick spirit'd soul, witness his great emprovement of the University of Glasgow, both by the enlargement of the fabrick, and encreasing of the burser-ships, which is the grand nursery of our Clergy, and the first degree of their advancement. And if there be merit in the Fanaticks of either kinde this man hath the largest share."

Mrs. Gillespie went to London to crave a pardon for her husband. Her chief reliance, according to Baillie, was upon the Earl of Lauderdale for the good offices he had done for him when a prisoner in the Tower. Baillie advised that he should not interfere.¹ The lady, however, had other friends, and the Principal's life was saved by the intervention of John, ninth Lord Sinclair (1610-1674), who was a warm supporter of Charles II. Mrs. Gillespie was related to Lord Sinclair, and hence his interest in the Principal. The Principal died at Leith in February, 1675.

Although Baillie grumbles at Gillespie's expenditure and masterful methods he took his own share in financing the undertaking. He and the regents had already given large subscriptions to the building fund. In January, 1656, the University authorities "considering the present work of the New Edifice of the College is oft tymes in hazard to give over through the not tymous payment

¹ Baillie, *Letters*, iii. p. 407. As to the incident referred to see, *ib.* iii. pp. 290, 354 *seqq.* While Baillie finds fault with Gillespie he acknowledges his services to the College, and when he was seriously ill feared that if he died they would get a worse Principal. *ib.* p. 356.

of these soumes of money mortified to that use," arranged to borrow against the subscriptions outstanding so that "the worke may be the more spedilie advanced for the use of the students," and we learn from the Minute of 9th December, 1659, that amongst those who advanced money on this footing were Principal Gillespie, 2000 merks, Robert Baillie, 500 merks, John Young, second professor of Divinity, 500 merks, Andrew Burnet and George Sinclair, regents, 500 merks between them.



THE LION AND UNICORN STAIRCASE TO THE FORE HALL IN THE
OUTER QUADRANGLE.

James Fall, S.T.D., who was appointed Principal in 1684, had the College grounds surrounded with a wall, a clock was placed in the tower, and in 1690 balusters were put upon the great stair leading to the Fore Hall, and the figure of a Lion set on the west or, speaking

heraldically, sinister side of the first turn and that of a Unicorn upon the east or dexter side. These were the supporters adopted by King James for the Royal Arms of England ; and it is difficult to say whether the figures were adopted in the present case with some political significance or merely for artistic effect. Over the main gateway there was as already mentioned an heraldic shield, and on this the supporters were a lion and a unicorn, precedence being given to Scotland by placing the unicorn upon the dexter side and the lion upon the sinister side, as in the achievement of the Royal Arms adopted in Scotland after the union of the Crowns.

Sir Robert Sibbald, who knew Dr. Fall, says that he did much for the College of Glasgow, " beautifying the fabric, and enclosing the precincts." ¹ Sir Robert, it may be explained, had a kind of " cousinry " with the University, his uncle George Sibbald, M.D., of Gibleston, having married Anna de Maleverin, widow of Principal Boyd. As Principal Fall did not see his way to take the oath to William III. he was deprived of his office. After leaving Glasgow he travelled much, and ultimately became a prebendary of York. Sibbald describes him as " a man of great learning, penetrating mind and of a solid judgment, one that knew the world, men, and business well." He was an intimate friend of Archbishop Leighton, and edited some of his works, copies of which he presented to the University library. A few years earlier he had presented another work to the library, which he did " as a token of his continued respect to this University."

The Principal was a Dunbar man, and although the name is spelt Fall, the pronunciation, as we know from Lord Fountainhall,² was Faw, probably indicating gypsy descent. He died at York on 12th June, 1711, in his sixty-fifth year.

It is a noteworthy fact in the history of the University that two

¹ *Remains of Sir Robert Sibbald*, p. 20 ; [Maidment] *Analecta Scotica*, i. p. 135. Cf. *ib.* pp. 113, 114.

² *Historical Notes of Scottish Affairs*, pp. 560, 617, 786 (Bannatyne Club). Cf. p. 187.

men of such different character and of such opposite views as respects church and state—Principal Gillespie and Principal Fall—should each in turn have done so much towards the completion of the College building, as designed by Principal Strang, the master-builder, whose opinions differed from those of both.

OLD GLASGOW

We are informed upon unexceptionable authority that Glasgow was chosen as the seat of a university because it was a notable place, and very suitable for the purpose on account of its mild climate and plentiful supply of all the necessities of life. It was a cathedral city with monasteries of the Black and the Grey Friars and a history extending back for many centuries; none the less it was but an inconsiderable town.

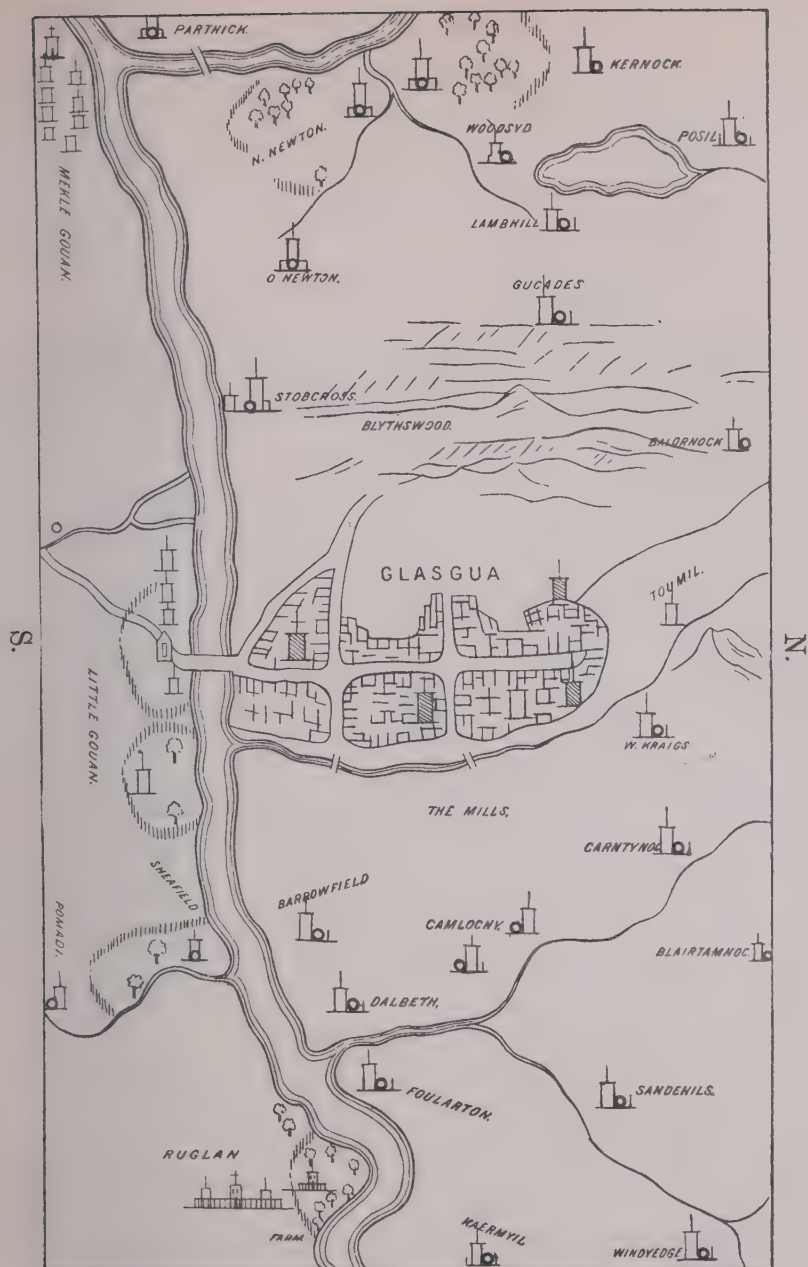
When the University was founded in 1450 Glasgow was somewhat smaller than the Jedburgh of the present day. It gradually grew, and by the beginning of the seventeenth century was as regards population similar to the present Elgin or Brechin. It increased rapidly during the next sixty years, and at the Restoration, or in other words when the College buildings in High Street were on the point of completion, it had a population of fully fourteen thousand persons, thus corresponding with the present burgh of Renfrew. The population materially diminished during the period of Episcopalian domination in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII., and at the Union it was still considerably less than at the Restoration, and did not reach its former limit until 1715. Thereafter it began to grow. In 1740 it had reached 17,000 and in 1780 fully 40,000, the equivalent of the present Hawick or Hamilton.

If we keep before us the St. Andrews of to-day we shall have a fair idea of Glasgow as it was when Principal Strang commenced building operations in 1632. St. Andrews has its three wide streets parallel to one another. In Glasgow the principal streets crossed.

The Cathedral and the Castle and the original town stood high above the Clyde, which forms the southern boundary of the ancient burgh. The great road from the Roman Wall on the north to Renfrewshire and Ayrshire on the south passed alongside the Castle and onwards on a somewhat irregular course through the town to the ford over Clyde, near Bishop Rae's bridge at the foot of the Stockwell. This highway was crossed a short distance south of the Cathedral by the Rottenrow running west and the Drygait running east and connecting with a ford at Dalmarnock and the road leading to Carstairs. This crossing was known as the Quadrivium or Wyndheid, and here the Market Cross originally stood. Southwards at the present Market Cross two roads opened east and west, the Gallowgait, the highway to Dumfriesshire and Carlisle to the east, and the Trongait, the highway to Dumbarton to the west. The road between the Cathedral and the present Cross was known as "the street leading from the Metropolitan church of Glasgow to the Cross," in later days the section between the Cathedral and the Quadrivium was styled the Kirkgait, and the High Street for the rest of the distance. To the south of the Cross the highway was known as the Saltmarket, anciently the Walcargait which terminated at the opening of the Briggait,¹ whence it ran west to the Stockwellgait, anciently the Fishergait, the Clyde ford and Bishop Rae's bridge. The accompanying extract from Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 shows Glasgow as it was a few years earlier when the map was drawn. The sketch of the town is not a plan, but is correct in its general features. As will be observed the land to the east of the Molendinar Burn and beyond the West Port, at the junction of the Trongait and the Stockwell, was open. Camlachie and Barrowfield, Stobcross, Blythwood and Cowcaddens [Cucaden] were all in the country.

Glasgow was long famous for the transparency of its atmosphere, and the magnificent and extensive view, to be obtained from the high land in the upper part of the town, was one of the sights shewn

¹ Continued southwards it struck the Molendinar Burn running west.



GLASGOW IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
 Blaeu's *Theatrum Scotiae*, Amstel. 1654.

to visitors. Fogs were rare ; the rainfall was only half of what it now is. There were no steam engines ; the fuel used by the people was mostly peat and elding, or brushwood, and no pall of smoke hung over the city.

Our old Principal, Andrew Melville, thus addresses Glasgow in the middle of the sixteenth century :

Glascua Musarum soboles, atque inclita mater ;
Glascua, primitiæ nostri in patria urbe laboris,
Et laudis, tibi quando ferens solennia pangam
Multa Sophocleæ te carmina digna cothurno ? ¹

Early travellers praise the beauty of Glasgow. In the seventeenth century the town with its College was considered one of the show-places of the country.² Martin Zeiller reproduces the diary of a visit paid to Great Britain by a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and his party in 1609, reaching Glasgow on 30th May. It is, they say, "a famous archiepiscopal and commercial town. It lies beautifully and has fine trees and a handsome bridge of eight arches over the river Clyde."³ Oliver Cromwell made his first visit to the city on 18th October, 1650, when Mr. afterwards Sir George Downing, his scout-master-general, writes : "The Town of Glasgow though not so big, nor so rich, yet to all seems a much sweeter Place and more delightful place than Edinburgh."

Si cor Edina tibi Glascua ocellus erit.⁴

It is, says another, "the non-such of Scotland where an English florist may pick up a posie." Ray the naturalist, who was in Glasgow in August, 1661, describes it as "fair, large and well built cross-wise, somewhat like unto Oxford, the streets very broad and pleasant." Well-to-do merchants at this time built houses in the Trongait and elsewhere with orchards and gardens behind them.

¹ Melvini *Scotiæ Topographia*, prefixed to Blaeu, *Theatrum Scotiæ*.

² *Montgomery MSS.*, ed. Hill, p. 349, Belfast 1869, 4to.

³ *Itinerarium Magnæ Britanniae, oder Reiss-Beschreibung durch Engell-, Schot- und Irland*, Strassburg 1634, and reprinted 1674, 8vo, p. 264 of former and p. 268 of second edition.

⁴ Ninian Paterson, *Epigrammata*, v. p. 114, Edinburgh 1678.



OLD COLLEGE, HIGH STREET From drawing by John Knox.

Entrance to
Professors' Court.

Main
Entrance.

Entrance to
Principal's Lodging.

The Tolbooth Steeple
in the distance.

An English traveller in 1704 says that, although Glasgow is not so populous as Edinburgh, "yett 'tis a more regular built and a cleaner town, and has more good streets in it then Edinburgh has, and the buildings are as handsome as those at Edinburgh or are rather before them."¹ Daniel Defoe speaks of Glasgow in 1727 as "one of the cleanliest, most beautiful and best built cities in Great Britain." This is re-echoed by Mary Anne Hanway in 1775. Glasgow, she says, "is a very good town and ought to figure considerably in the history of modern Scotland. The houses are well built, and the streets broad and well paved. There is an air of metropolitan dignity in it notwithstanding the cold look of the stone houses which entitles it to a much greater share of the traveller's admiration than even the capital of the country."² John M'Ure, Keeper of the Regality Register of Sasines, records in 1736 that "the City is surrounded with Corn-fields, Kitchen and Flower gardens and beautiful Orchyards abounding with Fruits of all Sorts, which by Reason of the open and large Streets send furth a pleasant and odoriferous Smell."

The houses in the Rottenrow at this time and for long after were amongst the best in the city. They had gardens, and the situation was attractive on account of the fine prospect it afforded of the surrounding country. As late as 1780 these houses were let for summer quarters, and people residing in King Street and the Stockwell removed for change of air to the Rottenrow for a few weeks in summer. The Drygait was a fashionable residential quarter. The Dukes of Montrose had their town house—known as the Duke's Lodging—on the south side of the Drygait near to the High Street and resided there for many generations. The mansion was built in 1718³ by James, fourth Marquis and first Duke of Montrose, who

¹ *North of England and Scotland in 1704*, p. 47, Edinburgh 1818; see also *Northern Notes and Queries*, p. III.

² *A Journey to the Highlands of Scotland . . .*, by a Lady, pp. 15, 16, London, s.a., 8vo.

³ The corner part of the site had formerly been occupied by the house of the Stewarts of Minto and previously by the manse of the rector of Peebles, who was archdeacon of Glasgow. The Duke purchased the two adjoining

had been brought up in Glasgow and had studied at the University. He was elected Chancellor of the University in 1714, and his successors in the title held the office until the death of James the fourth, Duke in 1874.

The Drygait was famous for its view, and it was when shewing it to a stranger that Andrew Foulis the printer died in 1775. In 1755 the Principal's house had fallen into disrepair, and the Faculty granted Principal Neil Campbell the sum of £20 a year to supply



THE DUKE'S LODGING IN THE DRYGAIT AS SEEN FROM THE BACK.

himself with another house. He acquired a back lodging in the Drygait, but did not actually move into it. Professor Thomas Reid lived in the Drygait in 1764, and although his house was small and its surroundings insanitary, it had, he writes, "the best air and the finest prospect in Glasgow; the privilege of a large

properties, the former manses of the rectors of Cambuslang and of Eaglesham. Oliver Cromwell resided in the latter when he visited Glasgow in July, 1651 (Baillie, *Letters*, i. p. cix). The Duke's Lodging was taken down in 1850 and the site included within the walls of the prison. See Murray, "The Rottenrow of Glasgow" in *Regality Club*, 3rd S. pp. 48, 50, 56, 78. Stuart, *Views and Notices of Glasgow in Former Times*, p. 25; *The Literary Rambler*, p. 9, Glasgow (W. Stuart) 1832; Lockhart, *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, iii. p. 166, Edinburgh 1819.

garden, very airy to walk in, which is not so nicely kept, but one may use freedom with it ; A five minutes walk leads up a rocky precipice into a large park partly planted with fir and partly open [the Fir Hill Park, now the Necropolis] which overlooks the town and all the country round and gives a view of the windings of the Clyde for a great way." ¹ The gardens of the houses on the south side of the Drygait extended nearly to the College grounds, and were intersected in 1794 by the continuation of Carntyne Lone westward



WOODEN HOUSES, NO. 28 SALTMARKET.

to High Street, which was named Duke Street after an earlier street of that name now included in George Street.

Few of the houses in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries exceeded two storeys in height, while houses of one storey were numerous. Some were of stone, but many of wood ; and the roofs of both were generally covered with thatch,² and in many the windows were not glazed but had merely opening wooden shutters. Several of the old wooden houses were to be seen in my younger days.

¹ See McUre, *View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 143 ; p. 121, ed. Macvewan.

² The Wynd Church, built during the time of Episcopacy prior to the Revolution, was covered with thatch. In 1771 a fire broke out in a house at

Fairbairn's sketch of the houses on the north side of the Drygait, —and as I remember them,—gives a good idea of the appearance of a Glasgow street in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, keeping in view wear and tear and change of occupancy.

When Cromwell was in Glasgow in 1650¹ he resided in Silvercraigs Mansion, the house of Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs—Sir Walter



NORTH SIDE OF THE DRYGAIT.
(Fairbairn's Drawing.)

Scott's great-great-grandfather—which stood on the east side of the Saltmarket, opposite the Briggait on the site now occupied by the

the head of the New Wynd, Trongait, which, if it had not been promptly extinguished, might have proved disastrous on account of the number of thatched houses in the neighbourhood. *The Scots Magazine*, 1771, p. 109.

In 1792 fire broke out in an old thatched house on the north side of the Trongait, and the adjoining house, which likewise had a thatched roof, also went on fire. The roofs only were burned. Regret was expressed that both buildings were not destroyed, "as they had long disgraced one of the finest streets in Britain." *The Glasgow Courier*, 19th January, 1792.

In 1794 a thatcher fell from a house in the Gallowgait and was killed. *The Glasgow Mercury*, 18th November, 1794.

A thatched tenement on the west side of High Street, north of the Rottenrow, was advertised for sale in 1828. *The Scots Times*, 24th June, 1828.

¹ Professor Robert Baillie, afterwards Principal of the University, was no favourer of the Protector, and removed from Glasgow on the occasion of this

modern Steel Street. It was a plain, substantial stone building with the arms of Campbell and Stewart displayed upon its front. The house had ceased to be used as a private residence at the date of the accompanying sketch, but it indicates the appearance of a good Glasgow house of the seventeenth century.

The etching of a house in the Rottenrow, opposite page 47,



SILVERCRAIGS MANSION.¹

shews the style of house about the middle of the eighteenth century. Dr. Thomas Chalmers lived in the Rottenrow when he first came to

visit. Amongst his manuscripts in the University Library there is a volume containing Sermons preached by him from 1647 to 1655. Amongst others, two sermons (1) preached at Newkirk on 7th July, 1650, "upon the approach of the sectarian army," and (2) preached at Newkirk on 18th September, 1650, "when the sectaries were at Leith and Edinburgh."

This volume is defective, the first eleven quires (pp. 1-130) having been torn out and the succeeding ten pages injured. It is not in Baillie's handwriting, but a copy of later date. Dr. M'Crie had two volumes of Baillie's Sermons in his autograph preached from 1637 to 1651. These are different from the Sermons in the University MS. and do not overlap. A short summary of them was printed by Mr. Laing, Baillie's *Letters*, i. pp. cv-cix. Several were preached when Cromwell was expected at Glasgow and when here.

¹ *The Literary Rambler*, p. 25, Glasgow 1832.

Glasgow as minister of the Tron Kirk, and in 1846 and 1847 Thomas De Quincey lodged in a three storey house on the south side of the street (No. 112), then, as Mr. Colin Rae Brown says, "a very respectable-looking thoroughfare."

The large number of wooden houses in Glasgow and the use of thatch were a source of danger, and the city suffered severely from fires. In 1652 one-third of the town was destroyed and a thousand families rendered homeless, while the monetary loss was estimated



TENEMENT AT THE FOOT OF STOCKWELL, NOS. 128-140.

at £100,000 stg., a vast sum at that time. There was no insurance then, the loss lay where it fell, and was only partially relieved by public subscription and grants from other towns. In this connexion it is curious to read a certificate by Oliver Cromwell and his officers recommending those who had suffered in Glasgow as "an high object of charity to such pious and well-disposed people as shall be willing to contribute their charity towards the relief of the present and pressing necessitie of the said inhabitants." Another fire in 1677 was quite as disastrous.



CORNER OF ROTTENROW AND TAYLOR STREET.

From Etching by D. Y. Cameron, 1891.

It was not until the end of the eighteenth century that Glasgow became a great industrial centre and began to assume the form and aspect which it now has, and it was not until twenty years later that the atmosphere was seriously obscured by smoke. In 1792 the first steam engine in Scotland was set up at Glasgow. In consequence Dr. Cleland remarks, "waterfalls become of less value and instead of carrying the people to the power it was thought preferable to place the power amongst the people." This resulted as regards Glasgow in a large and rapid increase of the population and an enormous addition to the volume of coal smoke discharged into the atmosphere, obscuring the light and causing fogs and additional rainfall. In 1905 in Mains Street, off Argyle Street, just on the western limit of the old burgh, the dust-fall was 35 cwt. per acre per annum. The factory chimneys emitted every hour of a working day not less than four tons of smuts; and from the dwelling houses there issued in one hour 2564 million cubic feet of spent gases, which represented another ton of smuts. The average rainfall for the period 1761-90 was 29.65 inches; the maximum being in 1775, 43.9 inches, and the minimum in 1788, 19.41 inches. The average for the period 1861-90 was 40.26 inches; the maximum being in 1862, 58.98 inches, and in 1871, 56.18 inches, the minimum in 1885, 29.24 inches, and in 1889, 30.55 inches.¹

It will thus be seen that Glasgow as it was during the seventeenth and the greater part of the eighteenth century was a small town, very attractive in itself and placed in beautiful surroundings not recognisable in the Glasgow of to-day.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE BUILDINGS

The buildings erected between 1632 and 1662 were intended to a large extent for the residence of regents or professors and students, a comparatively small part being used for lecturing or teaching.

¹ In the University Library there is the MS. Weather Journal and Register kept by the Rev. James Meek, D.D., minister of Cambuslang, containing daily readings of the barometer and thermometer during the period 1785 to 1810. Dr. Meek was Dean of Faculties 1786-1788.

The High Street front contained in its middle section the Fore Hall or Faculty Hall on the first storey and the Divinity Hall on the second or attic storey, with the Principal's lodging on the south and a house on the north appropriated to the professor of Divinity. The entrance to the former was by a door in High Street. The Professors' Court, on the north of the High Street front, was begun in 1722 and was carried on slowly for many years.

On the north side of the Inner Close or Quadrangle there were six chambers on each of its three floors and a dolium or round at each end, subsequently converted into chambers. The east side of the Inner Quadrangle contained the Common Hall, used for dining, the kitchen, brewhouse and relative accommodation. There were likewise four chambers alongside the stair to the upper floor. On the south side of the same quadrangle the Æconomus or Steward had his chamber, and beside it on the middle turnpike there were four chambers. The turnpike on the west end of that quadrangle, next the steeple, gave access to four chambers, and there were three chambers to the south of the steeple.

When the residential system came to an end and additional accommodation was required for lecture rooms, this was obtained by removing the division walls of several chambers so as to form one large room. These class-rooms were not ideal, but they were comfortable and sufficient. They were well heated by large and cheery fires which blazed in open fire-places beside the professors' platforms. These fires were a feature of the old College, and I often wondered how they had all been got going by eight o'clock on dark winter mornings. The windows of the class-rooms were small in accordance with the ideas of the seventeenth century, and the glass panes were likewise small and were divided by thick wooden astragals, but the windows were numerous and afforded an ample supply of light. The Common Hall which—as will be explained presently—was in a more modern building, and another apartment were heated by the introduction of warm air.

As the number of students increased and additional chairs were



THE OUTER QUADRANGLE.

On the left, part of the Piazza or Cloister supporting the High Street front. The windows above belonged to the Fore Hall; the dormers were in the Divinity Hall. The door in the turret led to the Divinity Hall. The large door led to the Hebrew class-room on the first floor. The windows above and the dormers belonged to the house of the Professor of Divinity. The two windows on the ground floor on the extreme right were in the Bell-ringers' room (the Coal Hole). The Janitor's room (the Conservative club-room) was in the Cloister. On the extreme left the end of the Lion and Unicorn Staircase.

founded, the class or lecture-room accommodation began to prove inadequate, and by my time the Professors' Court had ceased to be desirable for residential purposes on account of its surroundings. These matters having been brought under the notice of the Scottish University Commissioners, they, after inquiry, reported in 1860 that new, larger and better planned buildings were required by the University and that these should be erected in a different locality, and this view was supported by the General Council. The Commissioners published a report dated 28th December, 1859, by Mr. Robert Matheson, assistant-surveyor of the Board of Works, which contains a table giving the size and height of ceiling of sixteen class-rooms.

Forty years earlier the class-rooms were considered excellent. In the *Description of the Royal College of Sydney*, it is said (p. 8) "The Halls and Class-rooms of our Royal College are, in general, sufficiently large and commodious and are well fitted-up to answer their several purposes."

THE HIGH STREET FRONT

Turning now to the College as I knew it, and as it was when the University gave up possession in 1870, the buildings had a frontage to High Street of 285 feet and extended eastwards about 100 yards with the Hunterian Museum some little distance to the rear. The remainder of the area eastwards to Hunter Street was open, with a considerable number of trees which, however, had suffered from Glasgow soot and smoke. The ground sloped downwards from the Hunterian Museum for some distance and then rose towards Hunter Street and was known as the High Green, where the Observatory stood, and was the Dowhill of old days. The Molendinar Burn—more correctly the Burn Malindinor—flowed through the hollow, but had been covered over before my time. There was, however, a considerable opening through which the water could be seen. The burn was open northwards of the Bridge of Sighs, where there was the

dam for the Sub-dean Mill, and southwards behind the Drygait, and was again open for a few yards on the south side of Duke Street beside the factory of Messrs. R. F. & J. Alexander & Company. When it was open within the College grounds it was crossed by a footbridge guarded by a gate. The burn itself was still, however, in my time a feature in University life. It is alluded to in a Liberal squib in the rectorial election of 1859 when Mr. Disraeli was pitted against the Earl of Elgin :

" To Molendinar with the Jew ! "
And in the hapless man they threw ;
But still he bore his dirty sack,
And from the foul tide muttered back,
" Ole clo ! Ole clo ! "

At the unveiling of the memorial to Lord Sandford at Gilmore-hill on 1st December, 1896, Lord Kelvin said that his earliest recollection of Lord Sandford was not of his brilliant career as a student in the Universities of Glasgow and Oxford, but as a boy of his own age, playing on the Old College green, making ships and sailing them in the Molendinar Burn now flowing underground, not like a terrestrial river, but rather like another one known in classics, black as Styx, when Frank Sandford and he used to make docks upon it, to sail ships, and to bring them into harbour. The amusement, however, cannot have been very attractive if we are to credit an " Ode to the Molendinar," which appeared in *The College Album* for 1832 :

With weariness and pallor fraught
Upon thy clay-built banks I'd lie,
And gaze upon the smoke-veiled sky,
Or watch thine ever-changing hues.
And breathe the scents thy waves diffuse.
Roll on, with murky billows roll,
Juice of the mud-cart and the coal.

The picture is rather over-drawn, as the burn was not as bad as this, as I remember it thirty years later.¹

¹ See also Alfred Day's poem " Farewell to the College " in *The Academic* (1826), p. 196. *Infra*, p. 53.

THE PORTER'S LODGE OR JANITOR'S HOUSE

Just within the main gateway, on the left hand or north side, was the house of the Janitor or the Porter's lodge as it used to be styled. It was the duty of the Janitor to preserve order within the College, and he and the Cook were placed upon the foundation under the *Nova Erectio* in 1577. There was a large room at the northern end of the house reached by a passage along the east wall, but which also had an independent door into the cloister. This room the Janitor let out for various purposes.

When Alexander Carlyle, that is, "Jupiter" Carlyle, was a student at Glasgow (1743-45), the students had a club which met in the Porter's lodge. This club was a literary one; the members criticised books, wrote essays, and expressed their opinions upon the discourses which the students in turn were to deliver in the Divinity Hall.

Later in the century a social club was established in the Janitor's house. Until comparatively recent times the dinner hour in Glasgow was early. Business men dined at home and then returned to their counting-houses, where they worked until the evening. When the day's work was finished friends met to hear and talk over the news and discuss current topics. This they did while supping in a tavern, and numerous social clubs of a dozen or eighteen members—known as "Evening Clubs"—came into existence. The Professors, following this example, set up a club of their own, which met in the Janitor's room. Here they talked and discussed, laughed, played whist and supped, in Glasgow fashion, on a rizzar'd haddock, or a bit of toasted cheese, or a few boards of oysters, with a modest glass of cold rum punch or hot brandy toddy, according to the season.¹

The Janitor, during the early part of last century, was Archie Cameron, a pawkie, pleasant man, who not only accommodated the

¹ See [Lockhart] *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, iii. p. 197; *Glasgow Free Press*, 27th August, 1825, p. 549.

Professors with a room, but also "sold a dram, honest man" to the students and the citizens,¹ and to enable him to do so with a good conscience as a law-abiding citizen, held a license. This is referred to in a poem of 1826, "Farewell to the College," by Alfred Day, a clever and versatile student, which appeared in *The Academic*:²

Strange should the whiskey warehouse—sacred spot—
Kept at the College wicket be forgot,

* * * * *

Such is the modern march of intellect,
That dubious dandies have relinquish'd stays,
While to accommodate her sons with lunch,
A college takes a licence to sell punch.

A license was easy to come by in those days. All that was required of the applicant was a certificate of character from two respectable citizens, on the production of which the license was granted as a matter of course. In his first week in Glasgow Dr. Thomas Chalmers put his name to two such applications. In 1819 with a population of 73,796 there were 885 licensed public houses in Glasgow, and it is to be remembered that the municipality had not then been extended and that Anderston, Gorbals, and Calton were separate and independent burghs, each with its own quota of licensed houses.

The University had sanctioned the selling of wine by the Janitor for many years,³ and originally claimed that they were entitled to do so without a license, and at that time the Janitor accordingly took out none. The curious practice of permitting the Porter's Lodge to be used as a tavern is fully described in *The Royal College of Sydney* (p. 11), where it is suggested that instead of "Porter's Lodge" the name of the place should have been "Porter House."

¹ *The Glasgow Free Press*, 27th August, 1825, p. 549.

² A short-lived University periodical edited by George Samuel Evans, another English student who along with Day graduated in 1827 with highest honours in classics and philosophy.

³ [William Thom] *Trial of a Student at the College of Clutha in the Kingdom of Oceana*, p. 27, Glasgow 1768, 8vo. "Some of the citizens went into the College Porter's to refresh themselves with a draught of something or other."

The sale of liquor was put a stop to by the Faculty in November 1829, but the Janitor continued to supply meals and refreshments to students for several years later, which was a convenience, as there was no eating-house or what is now termed a restaurant in the neighbourhood.

This had passed away when I became a student. The Janitor then was Lachlan M'Pherson, who had recently been appointed and had formerly been butler to Mr. Walter Crum of Thornliebank, Professor William Thomson's father-in-law.

THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

On the south or right-hand side of the gateway under the cloister there was a large room opposite the Janitor's house. For what purpose it was used in earlier days I do not recollect.

Under the old system matriculation and enrolment of students were carried through by the Librarian; and matriculation and graduation fees were collected, without charge to the University, partly by the Clerk of Senate and partly by the Librarian, the Bedellus and other College servants, and were accounted for to a Professor, acting as honorary treasurer under the title of Quaestor. Under the Universities Act of 1858 it became necessary to appoint a Registrar of the General Council, and the enrolment of students and the keeping of the register of students were entrusted to him. Mr. Nathaniel Jones, the University librarian, who had performed the duties connected with matriculation and enrolment under the old system, was appointed Registrar of the General Council, and on his death in 1863 he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Moir. It was necessary to provide him with accommodation, and this was done by converting the room in question into the Registrar's Office. It was suitable and convenient.

Mr. Moir took up his duties at the beginning of the session 1863-64, and I was the first student to enter my name upon his register.

When the parliamentary franchise was conferred upon the Scottish Universities under the Act of 1868 a Registrar was required for carrying out the provisions of the Act, and the Registrar of the General Council was so appointed. This was appropriate, seeing that it is the members of the General Council to whom the franchise was conceded.

THE TOWER OR STEEPLE

Writing in 1736 McUre says that the College "hath a large high Steeple of one hundred and forty Foot high with a large Clock and Battlement. . . . This Steeple hath a large gilded Cock on the Spear thereof." The western view of the steeple as it existed in the seventeenth century is shown on Slezer's plate, and as seen in 1761 from the east with the spear and gilded cock in the Foulis Academy's plate of an Exhibition of Pictures in the inner quadrangle.

In 1772 a lightning conductor, or, as then termed, a thunder or lightning-rod, was attached to the tower, and is shewn in Denholm's drawing of the inner quadrangle made in 1796 or thereabouts. The rod, it has been said, was set up under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin. This cannot be quite accurate. Franklin was in Scotland in 1771 and he then spent a few days in Glasgow, but was not here in 1772. Franklin had written to David Hume in 1762 giving a description of his method of protecting houses from lightning, and this letter Hume had communicated to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh and was published in the third volume of *Essays* issued by the Society in 1771. The subject was therefore well known, and the protection of the tower against lightning was probably discussed with Franklin when he was in Glasgow and arrangements made for the fixing of the rod, but he could not have supervised the work.

Franklin had made a previous visit to Scotland in 1759, but the fame of his investigations regarding electricity had already spread, and before his arrival the University of St. Andrews had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. As electricity

now occupies so large a place in science and in the daily life of the world, it is of interest to note what St. Andrews stated in their diploma of 12th February, 1759. After referring to the general grounds upon which he was entitled to the honour, the diploma proceeds :

“ verum etiam acutè inventis et exitu felici factis experimentis, quibus Rerum Naturalium, et imprimis Rei Electricæ, parum hactenus exploratæ, scientiam locupletavit, tantam sibi conciliaverit per orbem terrarum laudem, ut summos in Republica Literaria mereatur honores.”

The lightning rod was fixed near the top of the tower on the north side, and rose diagonally higher than the vane, and was then carried down at some distance from the wall of the tower.

John Anderson, who was Professor of Natural Philosophy when the lightning-rod was erected, and who it is said superintended its erection,¹ in his *Institutes of Physics* published a few years later thus describes the use of such an apparatus :—“ A rod of metal erected on buildings, and communicating through non-conductors, or less perfect conductors, with the moist earth, will either prevent a stroke of lightning altogether, or conduct it into the earth, so as that the building will receive no harm. The rod will best answer this purpose if it be pointed and pyramidal, and if care be taken to keep it from rust.” This is practically the same statement as that given in his *Compend of Experimental Philosophy* published at Glasgow in 1760. To preserve the College rod from rust it was tipped with pure gold. It came to be regarded as unsightly, and in my time had been replaced by another of modern type; but part of the old

¹ In a communication by “ J. P.” in the *Glasgow Mechanics’ Magazine* for 1825 (ii. p. 198) it is stated that the thunder rod was erected under the eye of Professor John Anderson in 1772, and that Benjamin Franklin, being on a visit to Glasgow at the time “ went with the Professor to the top of the scaffolding and gave his entire approbation of the mode of fitting it up.” “ J. P.” is no doubt John Parsell, Professor Anderson’s amanuensis and operator during the last nine years of his life and one of his executors, but Parsell was writing more than fifty years after the erection of the rod, and his details cannot be relied on. He was manifestly wrong as regards the visit.

apparatus still remained projecting from the north side of the tower.

The lightning-rod was no doubt erected in consequence of the interest taken by the University in this application of science, but possibly they had likewise before them the fact that a hundred years earlier the interesting old Blackfriars church immediately to the south of the College had been struck by lightning,¹ and more recently the spire of the Cathedral had been injured by a similar accident.²

The College lightning-rod was the only one in Glasgow for nearly forty years. Two others were erected about 1810, one on the Jail at the foot of the Saltmarket and the other on the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum in Parliamentary Road. Both it was said "were badly devised."

Reference has been made to the panoramic view to be obtained from the higher parts of Glasgow. James Pagan describes it as seen in 1847 from Sighthill, the highest spot within the ancient burgh and so named from its commanding position. It embraces, he says, thirteen counties and extends from Ben Nevis to Tinto, to Goatfell and the Argyllshire hills. Writing in 1866 William Rodger, in his *Ancient Buildings of Glasgow*, gives a similar description of the view from the tower of the Cathedral. The site of the College steeple was considerably lower, but the battlement commanded a wide prospect, and those of us who worked in the Physical Laboratory much enjoyed it in fine weather.³

¹ "October 29, 1670, there was a suddane thunderclap by seven of the morning that fell out at Glasgow and lighted on the Blackfrier Kirk, the like whereof was not heard of in these parts; it rent the steeple of the said church fra top to bottom and tirmed the sclaites off it, and brake down the gavills in the two ends of it and fyred it, but was quenched afterward by men" (Law, *Memorials*, p. 33). The church was, however, ruined and had to be rebuilt.

² In 1756 the steeple of the Cathedral was struck by lightning and destroyed. At the time a party of recruits were being drilled in the nave, and a sergeant and one of the recruits were killed by the falling of the stones.

³ As to the view from the Havanna, just to the north of the College—(Plan, p. 50)—see advertisement in *Glasgow Mercury*, 1st August, 1787.

THE CLOCK

There was no clock in the steeple until 1686. Principal Fall records under 21st January of that year:—"The Colledge Steeple wanting a clock we entered into a contract with Walter Corbet, smith in Glasgow, for makeing one, for which he is to have one thousand merks, the one half at his entrey to work, the other at the finishing of it, and if it prove well he is to have over and above condition one hundred merks"; and adds "All which was fulfilled."¹ Eleven hundred merks is the equivalent of £733. 13s. 4d. Scots, figures which are made intelligible by comparison. The cost of the balustrade on the stair on the outer quadrangle leading to the Fore Hall and the Principal's house and of the Lion and Unicorn was £240 Scots and of painting the work with white lead and oil and gilding the two figures £39. 3s. 4d.; while the Principal's half year's stipend was £880. 13s. 4d. Scots.

A later clock was furnished in 1750 by Andrew Dickie of Edinburgh.

Prior to 1686 those in the College had to depend upon the clock in the Tolbooth. Mr. Robert Law relates,² under the year 1682, a curious story of one William Hutcheson, son of the College gardener, that he lay down in a retired part of the College yards at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and slept continuously until three o'clock on Friday afternoon, when he was awakened with difficulty. Looking at the "horologe in the Tolbooth" and observing the hour, he declared that he had been asleep only one hour.

THE BELLS IN THE TOWER

Two bells hung in the tower, the great or College bell and the little or Class bell, both of which were removed to Gilmorehill, and the latter still does service. In 1870 it was hung on a wooden belfry in the Arts Quadrangle, and in 1880 was removed to the tower, which was then ready for its reception. It bears the inscription

¹ *Munimenta*, iii. p. 590.

² *Memorials*, p. 223.

JOANNES MEIKLE FECIT EDINBURGI. VENITE ET AUDITE, 1703, and has taxed the hearts of many generations of students.

In early days, as appears from an Act of Faculty in 1669, the Regents were responsible for the ringing of their own bells. Each class had apparently a distinctive number of "pulses" or strokes, as in 1727 it was enacted that for removing marks of subordination between the Ethic and the Physics classes "the bell for the Ethic class shall consist, as formerly, of four times five pulses; that for the Physic class of five times four."¹

The little bell was rung, in my time as it still is, for four minutes for the early classes, and half a minute less for the later ones. I had to be at High Street for three sessions at 8 o'clock in the morning, and with a two-mile walk—for there were no omnibuses, to say nothing of tramcars, in those days—one was apt to leave little or no margin for delay by snow, frost, wind and the like. When you turned the corner of George Street and North Albion Street you could hear the provoking and mandatory tones of the little bell, and experience had taught that it required very quick running to get into your place before these stopped. There was a down grade in North Albion Street, but an up one in College Street, and students used to arrive so blown as hardly to be able to answer *Adsum* when the roll was called. This was hard on the Alexanders and Andreases whose names came near the top of the list; the Robertuses and Thomases whose names came towards the end had a better chance of recovering their breath.

The bell is alluded to in some verses which appeared in *The College Album* of 1828:

Hark! d'ye hear it?
Faith! I fear it,
We must run, it is the bell.²

¹ Faculty Minute, 14th December, 1727.

² Professor G. G. Ramsay refers to "the tinkling of the 'angry bell' that made the students hurry along to the door which was closed the moment that it stopped." *Proceedings on the . . . Presentation of his Portrait*, p. 6, Glasgow 1908. But he never was a student at Glasgow, and he did not know what that tinkling and that stoppage meant to the students of the Junior Humanity class.

John Meikle in 1686 supplied a large bell for the tower, 7 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in circumference, which was inscribed ALMA MATER UNIVERSITAS GLASGUENSIS. JOHN MEIKLE ME FECIT EDINBURGI, ANNO 1686. It was broken in 1848 and a new bell, made in Glasgow, was substituted in the same year. It was inscribed, HARVEY FOUNDER, GLASGOW 1848, and chimed the quarters by two hammers. This bell had a fine tone and was rung at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock in the evening. Lord Kelvin speaks of it as "the majestic tolling of the great bell."

This bell, as I have said, was removed to Gilmorehill, but on the completion of the tower some years later it was taken down and has now disappeared.

The bell-ringer gained access to the tower by a door on the south side of the archway between the two quadrangles. The lowest room was used as a store for class-room appliances. The room above this was occupied as an armoury after the Volunteer movement commenced in 1859. The bell-ringer's room was above the armoury.

THE FRONT OR OUTER QUADRANGLE

The inner part of the High Street range rested on seven arches, so that there was a cloister or piazza on the west side of the quadrangle. The entrance passed through the fourth arch from the north side. The first floor of the building, that is the floor immediately above the piazza, was occupied by the Fore or Faculty Hall—which took the place of the High Hall of the original building—and by the Muniment Room. The latter was at the south end, and although small was a good room and sufficient for its purpose, being fitted with oak cupboards along the walls, and was sometimes used for committee meetings. The larger space on this floor was given to the Faculty Hall. Both were approached by the Lion and Unicorn staircase, which stood in the south-west corner of the quadrangle, so that it was immediately on the right hand of anyone emerging



THE OUTER QUADRANGLE WITH THE LION AND UNICORN STAIR.

From Water-colour Drawing by Thomas Fairbairn, 1849.

from the piazza. Near the top of the stair on its south side there was a door to the Principal's house, which formed a continuation of the building southwards, but was distinct from it. By this door the Principal was able to reach the Faculty Hall and the Quadrangles without going on to High Street.

THE FACULTY OR FORE HALL

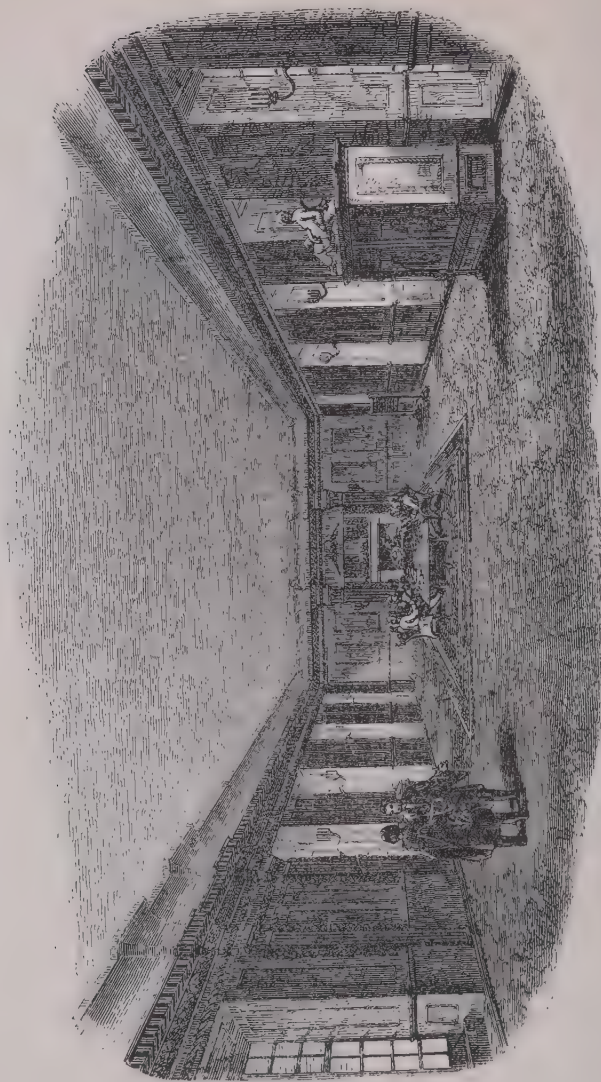
The Faculty Hall was wainscotted with dark oak and was a handsome and stately apartment. At the north end there was a spacious fireplace in which a huge fire blazed during the session. In front of the fire there stood a massive table on which lay the current journals and magazines and around it a circle of comfortable arm-chairs. Here the Faculty met, as did also the Senate. The Hall likewise served the purpose of a common-room for the Professors of the Faculty and of the Senate. After the Universities Act of 1858 came into operation, the Senate and the University Court had their business meetings in the Fore Hall.

The University was given to hospitality, and were in use to entertain distinguished strangers who visited the College, and generally gave a dinner in the Hall on the occasion of the installation of the Rector ; and an evening conversazione was not unknown.

James VII., when Duke of York, visited Glasgow on 3rd October, 1681, and lodged in "the great tenement of Sir John Bell," the provost, at the south-east corner of the Briggait, "and was welcomed also by the Colledge [in this Hall] with short speeches ; one from the rector Doctor Brisbane in English ; another from the principal Mr. Edward Wright in Latin ; another from Mr. Blair eldest regent in Latin also." ¹

Queen Victoria was in Glasgow in August, 1849, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred. They were received at the Cathedral by Principal Macfarlan, as minister of the High Church,

¹ Law, *Memorials*, p. 205.



THE FORE HALL.

and afterwards proceeded to the College. Passing up the Lion and Unicorn stair they were received in the Fore Hall by the Principal and members of the Faculty and of the Senate, and were presented with a loyal address. When the Prince and Princess of Wales—afterwards King Edward and Queen Alexandra—visited Glasgow on 8th October, 1868, to lay the foundation stone of the new building at Gilmorehill, they drove to the old College, but did not enter the precincts.

THE COLLEGE OR FACULTY AND THE SENATE

It will be convenient at this point to explain that under the old constitution and until altered by the Universities Act of 1858 the College or Faculty and the Senate were distinct bodies. The Faculty¹ consisted of the Principal and the thirteen professors who held the older chairs and had the administration of the whole property, revenues and patronage of the University. The Principal presided at all meetings of the Faculty; he had a casting, but not a deliberative vote. The Faculty appointed professors to the eight chairs the patronage of which was vested in the College, but in this case the Rector and the Dean of Faculties were entitled to sit with the Faculty and to vote.

The term Senate is not heard of in connexion with the University until the early part of the seventeenth century, and then only in an indefinite sense. In 1615 Robert Boyd of Trochrig speaks of those entitled to vote in the admission of a principal as "the Senate."² Later we meet with the expression *Senatus Academiae*, referring to a meeting of the Principal, Professors and Regents along with the Chancellor, Rector and Dean of Faculties. The use of the term, however, was not consistent, and the expressions *Senatus Facultatis* and *Congregatio* or *Conventus Facultatis Artium* are also met with. So long

¹ The term "College," says Professor Reid (*Works*, p. 729), was the more accurate, but "Faculty" was the term in more general use in later days.

² Wodrow, *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, ii. p. 125.

as the professoriat was limited to the thirteen members it made no difference whether an Act was made by the Senate or by the Faculty, and it was only at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the number of professors was increased, that the difference between the Faculty and the Senate came to be of importance.

The Senate of modern times consisted of the Rector, the Dean of Faculties, the Principal and all the professors. At its meetings the Rector, or in his absence the Vice-Rector, presided, except in matters relating to degrees, when the Dean of Faculties presided. It was of importance therefore that the Rector should attend shortly after his election, take the oath and be installed in the *comitia*, for until this had been done he could not act and the Senate was practically *functus*, which caused much inconvenience. On his installation the Rector appointed a Vice-Rector or Vice-Rectors and was in use to nominate the professors his assessors. In practice they were appointed vice-rectors according to a cycle, each one getting his turn as he stood on the roster, so that a Tory rector might have a Whig vice-rector and *vice versa*.

The development of the Faculty and its engrossment of the administration of the property and revenues of the University is somewhat obscure, but is at the same time simple. Under the Charter by King James VI. of 1577, known as the *Nova Erectio*, the property of the University was vested in the Principal and Masters to the exclusion of the Chancellor, the Rector and the Dean of Faculties. The *Nova Erectio* made provision for three Regents, who ultimately became professors, and their number was increased by the creation by the Faculty of professorships of Divinity, Humanity and Mathematics. King William made a gift to the College of £300 a year, and towards its better payment granted them a tack for nineteen years of the archbishopric of Glasgow, which was thereafter renewed from time to time for nearly 150 years.

In the eighteenth century doubts were suggested as to the right of the Faculty to found new chairs, and at their request six professorships were instituted by the Crown; Oriental Languages in

1709, Law in 1713, Medicine in 1713, Anatomy in 1718, Ecclesiastical History in 1720 and Practical Astronomy in 1760. These professors became part of the Faculty, or College of Glasgow, which thereafter consisted of the Principal and thirteen professors. The term "Faculty," it will be observed, did not in this connexion refer to the Faculty of Arts, but was the equivalent of College (*Collegium docentium*) and meant the Governing Body of the University. It no doubt included the six professors in the Faculty of Arts, but likewise three professors in the Faculty of Divinity, to whom the Principal as *Primarius Professor* may be added, one in the Faculty of Law, two in the Faculty of Medicine, and one, that of Practical Astronomy, outside any of the then recognised faculties.

In 1770 a question arose within the Faculty regarding the administration of the property and revenue of the University. Professor John Anderson and some other members contended that the administration lay with the Principal and professors along with the Rector, Dean of Faculties and Minister of Glasgow. The remaining professors and Principal Leechman maintained that the whole revenue and property was vested in the Principal and thirteen professors, that its administration belonged to them, and that any surplus revenue fell to be disposed of by the Faculty with the advice of the Rector, Dean of Faculties and Minister of Glasgow, who were *ex lege* the Visitors of the University. The question came before the Court for decision, when it was determined that the rule contended for by the section of the Faculty represented by the Principal was the correct one.

No further Chairs were established until 1807, when the Crown founded a Chair in Natural History and nominated Mr. Lockhart Muirhead Professor and Keeper of the Museum of Natural Curiosities. The Faculty admitted him as a professor within the University, but declined to recognise him as a member of the Faculty or College, and in order to ascertain his position he brought an action in Court, in which he claimed equal rights with the old professors, but abandoned any claim to be Keeper of the Museum. It was decided in 1807

that Mr. Muirhead as a professor in the University was entitled to sit and vote at meetings of the *comitia* and senate, but that he was not entitled to interfere with or take part in the administration of the property and revenues of the University or to have a house in the Professors' Court. It was, however, held that if there was a surplus on the tack of the archbishopric, Mr. Muirhead might apply to the Faculty for a grant from this fund, and that if his claim was disallowed he might bring the matter before the Visitors of the University for review. The Court expressed the opinion that the University "must be held a dilatable body and that the King from his prerogative had the power of adding a new professor to any University in the Kingdom, but this must not interfere with existing rights." ¹

The Senate until this time had consisted of the Principal and the Professors holding the thirteen old chairs, together with the Rector and Dean of Faculties. The result of the decision in Mr. Muirhead's case was to make the holder of a new professorship a member of the Senate, but not of the Faculty. Further professorships were created by the Crown :—Surgery in 1815 ; Midwifery in 1815 ; Chemistry in 1817 ; Botany in 1818 ; Materia Medica in 1831 ; Institutes of Medicine in 1839 ; Forensic Medicine in 1839 ; and Civil Engineering and Mechanics in 1840. To mark their subordinate position they were styled Regius chairs. Their occupants were known as "University" professors and the thirteen older professors as "College" or "Faculty" professors.

In the Commissions to professors appointed by the Crown in 1815 and in immediately succeeding years a clause was inserted declaring that a professor holding the chair should not be entitled :—(1) to take part in the examination of candidates for a degree in medicine or to participate in the graduation fees, (2) to participate in the College funds, (3) to interfere with the patrimonial rights of the College professors, (4) to interfere with the management of the funds vested in the College for library and other purposes, (5) to

¹ Muirhead v. Glassford, 16th May, 1809. F.C. 266.

act on the election of professors, or (6) to exercise in virtue of his appointment as a Regius Professor any of the privileges belonging to the College professors.

As the University professors increased in number they pressed for a share in the administration of the property and revenues of the University, but this was resisted by the Faculty on the ground that in view of the determination of the Court they were not in a position to recognise the claim, and that the constitution could only be remodelled by the authority of Parliament. They, however, acquiesced in the omission by the Officers of State of the above clause from the later appointments made by the Crown. In 1856 the Officers of State raised an action to endeavour to have the decision of 1807 reconsidered and if possible altered, but the proceedings¹ were brought to a close by the passing of the Universities Act of 1858 which placed the University professors on an equality with the old College professors.

Although Parliament removed the disabilities of the Regius professors and gave them rights which the Crown could not confer, it bestowed no precedence upon them and no distinction, unless it be the privilege of entering the Senate through the avenue of patronage. I remember expressing surprise at an appointment of a Regius professor which had been made. The answer was prompt, "Do you imagine that the professor appeared on so many political platforms and attended so many party conferences for nothing?" When patronage was abolished in the Church of Scotland the Crown surrendered all its rights of patronage, and it is to be regretted that when the Universities were placed upon a new footing under the Act of 1858, the Crown did not surrender the patronage of the Chairs in question. The Crown contributes a mere fraction to the stipend attached to these Chairs, and in the case of *Materia Medica* makes no contribution. It is absurd therefore that in consideration of a payment of £50 or £100 out of a total of £1100 or £1200 the right of

¹ The printed Session Papers form a large quarto volume and contain much interesting matter.

appointment to these Chairs should still lie with the Crown and be made by the Government of the day, more especially as the professors so appointed now enjoy rights which the Crown could not confer. It seems undesirable that the term "Regius" be retained, as it merely emphasises the old distinction that the professor has been nominated not elected to his office.

The claim of the University professors to participate in the administration of the University had little substance. They had the same right as the Faculty professors in the election of the Chancellor, the Rector, the Dean of Faculties and the Librarian. They also participated in the management of the Library, but were, by the terms of Dr. Hunter's Will, excluded from the management of the Hunterian Museum. There was no question that the administration of the Faculty was fair and reasonable. The University buildings had been maintained in good order and grants had always been made in so far as funds would permit for providing additional accommodation, for apparatus and for the payment of lecturers. The University professors had the small stipends allotted to them by the Crown, but were entitled to charge fees. The College professors likewise charged fees for attendance on their classes, but they had in addition stipends from the university revenues, which were considerably larger than the salaries of the University professors, and they had in addition houses in the Professors' Court.

Class fees formed a principal part of the emoluments of all the professors, and the amount of these depended to a large extent on their exertions.¹ In 1830 the emoluments of the Professor of Greek were stated at £1668; of Humanity, £1243; Logic, £843; of Moral Philosophy, £740; of Natural Philosophy, £699; of Mathematics, £614; Anatomy, £1058; Medicine, £608, all with houses in addition. The emoluments of the Professor of Surgery were £692; of Chemistry, £507; of Botany, £319; Natural History, £312, and of Materia Medica, £322, without houses.

¹ Adam Smith favoured the payment of professors by fees, not by salaries. "Life" in *Wealth of Nations*, p. ii, ed. M'Culloch. See Gibbon, *Miscellaneous Writings*, i. p. 36, London 1796, 4to.

The concession to the University professors to participate in the administration of the University had an unexpected result. The Universities Act of 1858 placed that administration in the hands of the Senate, but it was soon found that so large a body was unfitted for the work, and by the Act of 1889 the whole administration was transferred to a new and enlarged University Court, and the duties of the Senate were restricted to the supervision of teaching and discipline.

The Senate as constituted under the Act of 1858 does not seem to have been very popular even with the professors, as Professor Andrew Buchanan, in his Valedictory Address, said :—" The independence of the Glasgow Senate has now gone, also its usefulness, its dignity and even its respectability." ¹ He likewise complained that the University Court as then existing was a failure, that it had too little power and at the same time was too autocratic and capable of exercising tyranny over professors. He further emphasized his views regarding the University Court in a pamphlet published in 1876, *The University Court of the University of Glasgow*, dedicated to the members of the Royal Commission on the Scottish Universities then sitting. In so far as Professor Buchanan's objections were well founded they were removed by the passing of the Universities Act of 1889. That Act made another important alteration in the position of professors by placing them upon salaries and transferring the right to charge and collect fees to the new University Court. These fees now form part of the revenue of the University, and are administered by the new Court as directed in the statute.

THE DIVINITY HALL

The Divinity Hall occupied the top or attic floor of the High Street front above the Faculty Hall. The house of the Professor of Divinity was on the High Street front immediately to the north of the Faculty Hall and the Divinity Hall, but was entered from the

¹ Professor Jebb found that there was great waste of time in Senate meetings and seldom attended them. *Life*, by Lady Jebb, i. p. 192.

Professors' Court. When John Caird became professor he had a porch added to the house.

The Divinity Hall was reached by a turret stair in the north-west corner of the quadrangle, and was adorned with portraits of several eminent persons. It was a large apartment, but the ceiling was rather low, its height being only $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The Professor of Divinity when I became a student was Dr. Alexander Hill (1785-1867). He was a son of Dr. George Hill, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, and a descendant of the well-known John Carstares, minister of the High Church of Glasgow in the time of the Commonwealth, whose son, the celebrated William Carstares (1649-1715), Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was the trusted adviser of King William III.

I heard Professor Hill speak once or twice in the Common Hall, but had no personal intercourse with him. He was esteemed by his students, and was, I believe, an excellent professor, but wanting in animation. He caused some amusement one day by informing his class that he had just been consulting his father's lectures and found that his views agreed with his own. He took much interest in ecclesiastical affairs and had a wide church connexion. In a paper by Dr. Boyd contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* in 1856 he says:—"In the divinity classes the students are no longer arranged or addressed by their Christian names. The professor addresses each as *Mr.* Such-a-one.¹ There is altogether a more gentlemanly tone in the conduct of the several classes. Much of this is owing to the dignified and kindly manner of the Professor of Divinity; an old gentleman, whose class no student can leave but with a feeling of affection as well as respect for his professor. With a dignity of deportment which would well beseem a bishop, he blends a paternal interest in

¹ Students in the Arts classes, that is Undergraduates, used to be addressed in the vocative of their Christian names, Carole, Gulielme, Petre, Thoma and so on, and this was the practice in my time in the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy. Masters of Arts were formerly addressed as "Master," and this title was strictly limited to them. The "Mister" of common parlance represents Master, the title given in England to a Gentleman, just as "Sir" is given to a Knight.

each of the young men under his care. Every inch the clergyman and the gentleman, long may Dr. Hill occupy the Theological Chair of Glasgow."

On his candidature for the chair, Dr. Hill, who was minister of the parish of Dailly, had as his opponent Dr. Thomas Chalmers, who then occupied the corresponding chair in the University of Edinburgh. The salary of the Edinburgh chair was only about £200 a year, while that of Glasgow was more than double, with a house and the fees of students. Dr. Chalmers was not, it has been said, "a learned divine, . . . he made no theologians out of his class, but he contributed enormously to the making of an active, earnest generation of pastors."¹ One of his pupils records that his course was "really a course of Chalmers himself, and of Chalmers in all his characters."² He was the foremost man of his day in the Church of Scotland, and the great work he had accomplished in Glasgow as minister first of the Tron and then of St. John's Church was fresh in the memory of that generation. The Faculty, who were the electors, were, however, placed in the difficulty that the non-intrusion controversy was then at its height, and Chalmers was the leader of the party, and it was largely upon this ground that his candidature was supported. The majority of the Faculty thought that it was not in the interests of the University that it should identify itself with so prominent a partisan and conferred the appointment on Dr. Hill. This gave much offence to *The Scottish Guardian*, the organ of the High Church or non-intrusion party, who were particularly angry that, as they affirmed, Sir James Graham, the Rector of the University, against whom they had a grudge, had come down and voted for Dr. Hill. This, however, is not correct. The electors had a preliminary meeting on 20th October, 1840, when it was found that only four members of the Faculty supported Dr. Chalmers, while seven were in favour of Dr. Hill. Sir James Graham did not arrive until the next

¹ Grant, *Story of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 287.

² Professor Masson in *Macmillan's Magazine*, xi. p. 127, and in *Memories of Two Cities*, p. 80, Edinburgh 1911. See Knight, *Some Nineteenth Century Scotsmen*, p. 21.

day, when the formal election took place. Dr. Chalmers' name was not then put forward and Dr. Hill was elected unanimously. The four who supported Dr. Chalmers at the preliminary meeting were Professors William Ramsay, James Thomson, J. P. Nichol and E. L. Lushington. The Principal did not vote, as he had not a deliberative vote, and his casting vote was not required.

When Dr. Hill came into residence he held out the olive branch and invited the ministers of the city churches to dinner, but Dr. Robert Buchanan and the other lights of *The Scottish Guardian* would have none of it. They not only did not attend the dinner, but did not even reply to the invitation.¹

THE DIVINITY HALL LIBRARY

The library of the Divinity Hall was kept in an adjoining room. It is an extensive and interesting collection, and contains a large part of the library of Principal Leechman bequeathed to it by him.

A catalogue of the library, printed in 1824, described it on the title-page as "The private collection belonging to the Cives and Students of the Divinity Hall in the University of Glasgow." Supplements to this catalogue were issued in 1840, 1854, 1860 and 1869. A few years ago the library was rearranged in its new home at Gilmorehill and made more generally accessible, and now resembles a seminarium. An excellent catalogue of the books added since 1860 has been recently prepared and printed under the supervision of Professor Stevenson. In accordance with old usage it had a handsome armorial book-plate or "ex-libris."

Ninety years ago a sharp controversy arose as to whether *Blackwood's Magazine* should be taken by the library. This had been done for some years, when strong objection was raised to its reception. The question was submitted to a meeting of the whole of the Divinity

¹ On his retiral Dr. Hill was presented with an Address by his students. *Glasgow Herald*, 5th December, 1862.

students, and resulted in a large majority voting in favour of its retention, but a few years later this decision was reversed and the magazine was discontinued.¹ Hence the set of "Blackwood" on the shelves ends with volume xxxvii. and 7th June, 1835.

In connexion with the library, reference may be made to *The Preacher's Assistant* by Robert Muir, M.A., Glasgow 1813, 8vo. This, as explained on the title-page, was "an Index to the Texts of the most approved Sermons and Lectures ancient and modern," and is an anticipation of Darling's *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica*. The book is founded on the collection in the Divinity Hall library and was dedicated "to the students of theology in the University of Glasgow." Muir, we are informed by Mr. Innes Addison, graduated M.A. in 1810 and died in Glasgow in 1847 at the age of sixty-seven.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS OF THE OUTER QUADRANGLE

The building on the north side of the outer quadrangle had a ground floor, two storeys above this and an attic, and was thus a storey higher than those on the west and east sides. On the ground floor of the north side at its east end there was an apartment appropriated to the Bell-ringer, commonly called the "Coal-Hole," and to be afterwards referred to. Over it and extending somewhat to the west was the Hebrew class-room. The storey and attics over the Hebrew class-room formed part of the house of the Professor of Divinity. When John Caird became Professor in 1862 he converted a portion of these flats into a library and study, throwing two floors into one, so as to provide a loftier room.

The south side of the quadrangle was occupied on the east by the house of the Professor of Law, but at one time occupied by the Professor of Greek. It was entered by a door in a turret in the south-east corner and will be referred to when dealing with the Professors' Court.

¹ Arnot, *Memoir of James Halley*, p. 27.

The Principal's house, as previously mentioned, was to the south of the main building and to the north of the grounds of the College Church, from which it was separated by a wall. The space underneath the Lion and Unicorn stair was enclosed, and used as a kind of lumber room, and was reached by a door from the quadrangle next the southmost arch of the piazza.

On the east side of the quadrangle on a line with the tower there was a range of buildings, the first and upper floors of which were approached from the inner quadrangle. The room on the ground floor, well lighted by windows on both its sides and entered from the west by the door next the tower, was the examination hall, known as the Blackstone Room, as it contained the famous Blackstone chair. Originally the entrance door was near the north end.

THE HEBREW CLASS-ROOM

The Hebrew class-room over the "Coal-Hole" was used also by the Ecclesiastical History class. It was reached by a very steep stair and was a large apartment with a high ceiling. The Chair of Biblical Criticism had not been founded when I became a student, but when it was established the class met in the Hebrew room.

The Professor of Hebrew was Dr. Duncan H. Weir (1822-76), an alumnus of the University, a very modest and somewhat shy man. He acted as Clerk of Senate, and performed the duties of the office with much ability and great exactness.

He was an eminent scholar and an excellent teacher, with the power of awakening in his students something of the love which he had for his own subject. He allowed no trifling or slackness. He gave of his best and insisted that his students should do the like.

The predecessor of Professor Weir was Dr. George Gray (1839-1850), whom I saw occasionally when a boy at my grandmother's house, but never knew as a professor.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History was Dr. Thomas Thomson Jackson (1797-1878), one of the notables of the old College.¹ He was a picturesque figure, tall and slim with a slight stoop, clean-shaven face and lank white hair. Dressed in a long, tightly-buttoned black surtout and tall silk hat he moved rapidly about, looking straight in front and regarding no one. Every afternoon he walked out arm-in-arm with Mrs. Jackson; she had a little dog which ran in front, but was fastened by a cord so that she could pick it up if another dog or similar danger appeared.

Professor Jackson was a man of undoubted ability with clear and definite opinions, and impressed his students. He did not deal with church history in its ordinary sense, but viewed divinity in its historical development. He reduced these views to a series of propositions or principles, and "my principles," as he termed them, came up for consideration at every stage of his course. Doubt was sometimes expressed as to their logical outcome, which it was suggested was very different from the opinions of the professor. The late Professor Flint (1834-1910), one of the greatest theologians and deepest thinkers of our time, who was one of Jackson's students, accepted the "principles" fully and believed in them. Professor Jackson attached great importance to essay-writing, and for this purpose students were expected to prepare themselves by special attention to and reflection on his preliminary lectures, which were particularly devoted to an exposition of his principles, as well as to the various phases in which they reappeared in almost every subsequent lecture of the course. Students as a rule accepted the principles and expounded them in their own fashion, but George Porter, a student of my day, an acute and vigorous thinker, afterwards minister of the parish of Maybole, did not do so. When the

¹ Professor Jackson was a St. Andrews man and was the son of William Jackson, an officer in the army. His wife was likewise a Jackson. She was Mary Hay Jackson, to whom he was married on 16th June, 1840.

professor came to adjudicate upon the essays he said that Mr. Porter did not accept his principles, but nevertheless his essay was the best of the lot and awarded him the prize.

One of his students remarked of him, " the Professor's besetting sin is a tendency to become most abstrusely metaphysical in his lectures." In ordinary life he was somewhat of a mystic, thus when the question of a new building at Gilmorehill for the University came before the Senate for consideration, Professor Jackson asked that it might be deferred until he should be able to evolve the idea of a university in the Divine Mind.

Dr. Jackson had been professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 1836-51, and when he retired from his Chair in Glasgow in 1874 he returned to the city of St. Andrews and took up his residence in an old-fashioned house in South Street with a long stretch of garden, at the end of which there was a summer house. A. K. H. B. used to say that the learned professor had determined to devote the closing years of his life to the production of a great work on theology, and each morning after breakfast he retired to the arbour with a quire of foolscap in his hand which he placed on the table before him and then leant back in meditation. One day inspiration came. He seized his quill and quickly wrote, " Theology is everything, and everything is Theology," then laid down his pen and the great work proceeded no further. Dr. Jackson hoped that Flint, who was Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, 1864-76, would edit his Glasgow lectures, and felt some disappointment that he did not see his way to do so.

In 1856 Professor Jackson published *A Letter on the Art of Drawing as a means of Education*, which is an interesting and well put statement of the case. His students used to say that there were no periods in the professor's lectures, and that at the end of the hour he merely paused at a comma and proceeded next day as if there had been no interval. This is of course an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that Dr. Jackson did indulge in very long sentences.

The first sentence of the *Letter* occupies nineteen lines of closely set type, followed, however, by others of less magnitude.

A. K. H. B.

Dr. Boyd (1825-99), familiarly known as A. K. H. B., was himself in his day a marked individuality. He was a distinguished student in the University of Glasgow in the years 1843-50 and was known amongst his fellow-students as "the Poet Moon." He was appointed minister of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and soon became widely known by his contributions to *Fraser's Magazine*, which were very popular. These and his later writings have been brushed aside by the march of events and are now wellnigh forgotten. The present generation may not rate them highly, but A. K. H. B. enjoyed great popularity in his own day. He was not a brilliant preacher, but was always interesting. He had not the gift of passionate eloquence, but he thought and spoke clearly and it was impossible to mistake his meaning or to be inattentive to what he said. In 1856 he contributed an article to *Fraser's Magazine*, "College Life in Glasgow," reprinted in 1862 in *Leisure Hours in Town*. This gives a fair and pleasant view of College life in Glasgow as it was when he was a student. The *editio repetita* contains sundry alterations which generally are not improvements upon the original article.

THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The Literary and Philosophical Society, of which I was a member for several years, had its meetings in the evenings in the Hebrew class-room. The secretary was John C. Begg, a student in the Divinity Hall, whose death a few years later was a great loss to the church. The president was, I think, J. B. Russell, afterwards M.D., and medical officer of health for Glasgow; at any rate he took an active part in the work of the Society and read various papers. One was upon the laying of the first Atlantic cable in 1858, at which

he was present as assistant to Professor William Thomson on the *Agamemnon*. A second was on Anglo-Saxon language and literature. Russell had an uncle, a barrister, in London, with whom he spent a summer vacation, and devoted his time to working on the subject in the British Museum. A third paper was on "Cell-life." This subject was only beginning to be talked of at that time, and Russell was amused when I told him that I had expected from the title of his paper to have a recital of prison experiences.

ELOCUTION

"If but few appreciate systematic teaching as beneficial in mere utterance," says Professor Francis William Newman, a prominent man in my student days, "still fewer understand how Elocution bears on the understanding and on the sentiments; how it exacts a perception of syntax and opens the full meaning of poetry. The sound Elocutionist is in my belief, by far the best and truest expositor and lecturer upon our native literature." Elocution has at various times been encouraged by the University. The Scottish Universities Visitors of 1695 suggested that in the third class, that is the Ethic or Baccalaureat class, Oratory should be taught, and this the University of Glasgow approved, adding that oratory "is too much neglected in this kingdom."¹ During the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century a prize for elocution was given by the University, which was adjudged by the votes of the Masters of Arts.

In 1776 this prize was awarded to Hugh Mitchell, M.A.,² who two years afterwards commenced a course of lectures on the subject, and later published a curious volume *Scotticisms, vulgar Anglicisms and grammatical Improprieties corrected* (Glasgow 1790). Henry

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 516. Lee, *University of Edinburgh*, p. 44. Principal Caird laid little stress on mere elocution—"The Art of Public Speaking" in *University Addresses*, p. 355.

² *Glasgow Chronicle*, 9th May, 1776; *The Scots Weekly Magazine*, iii. p. 222 (14th May, 1776).

M'Nab was appointed University lecturer¹ and in 1786 published a synopsis of his course.² In 1787 and ensuing years the students had an Elocution Society, and at intervals from that time onwards the University authorized courses of lectures and the formation of classes within the University by teachers recognised by it.³

In my time Mr. Brandram lectured on Elocution, and the room assigned to him for the purpose was the Hebrew class-room, which had a window that overlooked the Professors' Court. One day a cab which was drawn up at Professor Blackburn's house, immediately below, had stood for a long time and the weary driver was half asleep upon the box, when he was suddenly awakened by a voice of thunder from above: "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" The startled Jehu drew himself up and gazed around, and it was only after some time that he realised that he was overhearing the teacher expounding the art of declamation.

THE BLACKSTONE

It is a mistake to suppose that preliminary and other examinations were not heard of until after the Universities Act of 1858. That statute introduced many innovations, but it is doubtful whether in all cases these were improvements; and in particular the undue value attributed to written examinations, the excessive time devoted to preparing for and conducting these, seriously interfere with the proper function of the University in stimulating thought and promoting culture.

Teaching and examination have always been combined in the Scottish Universities, an arrangement of the greatest importance, and one which has done much to give an impulse to the intellectual

¹ See advertisement in *Glasgow Mercury*, 31st October, 1785.

² As to M'Nab's lectures, see *Dulness, A Poem*, p. 10, Edinburgh 1807, 8vo.

³ See Nestor [Sheriff Barclay], *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 42. Denholm, *History of Glasgow*, p. 389, 3rd edition.

life of the country and to preserve individuality. A statute of the University of Glasgow of the time of James VI., that is, towards the end of the sixteenth century, required that all freshmen and all who had studied in the University during the preceding year should be examined as to their fitness for the course of study in the Faculty of Arts. These examinations were oral and commenced on the Nones, that is the 7th, of October. "The First Book of Discipline" of 1560 anticipated the present arrangement: "We think expedient that nane be admitted into the first Colledge and to be Supposts of the Universitie unles he have frome the Maister of the Schole and the Minister of the toun whair he was instructed in the toungis ane testimoniall of his learnyng, docilitie, aige and parentage."

As previously mentioned, the four subjects which qualified for a degree in Arts were Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy or Ethic, and Natural Philosophy or Physics, which in old days included Mathematics, Astronomy and Geography. Until about the middle of the eighteenth century all lectures were in Latin and all communications between the professor and the students were carried on in that language. It was assumed that a student on his entrance to the University would possess a competent knowledge of Latin, but in course of time it was found that this was not always so, and in the seventeenth century a professorship of Humanity was established, but was subsequently allowed to lapse for a number of years. Again, as supplementary to the teaching of Physics a Chair of Mathematics was founded. Thus, in course of time, the four subjects became six, and in later years, after the Universities Act of 1858 came into operation, and the Blackstone examination had ceased to exist, English literature was added as a seventh.

An intransigent student was not examined prior to admission to the Humanity Class, but he could not move on to the Greek class until he had submitted himself to an examination, or as it was termed made "a Profession," in Latin and had passed satisfactorily, and in like manner he could not remove from the Greek class to the Logic class until he had duly passed an examination in Greek, and again



ARCHWAY FROM OUTER TO INNER QUADRANGLE.

The door on the left was that of the Blackstone Room.
The window above was in the Apparatus Room.
The windows on the right were in the Tower.

he could not move into the Ethic class until he had passed an examination in Logic. This moving of the student from a class to the one above was known as his "promotion." Thus "The First Book of Discipline" provided that if a student were found to be sufficiently instructed "in Dialectick he shall incontinent that same year be *promoted* to the classe of Mathematique."¹

A sound knowledge of both Latin and Greek was considered so essential to students of Philosophy that until a comparatively recent time portions of a Latin philosophical author were read in the Logic and in the Moral Philosophy classes,² and Professor Mylne insisted on his students reading in class parts of Plato and Aristotle in the original.³

These examinations, known as the Blackstone, were held in the Blackstone room. This room, as I have said, was on the ground floor of the building which divided the outer from the inner quadrangle, and was entered by a door immediately to the north of the tower. On the wall beside the door there was a board for the publication of University notices, which took the place of the *valvæ* of the old statutes. In later days when the room ceased to be used for examinations and was handed over to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, an electrically-controlled clock was set up over the door.

When a student had completed his course in the Ethic class he

¹ See *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 312-330.

² Professor Jardine used Quintilian as a text-book in his Rhetoric course, and in 1796 printed portions for the use of his students. In 1803 an edition of Bacon's *Novum Organum* was printed at the University Press for use in the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy; and in 1824 selections from Cicero, *De Officiis*, and the first book of the *Novum Organum* were printed for the same purpose. See *The College Album*, 1828, p. 192.

The translator of *A Short Introduction to Moral Philosophy*, by Francis Hutcheson (Glasgow 1747, and again 1753), prefixes this note: "The Author of this book had no inclination that it should be translated, as he wished that all our students were enured to the Latin tongue, which for the two last centuries (and in many preceding in such style as they had) was the common channel of communication among the Learned throughout all Europe."

³ As to the course of study in the University in the eighteenth century reference may be made to Professor Thomas Reid's Account of the University, *Works*, ed. Hamilton, ii. p. 721 *sqq.* See also Letter to James Beattie by Alexander Peters, *Beattie and his Family*, by Margaret Forbes, p. 150, Westminster 1904.

was qualified to submit himself for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. If he obtained the degree of B.A. he could then enter the class of Natural Philosophy and thereafter submit to examination for the degree of M.A. A student did not, however, require to take the

degree of B.A. before proceeding to that of M.A., but could apply for the latter on completion of the full course, subject to examination in all the qualifying subjects.

The preliminary examinations for transfer to a more advanced class were held shortly after the commencement of the session in the Blackstone room; they were known as the Blackstone examination, and were conducted, when I became a student, in the form which had been in use for many generations.

The examiners were the Professor of the subject the candidate had studied in the preceding session and the Professor into whose class he desired to enter. The external examiner had not then been heard of and his advent at a later date was much resented by the professors as suggesting that their examinations were partial or in-



THE BLACKSTONE CHAIR
(BACK VIEW).

adequate, and as entailing an unnecessary charge upon the University funds.

The examining professors were attended by the bedellus, whose duty it was to be present at all public examinations and disputations. The student on entering the examination room bowed and took his

place in front of the Blackstone chair, behind which the bedellus stood, robed, and with the mace grounded. The student, in the case of Latin or of Greek, stated in Latin to the presiding professor the books he "professed," that is, upon which he offered himself for examination. The choice and number of the books lay with the student, not with the professor. A book of a prose and another of a poetical author were sufficient, but many students took more, and in the competition for the Cowan medal the list embraced a long range of authors and large portions of their works.

After the student had announced his profession the professor selected a passage, the student took his seat and the bedellus shouldered the mace, turned the sand-glass fixed on the back of the chair, and the examination commenced and continued during the running of the sand, which was for twenty or thirty minutes. As the sand in the upper glass diminished the bedellus watched it carefully, and as soon as it was exhausted he called out *Fluxit* and, addressing the Professor, said, *ad alium, Domine*, and grounded the mace. If the student had acquitted himself satisfactorily and showed that he was master of the subject, the examination closed, but if the examiners were not satisfied they paid no attention to the running of the sand and the intimation of the bedellus and continued the examination.

The examination is referred to in a college poem by Alfred Day in *The Academic* before referred to :—

Thou hast a province, Memory, all thine own,
A thousand recollections fill the mind,
We just at this moment thought of the *Black-Stone*,
And he that sings *ad alium* behind.

There is an older reference in *A Peep into the Convent of Clutha*, a satirical poem on the election of a successor to Professor John Anderson, published in 1797 :—

Not Rhinoceros' right (tho' a case on record)
To vote with the striplings in chusing a Lord :
Or if John in his gown, with his sceptre in hand,
As Lord, Moderator, or Master may stand ;

Or whether, degraded to sneaking *bedellus*,
For shillings roar, *fluxit*, to ignorant fellows.

"Rhinoceros" was George Jardine, Professor of Logic, who when assistant and successor to Professor Clow during the period 1775-1787, had claimed right to vote and did vote in the election of a Rector. "John" was John M'Lachlan who was *bedellus* during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century.

The Blackstone was a great feature in College life. *The Student*, a University periodical of 1817, was supplemented by "*The Student on the Black Stone*," with these lines on the title-page:—

For I was born in Glasgow, and have sat
Upon that dreaded chair with bottom black;
Ah, seat of terror, to Collegian pale!—
And I have seen the Students gazing round,
And I have sat, and trembling seen the while
Two bushy eyebrows and an under lip,
Were big with meaning. While my every limb
With terror shook, and arch'd each quiv'ring hair;
And I have heard, and I was glad to hear,
Ad alium, Domine, from honest John.¹

"Honest John" was the above John M'Lachlan.

This supplement was in turn followed by another:—*Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled The Student on the Black Stone*, which opens thus:—

"The public are aware that a periodical writer has lately appeared in Glasgow modestly calling himself THE STUDENT. But as his brethren can make no advancement in the classes, till they undergo an examination on the Black Stone, so *he* too, it seems, must not presume to aspire to the higher honours of his profession without going through a similar ordeal."

At my Blackstone examination in Latin I professed two books of the Institutes of Justinian and as many of the Georgics of Virgil. Professor William Ramsay was much interested by having Justinian presented to him and put various questions not only upon the latinity, but also upon the law, of which he had a very sound knowledge.

The Blackstone examination both in Latin and Greek was

¹ See also *The Student*, p 14.

thorough and careful, and was amply sufficient to test the scholarship and capacity of the student. It was on a different scale from the examinations now in use, but within its scope it was excellent and anything but perfunctory. Students occasionally failed and were set back. Professor William Ramsay and Professor Lushington were first-rate examiners and very quickly ascertained what a student knew and was fit for. There used to be a complaint that Sir Daniel Sandford in his day made the examination in Greek much too stiff.

The Blackstone examination was a public one. Occasionally the Principal or one or more of the professors not immediately concerned attended, and a few of the students other than those awaiting their turn were generally present. At Oxford in former days there was a custom called "sitting in the schools," according to which a certain number of undergraduates had to sit as audience during the whole of the degree examinations, so that when it came their turn they could not pretend ignorance of the procedure; and the presence of students at the Blackstone examination was generally with the object of acquainting themselves with the procedure.

In old days a great variety of small fees were payable by students, some of which continued down to my time. Amongst these was one to the bedellus payable by each candidate who took his seat in the Blackstone chair. When he retired the bedellus accompanied him and received his fee, which I think was only one shilling. By way of practical joke some students made their contribution in ha'-pence: the old man made no difficulty, but quietly counted the coppers and added, "you give yourself a deal of trouble." John Calder the bedellus died in the course of a few years after I entered the University, when M'Pherson was appointed to the superior office and held the joint offices of bedellus and janitor, but by that time the Blackstone examination had disappeared and he was never called upon to take part in that interesting function.

When the new system of examinations introduced under the Act of 1858 developed, the Blackstone room was found inadequate and the examinations were transferred to the large hall of the library.

It was after the introduction of the Professorial system in 1727 that the Blackstone examination assumed the form which has just been described. There were, however, Blackstone examinations under the regenting system, not only in Glasgow, but also in the other Scottish universities. Originally the Blackstone was associated with the examination for graduation; and Mr. Maitland Anderson has kindly furnished me with the following information from the records of the University of St. Andrews. The revised Statutes of the Faculty of Arts of 1570 direct that the four examiners (*temptatores*), along with the dean if he so chooses, examine publicly all the determinants (*determinantes*) of the year assembled together in their hoods (*in capuciis*) in the order in which they have determined, each one in turn taking his seat upon the stone (*supra lapidem*), the others standing around. A determinant or determiner, otherwise known as a determining bachelor of Arts, was a bachelor who had completed the exercises which entitled him to proceed to qualify for the degree of M.A. The same statutes provide that the examination for the Master's degree be held in Mid-Lent and that the candidates in turn take their places upon the stone (*supra lapidem*) and respond in presence of the others standing around in their hoods (*in capuciis*). These statutes were evidently in this matter similar to the older ones, as in the Graduation Roll this entry occurs under the year 1531:—"Joannes Bruis determinans sed non respondens cum aliis in lapide." In a regulation of 1580 the examination in question is styled "the examination upon the Blackstone" (*examen quod appellant nigri lapidis*), and the regulation directs that it be held in July. In 1616 it is further directed:—"In tyme of examinatioun vpon the blak stane let their tryall be vpon Aristotle's text and doubts ryseing thervpon."

James Melville, who was a Regent in the University of Glasgow under Principal Andrew Melville his uncle, refers in his *Diary* to the Blackstone examination as it was in St. Andrews in 1574:—

"the fourt and last yeir of our course . . . we lerned the buikis de Coelo and Mateors. also the Spher, more exactlie teachit be

our awin Regent, and maid us for our Viccees [*i.e.* Wiseys = examinations] and *Blackstens*, and haid at Pace [Pasch = Easter] our promotion and finissing of our course." ¹

In November of the same year James Melville came with his uncle to Glasgow and informs us that Mr. Peter Blackburn, a regent lately come from St. Andrews, "begoun to teache conform to the order of the course of St. Andrews." It may therefore be assumed that at that time the Blackstone and other examinations just mentioned found place in Glasgow likewise.

The Universities Commissioners of 1647 were of opinion:—"that when students are examined publicly on the *Black-staine* before Lammas, and after their return at Michaelmas, they be examined on some questions of the catechism," and this was confirmed in 1692.² This points to two examinations, the one at Lammas, presumably a degree examination, and the other at the beginning of October, an entrance examination.

In 1695 the University of Glasgow directed "that at the examinatione and lauriatione eache persone when he comes to the Black Stone bring the Quaestor's certificat" that he has paid his contribution to the Library. In this case the examination was for the Master's degree.

A regulation of the University of 1454 directs that Determinants should not take their place in the chair until they had paid their graduation fees. This, however, seems to refer not to an examination, but to the act in the graduation ceremony in which the student took his place in the *cathedra* or professorial chair in virtue of which he claimed and received the right of speaking *ex cathedra*, that is, right *docendi et regendi*—of teaching and regenting.

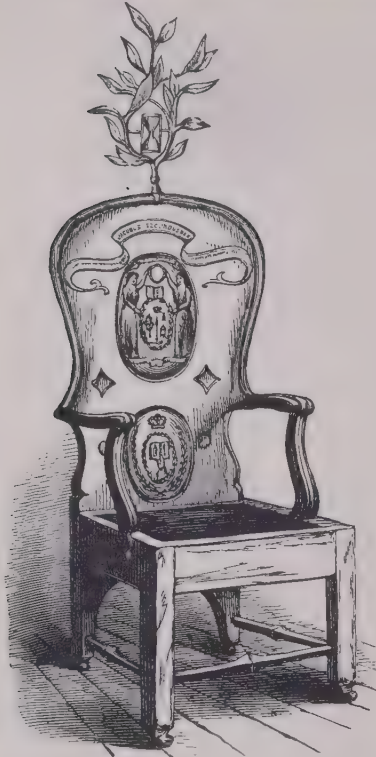
The *Leges* of the University, which used to be read in the *Comitia* held upon the Saturday immediately preceding the examinations upon the Blackstone, provided:—

¹ *Diary*, p. 22, Bannatyne Club; p. 28, Wodrow Society.

² Dalzel, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. pp. 143, 240: Bower, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, i. p. 234.

"5. Examinatio publica (*vulgo* "The Black Stone") semper inchoata est circa initium mensis Decembris; quo autem die Professores quotannis pro togatorum frequentia judicabunt et in schola publica promulgabunt."

The parenthetical explanation above is more fully given in the early issues of the University calendar; this examination "from an antique chair occupied by the student while under trial, is called the Black-Stone Examination, and it may be considered preparatory to those examinations and exercises which the University requires of all candidates for Degrees."



THE BLACKSTONE CHAIR (FRONT VIEW).¹

The chair is a handsome one, strongly built of dark oak with open arms and solid back, rounded at the top. The black stone—a slab of black marble—which forms the seat is let into a stout frame resting on massive legs. The sand-glass is suspended within a laurel wreath fixed upon the upper rim of the back. The back of the chair is elaborately and deeply carved and bears the Royal Arms of Scotland in the upper part, and of England as adopted by James VI. in the lower part. On the

¹ *Inscriptions.*

1. JACOBVS SECVNDVS REX SCOTORVM NICOLAVS QVINTVS EPIS ROMANVS
WILL TVRNEVLL EPIS GLASGVENSIS.

2. INSIGNIA VNIVERSITATIS GLASGVENSIS.

3. VNIVERSITAS GLASGVENSIS FVNDATA ANNO MILLESIMO QVADRINGENTESIMO
QVINQVAGESIMO AERAE CHRISTIANAE ET DIE VICESIMO SEXTO DECEMBRIS.

front there are a number of brass plates:—Two in the middle part contain the arms of the University and of the College respectively. The arms of the University are in the debased form adopted in the eighteenth century, which was a modification of that of 1631. “The *Virga* or Mace,” says Professor Blackburn, “is a poor representation of the Rector’s Staff. The crown which terminates the Mace in the arms of 1631 is placed above it; the Bible is replaced by an encyclopaedia; a head labelled S. Kentigern is introduced on one side of the Mace; two absurd supporters, a male Minerva and a female Apollo, support the arms; *Via Veritas Vita* is put above the whole as a sort of crest and *ab animo caliginem dispellere* as a motto below.” The book is inscribed:

THEO- LOGIA, JUS MEDI	-CINA ARTES LIBER- ALES
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

The plate containing the arms of the College is immediately above the seat; these are a hand holding an open book with a crown in chief.

An open or expanded book is borne on the arms of the University of Oxford. It has seven seals, and it has been suggested

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4. WILLIELMVS
TERTIVS
BRITANNIAE REX
LITERAS DONATIV DEDIT
VICESIMO OCTAVO DIE
FEBRVARI
MDCXCIII.</p> | <p>5. JACOBVS
SEXTVS
REX SCOTORUM
DIPLOMA CVI NOMEN
NOVA ERECTIO DEDIT
DECIMO TERTIO DIE
IVLII
MDLXXVII.</p> |
| <p>6. GEORGIVS
PRIMVS
BRITANNIAE
REX
LIT DON DEDIT DIE
QVARTO ET VICESIMO
SEXTO IVLII
MDCCXVI.</p> | <p>7. ANNA
BRITANNIAE
REGINA
LIT DON DEDIT VICE-
SIMO SECVNDO DIE
SEPTEMBRIS
MDCCVIII.</p> |

8. INSIGNIA COLLEGII GLASGVENSIS.

Below this is a Shield, having a Crown and a Hand holding a Book open,—with a female figure and a Salmon for Supporters, and the motto “Labore et Ingenio.”

9. COLLEGIVM GLASGVENSE FVNDATVM ANNO MILLESIMO QVADRINGENTESIMO QVINQVAGESIMO PRIMO.

that it represents the book mentioned in the Apocalypse, but more probably the seals represent the seven Liberal sciences. In the case of Glasgow, the book seems to be that formerly used in the graduation ceremony and to represent academical learning. The motto on the Oxford arms is now *Dominus illuminatio mea*; formerly it was *Sapientia Felicitas* or *Sapientia et Felicitate* and at one time *In Principio erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum et Deus erat Verbum*. It does not appear when Glasgow adopted *Via, Veritas, Vita*, but it was in use in the latter part of the sixteenth century and the University has consistently adhered to it. An interesting paper on the seals of the University was read by Mr. George W. Campbell before the Glasgow Archaeological Society in 1890, in which he points out that the use by the University of a non-heraldic seal while having a coat of arms is not without parallel. "The seals of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are non-heraldic, and the impressions of them appended to the loyal addresses to the Queen in 1897, were enclosed in cases engraved with the arms of the Universities."¹

The other brasses on the back of the chair commemorate the foundation of the University; the founders, Pope Nicholas V., James II. and Bishop Turnbull; the *Nova Erectio* of James VI.; and the gifts to the University by William III. in 1693, Queen Anne in 1708 and George I. in 1716. These have reference to King William's bursaries; to the foundation of the Chair of Civil Law and of the Chair of Church History by Queen Anne.

The black stone itself—or at least a black stone—has been in possession of the University from time immemorial and presumably formed the seat of an earlier chair. The style of the present chair is that of the latter part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries and it was probably a gift. As George I. made a subsequent gift to the University in 1721, it may be suggested that the date of the chair is between 1716 and 1721.

Some curious stories have been told about it. One is that it

¹ *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, iv. p. 74.

is the chair on which George Buchanan sat. The late G. R. Gleig (1796-1888), Chaplain-General of the Forces, and a student of the University of Glasgow, after disposing of this myth suggests another, still more absurd, "that the stone had been sent, as was the custom, with some old charter, by way of 'infestment' or symbolical delivery of possession of the property thereby granted to the college, and that it was placed in the latter part of the last century in the unwieldy chair now called the Blackstone Chair."¹ An oath taken on a black stone was of the most binding description,² and the idea of thoroughness may have had something to do with the Blackstone examination. A student, it is said, could not be matriculated in the University of Poitiers until he had mounted *la pierre levée*, or dolmen beside the town.³

The Blackstone chair of Glasgow is now used only in examinations for the Cowan medals, provided by James Cowan, LL.D., in 1836 and 1839. The University had for many years given a prize to the student who passed the best examination on the Blackstone in Greek and in Latin, and Dr. Cowan's object was to enable the University to provide a gold medal as the prize. The examinations are in Greek and in Latin, but this gives no right to the Professor of either subject to the custody of the chair. As between the two classes, Greek has the better claim. It is the first mentioned in the deed of gift, and Greek was the premier subject in the old curriculum, and the Blackstone existed long before the chair of Humanity was founded. After the Blackstone room ceased to be used for examinations, the chair was transferred to the Common Hall and examinations for the Cowan medals were held there.

A Blackstone room, corresponding to that in the old College, was not provided in the new building on Gilmorehill, and the Blackstone chair was relegated to the retiring room of the professor of Humanity, but was afterwards transferred to his class room, and, to a certain

¹ *Quarterly Review*, cxvi. 446.

² Johnson, *Journey to the Western Isles*, p. 340, London 1775; Logan, *The Scottish Gael*, p. 148, ed. Stewart.

³ Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, c. 5.

extent, has now come to be looked upon as a pendicle of that department. The chair clearly ought not to be there. It is of great historical interest and is the property of the University for use in public oral examinations, and should be kept in a room used for general University purposes and under the charge of the Bedellus as it was in the old College.

The Blackstone belonging to the University of St. Andrews is preserved in the library. It is not a black slab as in the case of Glasgow, but a small round pillar, terminating in a cylindrical top. The Black Stones of Aberdeen and Edinburgh have disappeared.

The present plan of prescribing certain books on which candidates will be examined is at variance with the old practice and with what Dr. Cowan intended, and is wrong in principle. Under the old system the student *professed* whatever books he chose, and it was upon these that his proficiency was tested. The present is a convenience for the professors and compels all candidates to travel over the same ground, but it is not what was intended.

One of the principal points of the old system was the range of books open to the student. When James Halley sat for the Blackstone examination in Greek in 1829-30 the list of books he professed was unprecedented in extent, but he was found to be at home in every one of them and was accorded the first prize.¹ The second and third fell respectively to Archibald Campbell Tait and Archibald Smith. The former, who was three years older than Halley, went to Oxford as a Snell Exhibitioner, became Headmaster of Rugby and at a later date Archbishop of Canterbury; the latter, who was also older than Halley, proceeded to Cambridge, where he was Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman.²

THE "COAL-HOLE"

A narrow passage led northwards from the quadrangle to the Professors' Court. On its west side, as already mentioned, there

¹ Arnot, *Memoir of James Halley*, p. 14.

² In 1848 he made a valuable gift of mathematical and other books to the Library. *Glasgow Herald*, 18th February, 1848.

was a room on the ground floor under the Hebrew class-room which was appropriated to the bell-ringer, who in my day was Alan Faulds. He was a pleasant man and popular with the students, who regarded him with wonder nearly approaching awe, for he had not only read but had re-read more than once the twenty portly volumes of Alison's *History of Europe*.

The bell-ringer's room was small but comfortable and well lighted by windows to the Professors' Court and the quadrangle. Here the Liberal Association had its committee room. The Conservative Club had theirs under the cloister, in the back room of the Janitor's house. The Liberal room was generally known as the "Coal-hole," but this was merely a depreciatory epithet of the better-housed Conservative Club, and had no reference to the actual character or use of the room. Emeritus-Professor John Millar Thomson says that coals were kept in a small cellar near this room, below the house of the Professor of Divinity, and for his use, not for that of the bell-ringer. I knew the room well over many years and can vouch for the accuracy of the statement. In one of their squibs during the second Lytton election in 1858 the Conservatives say :—

What wonder, then, the gloom
Of the dingy Blackstone room
Is so very dear to the Independent soul,
For the reflex there they find
Of their own benighted mind
And the ditto of the Old Coal Hole.

There was in 1858 a third, or independent candidate as he was called, Charles Dickens, and his supporters were allowed the use of the Blackstone room. The Liberal candidate was the Earl of Shaftesbury.

In an opposition squib in the same election issued by the Independents, the quarters of the Conservative Club are referred to :—

Few and short were the words they said,
And it cost them a struggle to tell 'em,
That Boz's Pickwick had come in o'er the head
Of Ernest Maltravers and Pelham !

Slowly and sadly they hold their way,
 In their faces a piteous story,
 To their rooms at the Janitor's (so ends my lay)
 Sneaked the crest-fallen Club, yclept Tory!

In a similar effusion in 1859 in the contest between Lord Elgin and Mr. Disraeli the same allusions were made :—

There are Whigs in the Coal-hole,
 In the Blackstone their friends,
 While each man who loves honour,
 Our Club Room attends,
 And all have resolved,
 From the Clique to be free
 And to wear the "Blue Bonnet"
 And elect Disraeli.

The Conservatives, it may be explained, at this time wore blue, the Liberals yellow, and the Independents red caps. A few years earlier the colours were different, blue being that of the Liberals as it had been of the Whigs.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE OUTER QUADRANGLE

"The hot insistent life of the courts could never shut eyes to the writing on the scrolls which the walls held constantly before them, or close ears to their perpetual speech."¹

Above the archway leading to the second quadrangle the University arms were displayed as already mentioned. Underneath there was a black marble slab with an inscription in gold letters commemorating the foundation of the University in 1450 after the pattern of that of Bologna :—

ACADEMIA GLASGUANA, CUM PRIVILEGIIS
 BONONIENSIS; ANNO ÆRÆ VULG. CI^oCDL.
 CURA ET IMPENSIS GULIELMI TURNBULL
 EPIS. GLAS. FUNDATA FVIT; AUCTORITATE
 VERO JACOBI SECVNDI, REGIS SCOTORUM.

Beneath this there was another inscription bearing that the building was erected in 1656.

¹ *The Glasgow University Review*, March 1884, p. 1.

HÆ ÆDES EXTRVCTÆ
SVNT ANNO DOM.
CICICLVI.

Over the principal inscription the University arms were carved. The shield of arms bore :—The Rector's staff or University Mace in pale between, on the dexter side an oak-tree having a redbreast on its top and on the sinister an ecclesiastical hand-bell and in chief an open book surmounted by a scroll containing the motto "Via, Veritas, Vita," and in base a salmon on its back bearing in its mouth a signet ring.

This representation of the University arms was set up in the year 1658, as we learn from the Fabric accounts :—"Item given for two wryteing tabellis on black marbell with the Colledge airmes," and cost £3 10s. sterling, and was apparently executed in London and brought by sea to Leith. Professor Blackburn, in his tract, "The Seal of the University"—*circa* 1870—remarks that it followed the style of the seal adopted in 1631, which was an improvement upon that of 1588. A new seal was obtained in 1656, which was no doubt used as a pattern for the sculptor. The motto "Via, Veritas, Vita," as formerly mentioned, was in use in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

These seals were derived from those adopted shortly after the foundation of the University. In 1453 it was directed that the common seal of the University should bear in the middle the figure of St. Kentigern, on the dexter side an outstretched hand holding a book and on the sinister a fish with a ring. In 1482 it was determined that the University should likewise have a seal of cause (*sigillum ad causas*), that is, a seal to be placed upon deeds granted not by the University itself, but by others who had not seals of their own and as corroborative of such deeds. This seal was simply to bear a staff or mace (*virga*). It may be doubted whether such seal was obtained at the time, for a resolution was passed in 1509 again directing that a *sigillum ad causas* should be provided. The seal appointed for the Faculty of Arts in 1453 bore in the field a hand

holding a book, on the dexter side a salmon and on the sinister side a small bird (*avicula*). It is interesting to observe that the blazon of the Commonwealth period is that which was adopted by the University when its arms were registered in the Lyon Office in the year 1900. Instead of the round-shaped bell shown on the arms of 1656 one of a quadrangular shape is now substituted.

How degenerate the popular heraldry of the latter part of the seventeenth and greater part of the eighteenth centuries had become may be judged by this presentation of the College Arms on the title-page of Francis Hutcheson's inaugural oration printed at the University press:—¹

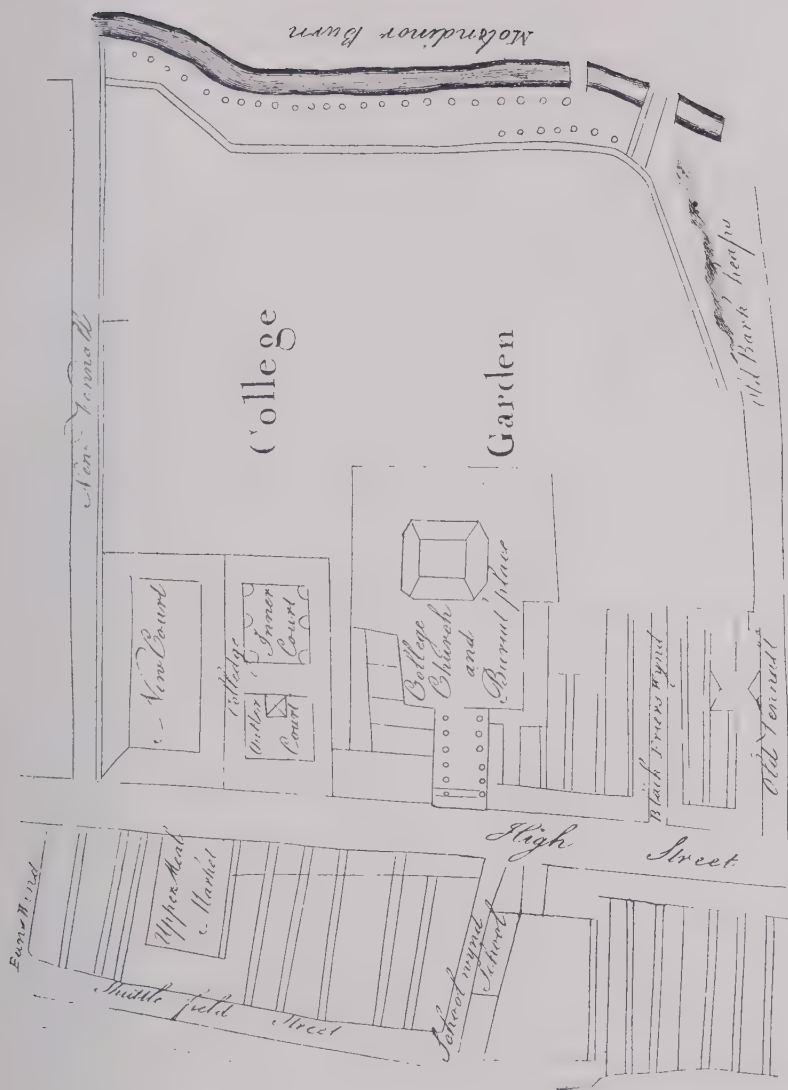


Here we have the Mace with the tree and the bird on the dexter and the bell on the sinister side, the salmon at base with the ring in its mouth, the book surmounting the Mace and on a scroll the motto "Via, Veritas, Vita"; the whole being encircled by two heraldic Scottish thistles, each bearing two flowers.²

¹ Francisci Hutcheson Profess. *Glasgoviensis, De naturali hominum Socialitate* Oratio inauguralis. Glasgoviæ *Typis academicis*, 1730, 4to. pp. 24. An excessively rare publication.

² Two large thistles each bearing three flowers are shown at the foot of some representations of the Scottish arms of the seventeenth century.

The thistle used in heraldry as the emblem of Scotland was not a *carduus*, but the *Onopordon acanthium*, the cotton-thistle which is seldom found in Scotland. Cameron, *Gaelic Names of Plants*, p. 114. The author gives some



FROM SURVEY BY JAMES BARRY, IN 1764, OF THE COURSE OF
THE MOLENDINAR BURN.

Our first Professor of Medicine, Dr. Robert Mayne, has the following lines regarding the arms of the city :—

Salmo maris, terræque arbos, avis aeris, urbi
 Promittunt, quicquid trina elementa ferunt,
 Et campana (frequens celebret quod numinis aras
 Urbs) superesse polo non peritura docet,
 Neve quis indubitet sociari æterna caducis,
 Annulus id pignus conjugiale notat.

THE INNER QUADRANGLE

On each of the north and south sides of the inner quadrangle, as it was in later years, there were two round turreted staircases projecting beyond the line of the building; and on the west side immediately to the north of the tower there was another staircase enclosed in a pentagonal turret. As will be afterwards explained the original east side of the quadrangle was rebuilt in 1811. In the original design there was a third round turret at the north-eastern and south-eastern angles as shewn on Slezer's Bird's-eye-view and in Barry's survey of 1764, but these disappeared on the substitution of the Hamilton building presently to be referred to.

THE ATTICS AND TOWER CHAMBERS

The common table was abandoned in 1694, but the regents and a considerable number of the students continued to reside in College. In 1704 about forty out of a total of from two to three hundred did so.¹ They had, however, to provide furniture, arrange for attendance and to take their meals in the town. The rooms or

interesting information regarding the heraldic thistle. The *Onopordon acanthium*, it is said, "is cultivated in Scotland as the *Scotch thistle*." Hooker and Arnott, *The British Flora*, p. 239, London 1860. Of this John Veitch, Professor of Logic 1864-94, was an enthusiastic admirer and had it planted on both sides of the avenue leading to his country house, "The Loaning," at Peebles. Knight, *Some Nineteenth Century Scotsmen*, p. 255.

¹ *North of England and Scotland in 1704*, p. 49; *Northern Notes and Queries*, p. 111. Glasgow 1852. 4to.

chambers so occupied were in the tower and in some of the attics in the inner quadrangle and also in the outer quadrangle. The Professors' Court was not built until a later period, and the Regents and Professors, if they did not occupy college rooms, had to find accommodation elsewhere. Professor Robert Simson occupied rooms in the tower and had his meals at a small tavern opposite the College gate kept by a Mrs. Millar. Here he breakfasted, dined, supped and spent much of his leisure. His chambers in the tower were afterwards occupied by James Moor, the Professor of Greek.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Verdant Green was of Brazenface College he attended the lectures of the Rev. Richard Harmony on Greek. Mr. Harmony was exceedingly eccentric and had defective eyesight, and "it was a favourite pastime with the gentlemen who attended his lectures to gradually raise up the lecture-table by a concerted action, and when Mr. Harmony's book had nearly reached to the level of his nose to then suddenly drop the table to its original level, upon which Mr. Harmony, to the immense gratification of all concerned, would rub his eyes, wipe his glasses and murmur 'Dear me! dear me! how my head swims this morning.' And then he would ring for his servant and order his usual remedy, an orange, at which he would suck distractedly, nor discover any difference in the flavour when a lemon was surreptitiously substituted." Professor Simson was very absent-minded, and the Earl of Buchan, who was one of his students, tells a somewhat similar story:—"He used to roll a lemon or orange in his hand when he was working out his problems and the lost propositions of Apollonius Pergens. Some College Wags once scaled his chamber window, and insinuating themselves unobserved stole away his orange or lemon and replaced it with a Turnip. When the problem came out well solved, out came the Professor with his Eureka. In the College Area he met with Foulis the Printer. 'Robin,' said he, 'Maun, what's that in my haund?' 'Ou dear, Professor,' said Robin, 'what gars yee ausk me, Why, its a Neep.' 'A Turnip



THE INNER QUADRANGLE LOOKING WESTWARDS.

From Water-colour Drawing by Thomas Brown of Lanfin (d. 1873) son of Dr. Thomas Brown,
Lecturer on Botany (p. 249).

you Blockhead, that's impossible, for it was an orange I had in my hand when I was busy, and I never had a Turnip in my room in my life.' Next he meets Anderson, the Professor of Physicks, and then others, who confirm the identity of the Turnip. The Doctor then returns hence. At the next Club night's meeting he gravely recounts this most wonderful metamorphosis." ¹

Alexander Carlyle, "Jupiter Carlyle," entered the University in November 1743 and boarded during his first session in a room in King Street, opposite the Flesh Market. Next year he had lodging in a College room which he furnished for the session at a moderate rent. He had never been without a cough during the former winter; but such was the difference between the air of the College and the lower streets of Glasgow, that in his new apartment, which was only bare walls and twenty feet by seventeen, he never had cold or cough all the winter. John Donaldson, the College Janitor—the subject of William Thom's *Donaldsoniad*—lighted his fire and made his bed, and a maid from the landlady who furnished the room came once a fortnight with clean linen. Two English students of Theology had rooms on the floor below and there was no one above him. He mentions that Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon (1722-99), afterwards fourth Earl of Selkirk, occupied rooms in the College for several years "till he had acquired the ancient tongues in perfection and was master of ancient philosophy." ²

The Clerk of Faculty used to have his office in the east building, but in the beginning of the nineteenth century it was removed for a short time to one of the chambers in the Tower.

Several of the Tower rooms, in my day, were filled with casts of the human body formerly used in teaching medical subjects. When volunteering began in 1859 one of the rooms was used, as previously mentioned (p. 60), as an armoury and rifle store for the

¹ MS. copy of Buchan papers in my possession.

² He encouraged the Messrs. Foulis in the publication of their beautiful edition of Cicero (Glasgow 1749), as stated in the Dedication.

University Company of the 1st Lanark Volunteers, a very active Company in which Professors Macquorn Rankine, William Thomson and Blackburn took a leading part.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE INNER QUADRANGLE

On the pentagonal turret on the west side of the quadrangle there were two inscriptions. The first commemorated the liberality of the illustrious City of Glasgow in adding at various times in the past to the endowments of the University and in contributing towards the cost of the new building :—

ILLUSTRI CIVITATI GLASGUANÆ, QUE ET REM
GYMNASII HUIUS VARIE OLIM AUXIT; ET, AD
HARUM ÆDIUM STRUCTURAM PERFICIENDAM,
SUMPTIBUS ALIOQUI DEFICIENTIBUS, MULTUM
PECUNIÆ LIBERALITER CONTULIT; HANC IN-
SCRIPTIONEM, PERPETUÆ GRATITUDINIS TESTEM,
L.M. POSUIT ACADEMIA.¹

The second inscription recorded a benefaction by Michael Wilson. He was a burgess son of Glasgow and was latterly of Eastbourne, county of Sussex in England. He had, according to the inscription, taught the Humanities in England and had died there in 1617. By his will he bequeathed to the Provost of Glasgow and the Principal of the College £500 sterling, equivalent to £6000 or 9000 merks Scots, to be employed in the re-edifying of the decayed places of the College and entertaining poor burgesses' sons of the burgh. The testator being a Scotsman resident in England and not naturalised, the legacy would have been lost but for the intervention of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, baronet, Secretary of King James, who got the King to recognise it and to order the money to

¹ In 1630 the town agreed to give 1000 merks Scots towards the building fund, to be paid when the work was commenced and as it proceeded, and a further 1000 merks for the purchase of books for the library when the formation of a library was begun. T.C. Minute, 25th September, 1630. This was supplemented by a gift of £100 sterling in 1656, and of 1000 merks Scots in 1660 towards the roof of the fore-work in the High Street.

be paid. This monument was accordingly erected to keep their names and merits in perpetual remembrance :—

MAGISTER MICHAEL WILSON, CIVIS GLASGUENSIS,
(QUI LITERAS HUMANIORES IN ANGLIA PROFESSUS
OBIIT IBIDEM ANNO DOM. 1617.)
SEX MILLE LIBRAS SCOTICANAS,
IN PIOS ACADEMIÆ USUS, TESTAMENTO LEGAVIT ;
CUJUS VOLUNTAS EGREGIA PLANE IRRITA FUISSET,
NISI ACCESSISSET SERENISSIMI REGIS JACOBI BENIGNITAS,
SINGULARI STUDIO ET OPERA CLARISSIMI VIRI
ET MULTIFARIAM DE HOC COLLEGIO OPTIME MERITI,
GULIELMI ALEXANDRI A MENSTRIE EQUITIS AURATI,
REGIS A SECRETIS, IMPETRATA : QUORUM NOMEN ET MERITA,
PERENNI MEMORIA, PIE CELEBRATURA ACADEMIA,
HOC TANTÆ REI EXILE MONUMENTUM, EXTARE VOLUIT.

This inscription was illegible in my time, but fortunately has been preserved for us by Robert Monteith, M.A., in the second part of his *Theater of Mortality*, published at Edinburgh in 1713. In this volume the author also records the other inscriptions on the College buildings.

There was a niche above the archway in the tower leading westwards which contained a marble bust of Zachary Boyd, the faithful pastor of the Barony Church, who bequeathed to his *alma mater*, the University of Glasgow, £20,000 and his library, the money to be applied in part towards the yearly maintenance of three students of Divinity and the remainder towards the erection of the new buildings.

MR. ZACHARIAS BODIVS FIDELIS ECCLESIAE
SVBVRBANÆ PASTOR 20000 Lib. QVA AD ALENDOS
QVOTANNIS TRES ADOLESCENTES THEOLOGIAE
STVDIOSOS ; QVA AD EXTRVENDAS NOVAS
HAS AEDES VNA CVM VNIVERSA SVPELLECTILI
LIBRARIA ALMÆ MATRI ACADEMIÆ LEGAVIT.
NAT. 1590. OB. 1654.

The bust was set up in the early part of 1658, and we have this record in the Fabric accounts :—

“ Item, given out for Mr. Zacharie Boyd’s statue with the compartement in whyte marbell and the wryting tabello [that is, the inscription] in black tuintie fyve poundis sterling.”

The bust was executed in London and brought by sea to Leith and thence to Glasgow. It was no doubt placed on the east front of the steeple above the archway, as Boyd had himself in 1646 provided 8000 merks payable after the death of the survivor of himself and his wife “ to be employed in building the Fore Pairt of the Colledge above the Gate of the Second Entrie whereby we enter into the Second Clois.”

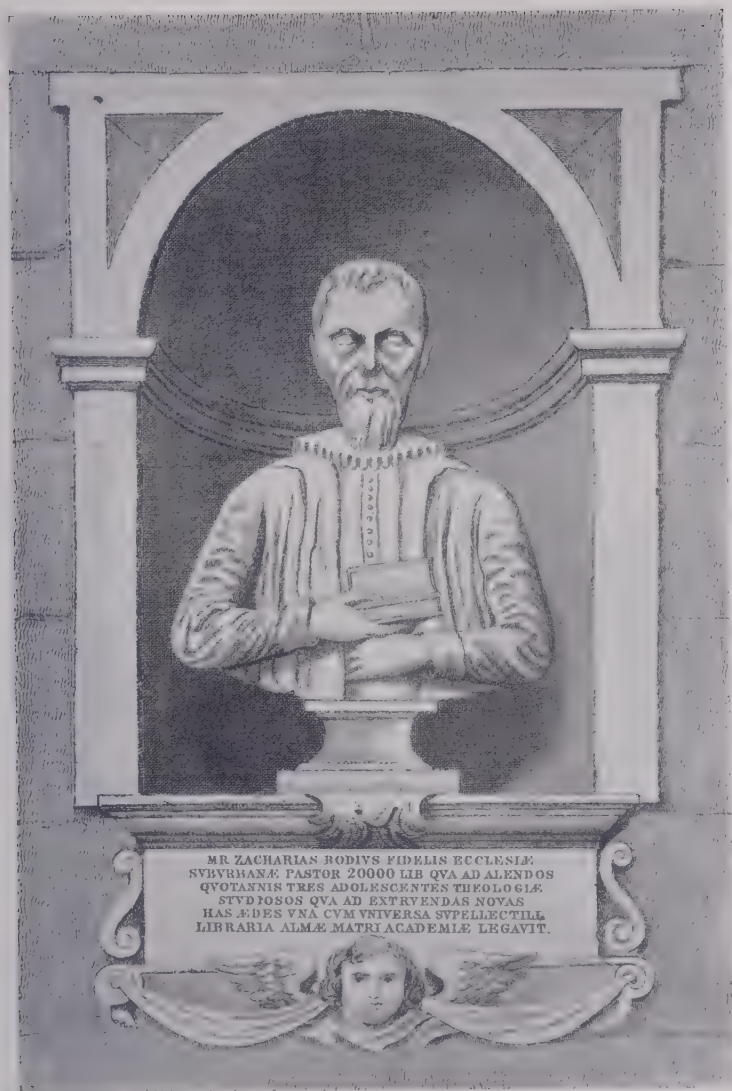
The bust had by my day become jet-black and might have passed for a bronze. It was removed in 1870, cleaned and placed in the museum, but is not nearly so striking an object as it was when it was black and stood above the archway. It was a feature of the old College never to be forgotten by those who knew it. Local association, said John Caird, “ makes it impossible for us to abandon without a feeling of regret those halls and class-rooms, dingy and narrow though they be, where so many illustrious men have taught, and those old quadrangles where the grim effigy of Zachary Boyd has looked down on successive generations of students eager with the hopes, the energies, the honourable ambition of youth.”¹

John Bell, one of the city ministers and four times Rector of the University between 1602 and 1628, has this epigram upon Zachary Boyd :—

Qui calamo, qui voce doces, vitæque perenne
Vivere, in æternum vivito ZACHARIA

The three Boyd bursaries remained on their original footing until 1862, when they were merged into one. At the same time two bursaries founded on the gift of Michael Wilson were conjoined. The

¹ *Introductory Addresses delivered at the Opening of the University of Glasgow, Session 1870-71*, p. 14.



ZACHARY BOYD'S MONUMENT.

In niche above archway leading west from the Inner Quadrangle.

former date from 1635 and the latter from 1640, and it is well that the generosity of the two donors which has helped nine generations of students should be held in remembrance by those of to-day.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS-ROOM

The north side of this quadrangle was occupied by the Moral Philosophy class-room on the ground floor and by the Natural Philosophy class-room on the first floor. It will be remembered that this was the first part of the second building and was begun by Principal Strang in 1632 and finished shortly afterwards.

When M. Say, the distinguished French economist, visited Glasgow, he desired to see the class-room in which Adam Smith lectured; and seating himself, exclaimed, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace." Professor Fleming told me that when he conducted Dr. Parr over the College, the latter asked that he might be taken to the class-room of Dr. Thomas Reid.

Dr. William Fleming, the professor of my day, succeeded to the chair in 1839 on the death of Professor James Mylne, who "was probably the most independent thinker of the Scottish philosophical professoriate" of his day.¹ Professor Fleming was a heavily built, clumsy man with strong features and a marked char-

¹A. Campbell Fraser, *Biographia Philosophica*, p. 42, who adds that he inclined to the school represented by Hartly in England and Condillac in France. Professor Young of Belfast was one of his pupils, and his lectures, it is said, were a recast of the prelections of the Glasgow professor. There was a copy of a student's notes of Professor Mylne's lectures in Principal Lee's library, *Catalogue of MSS.* No. 117. See as to his course, Jardine, *Outlines of Philosophical Education*, p. 448; *The Kilmarnock Mirror*, i. pp. 176-180, Kilmarnock 1819; *The Edinburgh Magazine*, xcv. (1825, Pt. 1), 518.

Campbell Fraser was a student at Glasgow in 1833-34, and describes Mylne as "a venerable personage, with an air of philosophic abstraction." George Gilfillan says: "He was a noble nature, frost-bitten by scepticism, counteracted by indolence. . . . Farewell 'Old Sensation,' as thy students called thee!" *The History of a Life*, p. 91.

Professor Mylne proposed to retire in 1833 on the footing that Dr. Fleming, then Professor of Oriental Languages, should be appointed in his place. This was hotly opposed by Henry Cockburn, then Rector of the University, in a printed *Letter to the Chancellor, Principal, Dean of Faculties, and Members of Faculty*. See also *The Reformers' Gazette*, v. (1835), p. 286.

acter. He was very lame, and like Jacob he halted on his thigh. He was a bachelor ; speaking in the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1832, in reference to his resignation of the parochial charge of Old Kilpatrick, he said :—" With regard to the Widows' Fund, no one can think more highly of the scheme than I do. No one can be more anxious to promote its interests than I am. I am a contributor to it of the first class, and have not *yet* exposed it to any hazard " ; and he did not do so in after years. His portrait, formerly in the Senate room, now in the Hunter Hall, is a good likeness.

Professor Fleming had a thorough grasp of his subject, and his lectures were models of orderly arrangement and lucid exposition ; he interested his students, gained and held their attention. He never failed to make his point clear, and there was no excuse even for the dull not understanding the matter of his lecture. He published *A Manual of Moral Philosophy*, which was an abstract of his class lectures. There was therefore no occasion for note-taking ; and the students sat bolt upright facing the lecturer, so that his words partook of the character of a personal address.

The professor had a strong resonant voice and had been a famous preacher in his day. Some passages in his lectures were highly rhetorical, and we used to think that they had done duty before in a favourite sermon. He was fond of quotations from Shakespeare and Milton, Young, Akenside and Thomson. These he recited with great eloquence, his fervour rising at every line, his eyes sparkling and his whole frame moving, so that when the climax was reached a burst of applause followed. This used to annoy the old gentleman, who threatened to omit quotations in the future so that, as he said, we must listen to " mutilated lectures ! mutilated lectures ! " This, however, never happened, the next quotation came in at its right place with the like result. This could not have been otherwise, for as he worked up his own feelings so he wrought upon those of his students, which could only find expression in one form.

Professor Fleming had not the gift of oral examination possessed by his colleague in the Chair of Logic to be referred to presently,

but he made sure that the student under examination understood the questions put and that he himself got the correct answers. His questions, however, did not stimulate or oblige the student to think, which is the real object of such examination. He had been a student under and assistant to his predecessor Professor Mylne (1797-1839), who had much less faith in oral examination than many of the other professors and did not give prominence to it in his teaching. Professor Fleming's views on the function of oral examination were therefore probably inherited.¹

Professor Fleming had spent the greater part of his life in the University as student, librarian, college chaplain, assistant to Professor Mylne, Professor of Oriental languages, and lastly as Professor of Moral Philosophy. He had a vast store of traditional information regarding his predecessors in the chair and of the affairs of the University.

He was a member of the Maitland Club, a booklover and something of a bibliographer, and assisted Thomas Frognall Dibdin in his examination of the treasures of the Hunterian library. When he was University librarian he prepared what we used to call Volume II. of the old printed Catalogue, that is, the volume published in 1824. Curiously Volume I., the folio of 1791, was the work of Professor Arthur, who held the chair of Moral Philosophy for some years as assistant to Professor Reid and afterwards from 1796 to 1797 as full Professor. Professor Fleming and Dr. William Thomson, who was Clerk of Faculty, selected the records which form the *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, for which Mr. Cosmo Innes (1798-1874), a distinguished student of the University, wrote the preface. Fleming was an omnivorous reader, and it was he who drew attention to Josiah Chorley's interesting account of his time at Glasgow College which is quoted in that preface.

Dr. Fleming for a number of years gave an evening course of lectures on Political Economy as Professor Mylne had done. These

¹ Professor Fleming did not, however, share his predecessor's political opinions. Mylne was a philosophical Radical. Fleming was a fine old-crusted Tory, placidly satisfied with his own principles; he was not, however, aggressive and was tolerant towards those who looked at things from a different angle.

lectures had been given up before my time, but I have the printed syllabus, which covers a wide field and embraces many interesting subjects.

His *Manual of Moral Philosophy* was republished at London in 1867 as one of "Murray's Student Manuals." He also published *A Vocabulary of Philosophy* in 1857, of which a second edition appeared in 1858. It was reprinted in the United States and was edited after the Professor's death by Dr. Calderwood, who altered it to a considerable extent, but the original work was, I think, the better. Professor Fleming was, in the opinion of Dr. James Hutcheson Stirling, "an acceptable professor, a man of eloquence, judgment and taste, and taught well." He knew little of German philosophy, but was an enthusiastic and sympathetic exponent of the Scottish school. His successor was in sympathy with German thinkers and had no interest in the Scottish school—in fact Professor Francis Hutcheson was one of his *bêtes noires*.

An extract from Dr. Fleming's introductory lecture in 1839 relating to the character and teaching of Professor Mylne will be found in *The Peel Club Papers* for 1839-40, p. 8.

There was a retiring room for the professor behind, that is to the west of the class-room which communicated with it and through which the professor entered. It had a door to the Professors' Court, and as Professor Fleming lived at No. 8 the room was very convenient for him. It was comfortably furnished and had one of the old College warm fires. It was used as a club room by Professor Fleming, Professor Robert Buchanan, Professor Jackson and Professor Weir, whose houses were all near by. Here they met daily for talk and discussion.

Professor Fleming's funeral took place upon 9th March, 1866, and was attended by the Principal, professors and students. The Principal and professors with the relatives and friends of the late professor met in the Fore Hall and the students of Moral Philosophy

in their own class-room. The students of Divinity and Law assembled and were marshalled in the outer, those of Medicine in the inner quadrangle, and those of Arts in Museum Square, students of Humanity and of Greek upon the south, and the remainder upon the north side of the Square. Religious services were held in the Fore Hall and in the Moral Philosophy class-room. Thereafter a funeral procession was formed headed by Town Officers bearing halberts and the College servants followed by the Principal, professors and students. The students were arranged according to their Faculties, each Faculty preceded by its professors. The procession passed down High Street, then eastward along London Street to its end, where they branched off and returned to the College. The relatives and friends then proceeded with the hearse to the burying ground at Strathaven. The gowned students, according to custom, wore crape upon the left sleeves of their red gowns. A programme of instructions was issued by the Senate upon the occasion, which was the last of its kind in the old College.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

As already mentioned there was no Chair of English Literature when I began my University course, but the subject was included in the M.A. examination before I graduated. As there was no class to attend, Campbell's *Philosophy of Rhetoric* was prescribed as a text-book, and upon this we were examined.

John Nichol, son of Professor J. P. Nichol, was appointed Professor of English Literature in 1862 and lectured for some time in the Moral Philosophy class-room, and latterly in the Greek class-room.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS-ROOM

The Natural Philosophy class-room, or bench-room as it was sometimes called, was approached by the wheel stair in the central turret. The benches—a dozen or so in number—rose steeply upwards from the front so that students at the back might have a good view of the Professor's table and of his experiments. To

effect this a floor had been taken out and the attic thrown into the class-room which originally occupied the first floor only. In reaching it we had to climb two flights of stairs and walk downwards towards the front. The room had been altered and enlarged in 1769 at the request of Professor John Anderson, and it was probably at that time that it assumed the form I have described. The room was 38 feet by 19 feet and 10 feet in height at the front, diminishing in consequence of the pitch of the benches to 6 feet at the back. It was comfortable and well-lighted; every student had a good view of the professor's table and the acoustics of the room were excellent. A retiring room for the professor immediately to the west of the class room, and a large apparatus room and room for experiments were also provided in Anderson's time.

On the south wall, beside the Professor's table, there was a large board on which Newton's Laws of Motion were painted in white letters on a black ground, and judging from its appearance it must have been looked upon by many generations of students. These laws were often quoted from the board by Professor Thomson (Lord Kelvin), and he explained them in several lectures in their relation to the present doctrine of physics. The substance of these lectures was afterwards transferred to the pages of Thomson and Tait's *Natural Philosophy* (§§ 242-270), published in 1872. He had Newton prominently before him. In 1871 in conjunction with Professor Blackburn he published at Glasgow a new and handsome edition of the *Principia*, which was printed at the University press. It was a reprint of the edition of 1776, and was re-issued as all editions were out of print. It is interesting to note that the last preceding edition had likewise been published in Glasgow in 1822 and printed at the University Press. It was in four volumes and is a beautiful piece of typography, and was published, as the printers, Andrew and John Duncan, mention, because the work was then very scarce and dear. This is not, however, a reprint of the original edition, but of that of Le Seur and Jacquier with their notes and commentaries. It was reprinted at Glasgow in 1833.

The ceiling of the class-room was decorated with a representation of the vault of the heavens in bright blue with stars in white. It had been covered over with whitewash or paint and was much obscured. On the migration to Gilmorehill an attempt was made to remove it, but this was unsuccessful, as the plaster gave way in the workmen's hands. Professor Millar Thomson thinks the painting or diagram was executed at the request of Professor Meikleham (1803-46).

The room on the first floor of the west side of this quadrangle immediately over the Blackstone room and adjoining and at right angles to the Natural Philosophy class-room was used as the Apparatus room. The Professor's retiring room was to the north of this and to the west of the class-room. A door in the west wall of the class-room near the professor's table communicated with the retiring room, and there was a door between it and the Apparatus room. The stair in the turret at the archway beside Zachary Boyd's bust gave access to the Apparatus room at its southern end. The professor entered by that stair, passed through the Apparatus room and retiring room and so came to his table in front of the class.

Amongst the instruments in the Apparatus room in my day was the model of the Newcomen engine, the overhauling of which had directed James Watt's attention to the development and improvement of the steam engine. When M. Arago, secretary of the French Institute, visited the University in 1834, he examined the model with much interest and said that he regarded it as an object of great historical and scientific value. It has now been placed in the Museum for safer custody and so that all may see it. The Blackstone chair, an object which for long was a feature in the life of the University, should be similarly cared for.

To understand the configuration it is to be remembered that the class-room was in Dr. Strang's building of 1632, the Apparatus room was in that of 1656. The space between the north end of the latter and the west wall of the former was occupied by a separate building which formed a continuation of the building of 1632, but was not part of it and was slightly higher. This building consisted

of a ground floor, first floor and attic, each containing one room twenty feet square. Originally these rooms were not connected either with the building to the east or with that to the south. In my time, however, and for long previously the room on the first floor had been used as a retiring room for the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and to make it suitable for this purpose a door, as I have said, had been formed between it and the Apparatus room.

The students' entrance to the class room, as I have explained, was by the stair in the middle turret. The ground floor underneath the class-room was occupied, as will be afterwards mentioned, as part of the Physical laboratory and consisted of two parts: the western was the James Watt room, the eastern, next to the Moral Philosophy class-room, was occupied by a large galvanic battery, the jars or cells being placed on a stand containing several rows of shelves.

The room on the ground floor of the corner building was that in which Robert Foulis by authority of the University established his bookshop in 1741. At the same time he set up a printing press, which I think was in the rooms above the Watt room, formerly used by Donald Govan and his successors for the University press. In Foulis' advertisement of his publications in 1741 he states that they are "to be sold at a low Room within the College." Foulis' bookshop and Watt's workshop were for a number of years features of the University, and became favourite resorts of both students and professors. The additional space added to the Natural Philosophy class-room in 1769 was obtained, I think, by taking in the rooms hitherto occupied by the printing office.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

A course of Experimental Philosophy was included in the teaching of the Physics or Natural Philosophy class from an early date, and instruments for use in this course were purchased by the University from 1658 onwards. In 1712 certain "honourable and worthy

persons " subscribed funds for the purchase of further instruments, and as we learn from an advertisement in *The Scots Courant* they were invited to come on 20th January, 1713, " to the Room in the College of Glasgow where the instruments are kept " to inspect them ; " Immediately after which the course of experiments for this year will be begun." ¹

When the regenting system came to an end in 1727 Mr. Robert Dick, who was regent of the Magistrand Class, became Professor of Natural Philosophy. Each of the three professors of Philosophy had a prelecting hour and an examining hour assigned to him by the Faculty. In addition the Professor of Natural Philosophy had an evening class for Experimental Philosophy. This was not what is now known as a Laboratory Course. The Professor laid down certain propositions and then demonstrated or explained them by experiments ; the students witnessed these but took no part.² In 1755 Professor Robert Dick, M.D., or *secundus* (1751-57), advertised that he " will begin a course of Philosophical Lectures and Experiments on Thursday the 23rd day of December at seven o'clock in the evening." This course, it is added, " will comprehend (1) Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics as usual. To these will be added Astronomy, and the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies will be illustrated by an Orrery, (2) Specimens of a Philosophical History of Nature, that is, a methodical arrangement of Animals, Vegetables and Minerals, and an enquiry into their nature, properties and uses in Philosophy, Medicine and Arts." A similar advertisement appeared in 1756 relating to the session 1756-57.³

¹ At this period there seems to have been some demand in Glasgow for Philosophical Instruments, as in 1742 James Mariot from Italy advertises " all sorts of Barometers and Thermometers at the lowest Prices." *The Glasgow Journal*, 18th January, 1742.

² As to teaching of Experimental Philosophy at Oxford at this time, see Gunther, *Early Science at Oxford*, i. p. 197, *sqq.*

³ Professor Dick had in addition an experimental course from 1st April till the beginning of May comprehending Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics and Astronomy. The class met at 4 p.m. *The Glasgow Journal*, 29th March, 1756.

Joseph Black describes Professor Dick as one of the most sensible and manly fellows he ever met ; and John Robison says of him that " he had infinitely more knowledge than his successor "—John Anderson—though the latter " was much more popular." According to Professor Thomas Thomson he " had the clearest conception and soundest judgment, accompanied by a modesty which was very unusual." Professor Dick took much interest in James Watt¹ when he came to Glasgow in 1754. It was on his advice that Watt went to London to learn the art of mathematical instrument-making, and it was through his introduction that he found employment there. On his return to Glasgow in 1756 Professor Dick employed him to do some work on the instruments for the new Macfarlane Observatory, and it was on his suggestion that Watt was appointed mathematical instrument-maker to the University and had a room assigned to him in the College. This room, as I have said, was the westmost part of the ground floor of the building on the north side of the inner quadrangle under the Natural Philosophy class-room, and latterly was known as the " James Watt " room. Watt cherished a grateful recollection of the Professor's kindly interest and help in enabling him to enter on active life. His son presented to the University a fine statue of his father by Chantrey, which now graces the Hunterian Museum.²

¹ Lord Kelvin refers to Professor Dick as " Watt's appreciative and devoted friend." As to Watt and the Craftsmen of Glasgow, see Lumsden and Aitken, *The Hammermen of Glasgow*, p. 394.

² The inscription on the monument is as follows :

This Statue of
James Watt,
Fellow of the Royal Societies
Of London and Edinburgh,
And Member of the Institute of France,
Is presented by his Son,
To the University of Glasgow,
In Gratitude for the Encouragement
Afforded by the Professors
To the Scientific Pursuits
Of his Father's Early life.

There is a replica of the statue in bronze in George Square.

Professor Dick died on 22nd May, 1757; and John Anderson was appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy on 1st October of the same year in spite of the protest of several of the professors, as he himself as professor of Oriental Languages took part in the discussions. Professor Anderson advertised in November that he would "begin a course (*as usual*) of Philosophical Lectures and Experiments," in other words he would continue what his predecessor had done.

It was provided in 1727 that any student in divinity, law, or medicine might attend the Philosophy classes "without a gown," and that any person not a student might attend the class of experimental Philosophy "without a gown," that is that this class was open to any private citizen although not an ordinary student of the University, and this practice was continued until recent years.

University classes in the evening were not uncommon. Dr. Joseph Black lectured on chemistry and pharmacy at 7 o'clock p.m. When the chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics was established in 1840, the class met at 7 o'clock, and when I entered the University the hour was 8 o'clock in the evening. Both Professor Mylne and Professor Fleming lectured in the evening on Political Economy; Professor J. S. Reid (1841-51) had a class in Civil History which met twice a week at a quarter past eight. Professor Thomas Reid, writing of the students in 1766, says, "They commonly attend so many classes of different professors, from half-an-hour after seven in the morning till eight at night, that they have little time for mischief." The evening class in Experimental Philosophy was carried on until 1846, when on the suggestion of Professor William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) it was discontinued.

Professor Anderson, it has been said, originated the evening class in Experimental Philosophy and that he welcomed mechanics to the class. This is a mistake. The class, as has been seen, was part of the University system long before Professor Anderson's time, and mechanics like other townsfolk were admissible.¹

¹ Professor James Mavor, in his interesting book *My Windows on the Street of the World* (London 1923), makes some mistakes regarding John Anderson.

It is also said that Professor Anderson on some occasions gave *gratis* tickets to deserving mechanics, but he was not alone in this. Other professors did the like and allowed students to whom class fees might be burdensome to attend without payment, and this applied not only to non-qualifying classes like the evening class in Experimental Philosophy, but also to the qualifying classes. When Professor Anderson endeavoured to stir up strife in 1784 by promoting a petition for a Royal Visitation of the University he got a number of students to join in the application. This was resented by other professors on the ground that amongst the petitioners were some who had been admitted to their classes without payment of fees.

It has been stated that one of the objects of the Institution set up by Professor Anderson was to make provision for the teaching of science to operative mechanics. This too is inaccurate. There is nothing in the foundation deed of the Andersonian Institution to suggest that the education of operative mechanics was to be considered. In this deed Professor Anderson no doubt says:—"It is well known that by the Course of Experiments which I have given . . . the Manufacturers and Artificers in Glasgow have become distinguished in a high degree for their general knowledge, as well as for their abilities and progress in their several arts," but it is to be kept in view, that by "Manufacturers" he meant those "who work at Manufactures" and by "Artificers" "persons eligible to the Convenery or Trades House of Glasgow." In both cases he referred to masters, not to workmen or operative mechanics.

"Anderson's University" was to be for the Improvement of Human Nature, of Science and of the Country. The University of

He repeats (I. p. 48) the myth of Anderson's establishing evening classes in the University for young working-men and employers, and states that it was Anderson who brought James Watt to the College and recognised in him a type of young man who had ability and was desirous of studying but lacked opportunity. Anderson did nothing for James Watt save that he was the accidental means of directing his attention to the Newcomen type of steam engine. Professor Mavor is evidently writing carelessly, as (p. 44) he says that Adam Smith was at the High School of Glasgow, which he was not.

Glasgow, he says, was a literary body with the power of conferring degrees, while the object of his institution was to be the Mechanic Arts, or Health, or Commerce and many other things usually different from Learning. Dr. Thomas Garnett, the first professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, lectured from 1796 to 1800, but during that period did nothing for operative mechanics. It was Dr. George Birkbeck, on his appointment as Professor in 1800, who started a class for mechanics; he did so on his own initiative and lectured to them without fee. There was then only one maker of scientific instruments—James Crichton¹—who from pressure of business was unable to provide Dr. Birkbeck with such apparatus as he required for his ordinary class. In this difficulty Dr. Birkbeck went straight to the mechanics to ascertain whether they could make what he required under his supervision. This he found they could do, and he was so much struck by their intelligence in the work he gave them, that he thought to let them have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the laws of mechanics. He accordingly arranged with the trustees of the Institution for a number of artisans being admitted to the class he was then forming.² This was so successful that in February, 1800, he formed a Mechanics Class for artisans, at which more than 500 attended. At first a small fee was charged, but very soon by arrangement with the trustees this was dropped and the lectures were made free.

Professor Anderson (1726-96), known by the students as “Jolly Jack Phosphorus,” was a man of good parts, of various accomplishments, and a popular lecturer. Before his appointment as Professor of Natural Philosophy he had held the chair of Oriental Languages, and also taught French in the University four days a week, “and some things relating to the English language every Friday.”³ He was, however, impossible as a colleague; he was meddling and

¹ As to Crichton, see Cleland, *Enumeration*, p. 104.

² See David Burns, *Mechanics' Institutions: Their object and tendency*. Glasgow 1837, p. 11.

³ *Glasgow Journal*, 25th October, 1756.

disputatious, obstinate and inconsiderate,¹ and involved the University in protracted, useless and costly litigation.² In his Will he took a parting shot at his co-professors. The Professors in the Institution which he was to set up were not, he said, to be "Drones or Triflers, Drunkards, or negligent of their duty in any manner of way." The innuendo clearly was that this was a fair description of the professors in the University of Glasgow. He had a good opinion of himself and a desire to be kept in remembrance. In his Will he gave minute instructions regarding his funeral, and directed that his tombstone, for which he wrote the inscription, should not be of marble "but the best Kilsyth Free Stone; and after it is cut by the best Letter Cutter in Glasgow it is to be heated before a furnace, and soaked with hot linseed oil, by imbibing which it stands the weather much better than any marble." This carefully prepared monument was then to be inserted in the south-east wall of the North-West Church with copper holdfasts. The North-West Church or Ramshorn, now known as St. David's, is in Ingram Street, and Professor Anderson's grandfather, the Rev. John Anderson (d. 1721) was its first minister.

His ill-will towards the University was to be maintained by his executors. "Though it is the custom," he says, on a removal from a professor's house, "to leave bells, screw nails &c., they being paid for, yet I hereby expressly order that all the leaden pipes shall be taken down unless paid for by the College; that the rain gauge shall be taken down, and the hole in the roof immediately shut up by a slater, all the leaden cisterns in the back closs of every kind, shades [*i.e.* sheds] and that every bell, nail, cistern and every thing in the house that belongs to me shall be taken down and carried off unless it shall be immediately paid for by the College and not by any individual."

Professor Anderson in 1760 published *A Compend of Experimental*

¹ "A wrong-headed demagogue." *Asmodeus: or Strictures on the Glasgow Democrats*, p. 8.

² In 1788 Dr. William Taylor, afterwards Principal of the University, obtained decree against him for defamation. *Glasgow Mercury*, 12th March, 1788, p. 84.

Philosophy for the use of his students. This was practically the same as the course of his predecessor, Robert Dick, M.D., and embraced—(1) Matter, Attraction, Repulsion, (2) Natural History, (3) Mechanics, (4) Hydrostatics, (5) Pneumatics, (6) Optics, (7) Astronomy. This manual consists of a series of propositions and corollaries which the students had before them and which were proved by experiment in their presence. The book deals with the effect of cold upon water, but it is remarkable that nothing is said with reference to steam.¹ James Watt was then in residence within the College. In 1759 his attention had been directed by John Robison to the steam engine, and during the next three years he conducted those experiments on steam which ultimately enabled him to perfect Newcomen's engine, and Joseph Black was at the same time engaged in a series of similar experiments in the Chemical Laboratory of the University. Anderson took no part and gave no assistance in any of these experiments. He lacked the scientific spirit, he was not an investigator and could contribute nothing to the inquiries that were being carried on by the two men, and even if he had been capable his jealous and self-centred disposition would probably have prevented him from giving assistance.

For his course of Experimental Philosophy specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, shells and objects of natural history were required, and these Professor Anderson acquired for his private collection, and they ultimately passed into the Museum attached to the Andersonian Institution. Many of these he purchased from Emanuel Mendes da Costa, F.R.S., the naturalist, and a number of letters relating to these purchases are in the British Museum.

In 1786 Professor Anderson published his *Institutes of Physics*, which is an enlarged version of the *Compend*. Natural Philosophy as here interpreted included (1) Somatology—the general arrangement of bodies, corpuscular attraction and repulsion, fire and other corpuscular phenomena; heat and cold; (2) Mineralogy;

¹ In his *Institutes of Physics*, he merely states (p. 58) that the expansive power of steam is used for working pumps and other machines.

(3) Botany; (4) Zoology; (5) Electricity; (6) Magnetism; (7) Gravitation; (8) Mechanics; (9) Hydrostatics, comprehending both Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; (10) Pneumatics; (11) Optics, including Catoptrics, Dioptrics and Catadioptrics; and (12) Astronomy.

This was the traditional view of the scope of Physics, which was formerly synonymous with Physiology, and is that presented in the *Nova Erectio*. The *Synopsis Metaphysicæ*, in use in the University during the middle part of the eighteenth century and attributed to Professor Francis Hutcheson, states that, according to ancient doctrine, Natural Philosophy and Physics embraced all the speculative sciences relating to things (*res*) corporeal as well as incorporeal. As Physics was regarded as the very copestone of philosophy (*colophon philosophiæ*) the regent of the magistrand class was to have a larger stipend than the others, which is still represented in the claim which the professor of Natural Philosophy has upon the income of the ancient endowments of the University.

James Dalrymple (1619-95), afterwards Viscount of Stair and Lord President of the Court of Session, was one of the most brilliant of the regents of the University.¹ When in exile in Holland he published in 1686 *Physiologia nova experimentalis*, which was probably founded upon his teaching of the magistrand class in the University of Glasgow, just as the general part of his great work *The Institutions of the Law of Scotland* is thought to embody the substance of his

¹ Sir James Dalrymple was an excellent teacher, and it is in no small degree attributable to this that the University owes the Snell exhibition. Writing to Robert Baillie in 1661 with a copy of Walton's Polyglot for the University library, Snell says: "I doe conceive that it is a booke very worthy so famous an university as Glasgowe, for it is justly esteemed by all learned men to bee the best in that kinde that ever was yet extant. S'r my education in that place (under the tutorage of the truly honble and eminent S'r James Dalrimple) oblidges me in gratitude to wish you prosperitie, that yor religion and great learning, so also yor loyaltie may make you famous to succeeding generations. And truly I doe thinke it my duty to offer you my small mite to promote the same, humbly beseeching you and the rest of yor brethren, the members of that honorable society, to accept of this as the first fruits of my affection to you." *Deeds instituting Bursaries*, p. 92; *Munimenta*, iii. p. 434.

lectures on Jurisprudence as part of his course when regent of the Ethic class. He confined Natural Philosophy within somewhat narrower limits than Professor Anderson. In his view it related to Motion and Rest ; the Ether and the phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies ; Gravity and Levity ; Fire, Light, Heat, Cold ; Water, Oil, Salt ; Fermentation ; Corrosion of metals ; Fixation and Congelation ; Specific Spirits ; Corpuscles and Magnetic Effluvia ; the Air and the Atmosphere ; Vacuum. Natural Philosophy he regarded as being for culture ; chemistry as being for gain and fame.

LORD KELVIN

William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), was a son of James Thomson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and was a student here (1834-41), after which he proceeded to Cambridge, where he was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1843. He returned to Glasgow in 1846 as Professor of Natural Philosophy in succession to William Meikleham, LL.D., and held the chair until 1899.

Lord Kelvin has been described as the foremost Cambridge man of science since Isaac Newton and world-renowned as a mathematician and a physicist. He is the most distinguished amongst the professors of the University of Glasgow. On the other hand it has been said that he failed as a professor, that is, as a teacher. This depends on what is meant by a "teacher." Sir William Gairdner used to tell his students that it was his duty as Professor of Medicine to instruct them in the principles of his subject, but not to coach them for examinations, and that if they looked for coaching they must go elsewhere. Lord Kelvin, or as he was in my day, William Thomson, was certainly not a coach, but he was an enthusiastic and inspiring teacher ; he aroused and sustained the intelligent interest of his students and gave them a broad and comprehensive view of many branches of physics and awakened in them a love for the subject. No one could listen to him without being imbued with his spirit and

being borne along the path he was travelling. Examinations of the present type, except for the degree of M.A., were then unknown. To have converted Professor Thomson into a grinder to cram students for examinations, to coach for honours, to train apprentices in laboratory processes, to set reams of examination papers and read the answers would have blighted his genius and would have ruined him as a scientist.

There was no Faculty of Science in my time and it did not come into being until thirty years afterwards. Natural Philosophy was then purely an Arts subject and was regarded as an instrument for what Lord Bacon terms, "that improvement of the understanding which results from the cultivation of natural knowledge, and that elevation of mind which flows from the contemplation of the order of the universe," and was on the same footing as Logic and Moral Philosophy; it was not treated as part of a scheme for the training of specialists. This was certainly Professor Thomson's view, who held that Greek, as an instrument of culture and of mental discipline, was an essential part of the Arts course and that every scientific man should have a fair acquaintance with it. It is scarcely possible, he once remarked, to "over-estimate the life-long good gift presented to a scientific student by Universities in giving something of the *Literæ humaniores* to all who can and will take it." The Arts curriculum of that day was intended for culture only, not as providing something which was to have a commercial value; the idea that any of its subjects could be made the foundation of industrial training in science as now understood and that students could specialise in such a subject had not then been contemplated. Sir Robert Peel, in addressing the students in 1838, explained that the scheme of the Scottish Universities was planned in conformity with the suggestion of Lord Bacon—that learning should be made subservient to action—a system that does not partake of a professional character.

Professor Thomson, in accordance with the statutes of the University, met his class two hours on five days of the week during a session of six months, and a large portion of his time was free

to carry on his own investigations. Things changed when the Universities Act of 1858 came into full operation some years after, and if the position had been in 1846 what it now is, William Thomson would probably not have accepted the chair. When appointed, and for about thirty years afterwards, he was able to treat his subject in the manner he considered profitable for his students. These, he said, "were the palmy days of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow—the pre-Commissional days."

Lord Kelvin possessed the gift of lucid exposition in ordinary language remarkably free from technicalities. Occasionally he got outwith the range of the majority of his class; but there was no obscurity in his statement, it was simply beyond their grasp. In such cases he was borne on by his desire to complete the explanation of some particular problem and to carry it to what he considered to be its logical conclusion. At the same time he never overlooked elementary principles, and these he repeated and again enunciated, as they emerged in the discussion of almost every topic he touched upon. He dictated a long series of formulas and propositions, expressing the hope that his students would never forget these whatever might be their pursuits in after life.

He had no syllabus of lectures and used no notes in lecturing. He had his subject clearly before him and dealt with it in logical order. He was not dictating a manual of Natural Philosophy to his students, and treated some parts of the subject with greater fulness than others, prominence being given to what he judged appropriate at the time. He considered that it was unnecessary for him to teach what could be got in an ordinary text-book and that his province was to supplement this. When I was in his class he arranged with John Ferguson—afterwards Professor of Chemistry—to prepare an elementary treatise on Dynamics from the notes of lectures the latter had taken as a student. This was placed in our hands; we were expected to study it and we were examined upon it, as if it had been given in the form of class lectures. I remember Ferguson coming up to the Natural Philosophy class-room

for directions on various points. The sheets were handed to us damp as they came from the printing press, and were subsequently issued in book form.

Astronomy, as we were often reminded, was one of the subjects allotted to the Professor of Natural Philosophy and was included in the examination for the degree of M.A. Lord Kelvin, however, frankly told us that we could learn quite as much from a text-book as from lectures, and prescribed two or three books, any one of which we might read. In this way the Professor found time to deal very thoroughly with general physics and with special branches such as heat and electricity. It was, however, rather hard upon the students ; they had to work privately at Dynamics and at the same time keep pace with the Professor's lectures, to say nothing of their reading on Astronomy. Fortunately for us his rate of speed was occasionally interrupted. A thunderstorm, for instance, was a godsend. The electrometers were all at work, observations taken, explanations given and a running commentary made, conjectures thrown out, and the whole treated as an experiment specially designed to illustrate some point which had been touched upon in recent lectures. It was not an observation of ascertained phenomena, but an opportunity for collecting fresh data for further investigation. Everything which was observed was explained, discussed and commented on, and this commentary might be continued on the next day or even longer as fresh suggestions occurred. The Professor was always on the hunt for information ; his students on such occasions became partners in the quest. The experience was invaluable and gave them a living interest in science. It was a practical lesson in observation and was both amusing and instructive. The interruption also gave the class an opportunity for overtaking the ordinary lectures, which generally contained more matter than the students found it easy to deal with.

An unusual occurrence was always welcomed as matter for investigation. One morning the professor arrived a few minutes late. He apologised and explained that the College clock had stopped and that he had gone to ascertain the cause. He had



THE INNER QUADRANGLE, LOOKING WEST.

Shows the Tower with archway leading to the outer quadrangle, the bust of Zachary Boyd above the archway, and the pentagonal turret giving access to the Apparatus room, the Civil Engineering class-room and the Tower. The windows on the ground floor to the right were those of the Blackstone room, latterly incorporated with the Physical laboratory, those on the storey above belong to the Apparatus room and those in the attic to the Civil Engineering class-room. This building was erected in 1656. The windows on the left of the Tower were in the house No. 13—see Plan p. 373.

recently devised a plan for controlling the clock from the Observatory by means of a current of electricity, and was much interested in it. He found that a carpenter who had been at work in the tower had dropped a wood-chip which had fallen between two wheels and stopped them. He added that notwithstanding the stoppage of the mechanism the pendulum was swinging as usual and was being kept in motion by the current, and this he explained at some length. Next day the students found that a clock dial with pendulum, but without mainspring or weight, operated by an electric current, had been erected in the class-room. Motion was given to the pendulum by hand ; its rate was marked ; and for the next six weeks—while the session lasted—there was no perceptible abatement in the swing.

When the professor got beyond his class, he recognised this and would pause and say that they must assume certain propositions or allow him to work out certain calculations. It is said that his mathematics were beyond his hearers. Perhaps they were. He was a superb mathematician, but he always subordinated mathematics to physics. After explaining a subject, one of his favourite expressions was, "Now let us put it into the 'mathematical mill' and test it," and if the operation was abstruse he was at pains to explain it. He no doubt passed from one topic to another with great rapidity, but he did so because the second illustrated or confirmed the principle he had been explaining. He was never dull, never trivial, never commonplace. His students never lost interest in his lectures. He knew when he was side-tracked, and in the end always came back to the main line at the point at which he had diverged from it.

He dispensed with the professorial gown after his introductory lecture and stood when lecturing, eager, alert and animated like a runner waiting for the starting signal. He spoke somewhat rapidly, but clearly and distinctly. Off-hand speaking is apt to be loose and vague. This was never so with William Thomson. He took great pains to be accurate and precise in his expressions, and sometimes paused to explain the language he was using and why

one word or phrase was employed rather than another. He was sometimes discursive, but he was not irrelevant or confused. He was punctual in the discharge of his duties ; he never missed a meeting of his class, and the whole of each hour was occupied with work. I see from my Notes that in the session 1862-63 we had amongst others at the 9 o'clock hour forty-eight lectures on the general portion of the course and forty-one on Electricity and Magnetism, and at the 11 o'clock hour sixty lectures on the mathematical principles of Kinematics.

He was always in earnest, and when dealing with great problems spoke with the fervour of a missionary charged with a weighty message. It was a strange sight to watch him as he became more and more eager in his exposition ; a light seemed to play upon his forehead like an emanation. I have watched Gladstone in his most passionate outbursts, but although the struggle of a great soul was to be seen in every feature it never irradiated his brow as it did that of William Thomson. It was a rare privilege to witness the movements of the mind expressed in feature and in gesture, to behold the living spirit visibly present. His was a unique personality ; genius of the highest order coupled with sound judgment and practical ability ; passionate earnestness and deep reverence ; a modesty and simplicity of character seldom met with.

An important element in his method of teaching was that it was always up to date. Each topic was presented in its latest phase, and in so presenting it he often carried it further than had already been done and made suggestions beyond those that had been published. To preserve a record of what he taught each session and of such suggestions he gave a prize each year for the best set of notes taken in his class, and from these he was able to state if necessary that he publicly taught a certain doctrine in a particular year. What became of this series of notebooks I do not know, but they contained a valuable record of the development of Thomson's views over a long period.

The reading of written lectures may have advantages, but it tends

to make the teaching formal and stationary. One of Thomson's brethren of later date who used this method observed to a student, "Mr. Snodgrass, I do not see you taking notes." "No, Sir," replied the student in an injured tone, "I have my father's notes and find them quite accurate."

It has been said that some of the students could not follow Thomson. That may be so; there are students in every class who have only a dim idea of what is being put before them even by the most skilful teacher, and why should students in Natural Philosophy be an exception? There never was a better lecturer or a more successful teacher than Robert Buchanan, "Logic Bob," but there were quite as many students in his class who were unable to grasp his meaning as there were in William Thomson's. He had been lecturing on the association of ideas¹ and had a student under examination. "Now, Carole, suppose you were standing upon a bridge looking down upon the water flowing below, what would it suggest to you?" The professor did not expect anything very recondite—the flight of time, the flowing of the stream of life, or the like. Carolus, however, was puzzled. He stood first on the one foot, then on the other, ruminated and at last ejaculated in stentorian tones "Wat—ter."

If parts of Professor Thomson's lectures were beyond the comprehension of some of his students, this did not apply to examinations. Such examinations were required by the University in all the Philosophy classes. They were oral and frequent. Professor Thomson's examinations were upon *The Elements of Dynamics*, which, as I have explained, we received in weekly instalments, and on his lectures of the few preceding days. The students were called up in turn and examined in the usual way. When a question was not properly or adequately answered it went round the class until the correct answer was obtained. A student, however, was sometimes fogged, and this the professor occasionally failed to apprehend.

¹ Sir William Hamilton commends the aptness of the simile of our old Principal John Major of the association of ideas—the consecution of thought—to a cobbler's bristle and thread: *una notitia aliam trahit, ut seta sutoris filum*. Reid's *Works*, pp. 894, 907.

He was inclined to think that a student wouldn't when he couldn't answer. If, however, he did discover the situation he did not find fault, but sympathetically came to the assistance of the student. If it was his mathematics that were weak the professor turned to the blackboard, wrote down the problem, explained it, then worked it out step by step, commenting on each as he went along until the result was obtained. The whole class had the benefit, and it was very instructive. On the other hand, the answers of another student might show that he had thoroughly mastered the subject. This often touched a responsive note in the professor's mind. He took up the theme, expanded it, shewed it in different relations and discussed the general principles involved. These examinations were of the nature of a dialogue between the professor and his students on a subject in which they were mutually interested, and were a great mental stimulus to the students and did much for their intellectual development. There is no other means, says Professor Jardine, "by which a knowledge of the disposition and habits of students can be so well acquired as by a constant intercourse with them in the way of examination." Papers were set weekly for home work. These were handed in and were gone over by the professor, who then handed them back, commenting on any points which had not been adequately answered or which seemed to have been misunderstood. If the misunderstanding was general, he took up the subject and went over it carefully so as to remove misapprehension. In early days he had monthly written examinations in the last four months of the session,¹ but these had been discontinued in my time.

¹ I have the printed class papers for the sessions 1846-47 and 1847-48, and also the Degree examination papers (Glasgow 1847-48, 8vo). The last question, that set in the paper of 26th April, 1848, is: "State briefly Carnot's principle according to which the motive power of heat must be estimated. Explain a principle according to which from this theory an absolute thermometer scale may be defined." The subject was in Professor Thomson's mind, and on the 12th of the same month he read a paper to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow: "On an absolute thermometer scale founded on Carnot's theory of the motive power of heat and calculated from the results of Regnault's experiments on the pressure and latent heat of steam."



THE INNER QUADRANGLE, NORTH SIDE.

This is Dr. Strang's building of 1632.

The door in the wall was the students' entrance to the Moral Philosophy class-room. The two small windows to the left and the one to the right of that doorway and the three to the right of the turret belong to the Moral Philosophy class-room. The building to the extreme right is the Hamilton building of 1811 which contained the Common Hall.

The door in the turret on the right hand side gave access to the Natural History class-room, lighted by the two attic windows on the right, and for the students to the Natural Philosophy class-room, the latter was between the two turrets and occupied the two flats above the Moral Philosophy class-room. The turret stair to the left was not in use in my day.

In later years when Sir William Thomson, as he then was, had a University assistant and only lectured occasionally, I have heard that students complained that the teaching of the class was inadequate, but of this I know nothing. In so far as it may be correct it is probably attributable to the changes brought about under the Universities Act in the position of the professor and the character of the teaching required.

His lectures in my time were full of information carefully and succinctly stated, and no one who listened to them with ordinary intelligence could fail to have his mind quickened and enlightened, and to carry away such an acquaintance with the principles of Physics as to enable him in after life to follow the problems of science.

My friend, John Y. Buchanan,—afterwards a distinguished chemist, F.R.S., and Lecturer on Geography in the University of Cambridge—was a fellow-student with me in William Thomson's class. He was an excellent mathematician, with a strong bent for science, and greatly enjoyed Thomson's lectures. Buchanan's father at that time lived in Blythwood Square; I called at his house every morning when passing and we walked to College together and discussed the lecture of the preceding day, and he explained whatever difficulties had occurred to me in writing out my notes or in thinking over or working out the subject that had been dealt with.

I knew Professor Thomson long before I became a student in his class. His brother-in-law, Walter E. Crum, had been my schoolmate at Merchiston and was my fellow-student for a year or two at the University of Glasgow. Between classes we used to go to Professor Thomson's house and toast our toes at his fire, and the professor often looked in and had a chat with us. I also knew him well in after life. One of his peculiarities was that he assumed that the person he was talking to knew quite as much as he did. It was often difficult to keep a conversation going without volunteering an occasional suggestion. When it came Lord Kelvin seized upon it, turned it round and round, looked at it from every angle and with

evident regret decided that it did not advance our discussion. He never shewed the slightest annoyance in having been started on a wildgoose chase. He exhibited the same trait as a professor. When examining his class he perhaps put a question to a student which the latter was unable to grapple with. The professor was not perturbed ; he tried again, putting the question in a simpler form, but still beyond the limited capacity of the student ; again in a still more simple way ; again without success ; at last it came to Yes or No ; the unfortunate student said " No " when it should have been Yes ; and in the end said " Yes." " Now, Mr. Macintosh," said the professor, " why could you not have said so at first ; why will you have me drag the information from you, sentence by sentence, clause by clause, nay word by word." He assumed that it was obstinacy on the part of Mr. Macintosh that caused him not to answer straight away ; inability to do so did not occur to him. When a mathematical problem has to be solved the professor writes it on the blackboard and calls on a student to do the work and writes down the various results as the student directs. Lord Kelvin, however, did the work himself. Having set the problem he called upon a student to deal with it who perhaps had no idea of what to do, but was not prepared to confess ignorance. The professor asked for instructions : Multiply, said the student, and the professor did so ; Divide, said the student, and the professor did so, and on it went. I remember Professor Thomson covering a whole blackboard with this useless work all carried out by himself as directed. At last the bewildered student said, " I am afraid, Sir, I do not see where I am going." " Neither do I ; Mr. Gillies, you may sit down," and the professor then sponged out all the ridiculous operations he had written down. But while Thomson was exceedingly patient with dull men and seemed to act on the belief that most of his students were on the same plane as himself, he allowed no fooling and was quick to detect any attempt to take liberties with himself. A tall, good-looking young man with an excellent opinion of himself, active in the Conservative Club at election times and afterwards of some

repute as a preacher, when called up for examination attempted to fool the professor by what he considered facetious answers. Thomson turned upon him like a flash and administered a severe reprimand in a few crisp, telling words. The incident was not forgotten by his fellow-students and was associated with him in their minds as long as he was at College and even in after life. Professor Thomson had a very reverent nature, and was shocked by anything savouring of irreverence. One morning during prayer—for all the Arts classes were opened with prayer at the morning hour—a student who had a handful of shredded paper busied himself in placing the stuff on the neck of another in front ; the professor's eye chanced to see what was going on ; the prayer stopped short and the professor dealt with the culprit in angry tones as if an insult had been offered to himself, threatening to have him expelled from the class. A fellow-student rose and asked leave to interpose ; he said that while no one could justify the foolish act he felt sure it was unpremeditated, and, the offender being a young and promising student, the class would be greatly pleased if Professor Thomson could pardon the misconduct. A murmured assent was given by the class and the pardon asked was granted. Things then went on quietly, but the class learned that prayer was not considered by the professor of Natural Philosophy as a mere form, but an act of devotion.

An amusing incident occurred one day illustrative of the professor's inability to credit a student with error. During lecture two students were despatched with an electrometer to the top of the tower of the old College to take some observations. On returning they made their report. It was that the result was negative when positive was expected, or positive when negative was expected. Which it was does not matter. The professor was nonplussed, and the remainder of the lecture hour was spent in endeavouring to solve the mystery. Next morning he stated that he had spent the night endeavouring to do so without success. He propounded many ingenious theories, examined each in turn and disposed of all as untenable. Amongst other suggestions he said that it occurred to

him that the phenomenon might be explained by the locomotives in the St. Rollox Goods Yard blowing off steam, but he had to reject this as the distance was too great and the volume of steam too small. The time was not wasted, as the students learned how problems ought to be handled. On the third morning he appeared radiant. "Gentlemen, I have it now; they turned the instrument upside down." It was the last thing that occurred to him that a student in the Natural Philosophy Class in the University of Glasgow could do so stupid a thing.

His inability to see what was obvious to the dullest in his class was sometimes amusing. He had spent some time in explaining the construction and working of a new marine electrometer which he had designed. "Then, gentlemen, I sent it upon a sea voyage." Everyone pricked up his ears and was greatly amused when he added, "I sent M'Farlane—his assistant—with it in a steamboat on a voyage from the Broomielaw to Dumbarton." He added, quite simply and as reporting a scientific phenomenon, "But what seems strange and what I am unable to explain is that M'Farlane found that the electrometer worked better in the steward's cabin than in any other part of the vessel." This was received with uproarious laughter, some students almost falling off the benches in convulsions. The professor looked round in astonishment at M'Farlane standing like a statue at the other end of the platform. Every student believed, rightly or wrongly, that M'Farlane was not averse to a little of what the steward's cabin could provide, and instantly divined the reason why the electrometer worked better in that part of the vessel than elsewhere, but the professor was not in the secret and this explanation never occurred to him.

Lord Kelvin had strong views regarding the superiority of the metric over the British system of weights and measures, but this is one of the few matters in which he did not carry his students with him. I think that the majority of them were not persuaded of the advantages which he attributed to the metric system, and this was



THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF THE INNER QUADRANGLE.

The three windows on the left hand wall are those of the Blackstone room, part of the building of 1656, latterly incorporated with the Physical laboratory. The three windows above are those of the Apparatus room of the Natural Philosophy department. The attic windows are those of the Engineering class-room.

The pentagonal turret to the left gave access to (1) the Apparatus room, through which the Professor of Natural Philosophy entered his class-room, (2) the Engineering class-room, and (3) the Tower.

The building in shadow on the north was part of that of 1632. The windows on the ground floor belonged to the Physical laboratory, and on the two floors above to the Natural Philosophy class-room.

the view of his colleague, Professor Macquorn Rankine, as expressed in his ballad, "The Three-Foot Rule."

Some talk of millimetres, and some of kilogrammes,
And some of decilitres, to measure beer and drams ;
But I'm a British Workman, too old to go to school ;
So by pounds I'll eat, and by quarts I'll drink, and I'll work by my
three-foot rule.

A party of astronomers went measuring of the earth,
And forty million metres they took to be it's girth ;
Five hundred million inches, though, go through from pole to pole ;
So let's stick to inches, feet, and yards, and the good old three-foot rule.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY

Lord Kelvin's laboratory, or experimental room as it was called, was an entirely new departure, and he used to tell us that it was the earliest of the kind in Great Britain. The apparatus belonging to the department was used for the purpose of illustrating the lectures of the professor. The Physical laboratory was intended for what is now termed research. Professor Thomson found that it was essential for the investigations in which he was engaged to have certain data and these could be obtained only by experiment. It was to obtain such data that the laboratory was set up under the authority of the Faculty and not as a systematic teaching laboratory.

It is perhaps beyond the scope of a University to supply apparatus and material for research by a professor on his own account ; but the Faculty were desirous of assisting their professor and granted him such accommodation as was available and made him a grant towards the cost of apparatus and material, the balance being provided by himself.

The Faculty were proud of their colleague and continued to assist him in every way possible. Professor Thomson, on the other hand, was proud of the University and felt grateful for the assistance it had rendered to him ; and when he began to reap the pecuniary reward of his investigations and inventions he placed a large sum

at the disposal of the University "for promoting the cultivation of experimental science in Glasgow College."

From an early date Professor Thomson associated some of his students with him in laboratory work. One of these when I entered the University was J. B. Russell, who accompanied him on the "Agamemnon" in 1858 and assisted in the laying of the first Atlantic telegraph cable. When I was a student in the Natural Philosophy class there would be about a dozen or twenty of us who worked in the laboratory. The staff then consisted of the professor himself, M'Farlane, his private assistant, Tatlock, a laboratory attendant, and the students. The latter worked as they found convenient, but generally each from two to four hours a day.

As already mentioned, the Natural Philosophy class-room occupied the first floor and second or attic floor of the western division of the north side of the inner quadrangle and the Apparatus room adjoined on the first floor of the building on the west side of the quadrangle and above the Blackstone room. The laboratory was on the ground floor under the west end of the class-room. It comprised (1) the room in the corner building under the Professor's retiring room, (2) the two rooms under the class room, that is the "James Watt room," and the adjoining room occupied by the galvanic battery, and (3) in later years the Blackstone room when it ceased to be used for examination purposes. From the beginning Professor Thomson had the use of the tower, which was approached through the Apparatus room and was convenient for various experiments, particularly when a long perpendicular drop was required, and he likewise had possession of certain of the rooms in the tower. Students worked in the tower and tower rooms and in the Apparatus room as well as in the laboratory.

Lord Kelvin sometimes spoke of the lower part of the laboratory as having been an old wine-cellar, and others, improving upon this, have called it an old coal-cellar, and have stated that the students suffered from the coal dust. For the latter statement there is no foundation, and I speak with certainty, as I was a student in the

Physical laboratory in the years 1862 and 1863, and was familiar with the place both before and after that time. Coals may have been kept in the Watt room ; but if so this was only temporarily, and when the room was handed over to Professor Thomson there was neither coal nor coal dust in it.

Lord Kelvin's description of the place as " a deserted wine cellar of an old professorial house " is, I think, correct. Why a wine cellar should have been there is probably to be explained by the use of the Janitor's house as a tavern and as a club-room for professors. As stated in the *College of Sydney* the *Cella Vinaria* was outside the Janitor's house and was reached by the back door under the piazza. The Watt room was only a few yards distant, and there seems to be little doubt that it was the place alluded to.

The Watt room was small, but it was suited for experimental work, as it had been for practical and experimental work in Watt's time. The room to the east occupied by the galvanic battery was similar and the room to the west under the Professor's retiring room was also similar.

The laboratory was not an ideal one judged by the standard of to-day, but it was suitable, and a great volume of valuable work, much of it of a delicate description, was done in it. Things were less elaborate then than now. When I was a student Professor Thomson was much interested in spinning discs and the gyroscope, and its modification the gyrostat which he designed. Many experiments were made in the laboratory and also in the class-room. The available space in the latter for unwinding the cord of the gyroscope was too small, but the difficulty was readily overcome. A weight was attached to the end of the cord, and dropped over the window into the Professors' court, and gravity did the rest and did it efficiently.

Although the Physical laboratory has been called a cellar it was not so in the ordinary sense of a basement or being under the ground level. It was on the ground floor on the same level as the class-rooms of Moral Philosophy and Logic, and the Blackstone

room, the latter of which, as I have said, was latterly incorporated with the laboratory. The windows were small, but were sufficient, and corresponded with those in the Moral Philosophy class-room and in the cosy retiring-room of Professor Fleming before referred to. The laboratory was at a considerable distance from the public street,



THE PROFESSORS' COURT AS SEEN FROM THE WEST.¹

and there was no question of vibration or of electrical disturbance in those days. It was very convenient for the professor, being only forty or fifty yards from his house, No. 2 in the Professors' Court.

¹The building to the right is the north side of the old College. The central portion of this building is that erected by Dr. Strang in 1632. The portion to the extreme right is part of the building of 1656 extending southwards to the Tower. The portion to the left is the Hamilton building of 1811.

The laboratory, as I have explained, was not intended for training students in the use of apparatus and in the methods of investigation. It was for the research work of the professor himself, and his students worked as his assistants. He gave no instructions regarding the work to be done or how it was to be carried out. This was wholly in the hands of M'Farlane. The professor told M'Farlane what was wanted and how he wished the investigation to be carried out and left the rest to him. M'Farlane distributed the work amongst the students according to their ability, but little instruction was given as to method or manipulation. He, however, could always be consulted; he was most ready to give assistance, and his directions were clear and easy to follow. The professor often came in to see what we were doing and what progress we were making. He would sometimes assist, taking part as if he was one of ourselves, often explaining what he had in view and discussing the problems involved. He had none of the air or manner of a superior, but treated us as if we had been Faradays or Joules. When the investigation was

The two windows and door on the right hand side of the central building belonged to rooms which formed part of the Physical laboratory. The westmost of these was the James Watt room. The windows to the left in that building are those of the retiring room of the Professor of Moral Philosophy and of the Moral Philosophy class-room.

The windows in the middle storey above the Physical laboratory and above part of the Moral Philosophy class-room and the corresponding windows in the attic were those of the Natural Philosophy class-room. The window immediately above that of the James Watt room was the one from which the weight for unwinding the gyrostat was dropped, and from this window there projected a long slender rod connected with an apparatus for measuring atmospheric electricity. This rod Professor Fleming referred to as "William Thomson's fishing wand."

The single window on the ground floor in the building on the right hand side of the picture belonged to a room which formed part of the Physical laboratory, and was connected internally by a door with the James Watt room. The window above was that of the retiring room of the Professor of Natural Philosophy. The uppermost window belonged to the Civil Engineering department.

The houses on the left hand or north side were Nos. 3 to 7 of the Professors' Court and those at the end of the picture were Nos. 8 and 9. Professor William Thomson's house was No. 2, which is not shown in the picture, but the rustic quoins appearing at the edge of the picture form the corner of that house.

completed the results were handed in and were worked up either by M'Farlane or by a student. William Stewart, afterwards Professor of Biblical Criticism and Clerk of Senate, took his turn in the laboratory when a student in the Natural Philosophy class. He then passed through the Divinity Hall and became a parish minister. Shortly after his appointment as professor he was sitting in the Senate room when Sir William Thomson came in, and after shaking hands said: "Have you got a chair?" "Yes," was the reply. "What is it?" "Biblical Criticism." "Oh, then you'll have plenty of time now to work up those results which were unfinished when you left the laboratory."

Professor Thomson insisted on great care and exactness in experiment. When explaining Coulomb's law of electric force he pointed out that much confusion had arisen regarding it, particularly on the part of Sir William Snow Harris, as the result of his ignorance in experimenting. While Professor Thomson insisted on great exactness it seemed to me that he might have difficulty in observing his own rules, as he was occasionally somewhat impatient. One day something went wrong with a piece of apparatus. He set to work to ascertain what was the matter, and was in such a hurry that it looked as if he would tear it to bits. His brother James Thomson, Professor of Engineering at Belfast, happening to be in the room came forward and asked to be allowed to undertake the work. William at once gave way. James took a chair beside the apparatus, slowly took it to pieces part by part, laying each carefully aside, and worked away until he found the flaw, adjusted it, and then methodically replaced each piece. William would have done the work in one-tenth of the time, but I doubt whether it would have been so well done, and his method might only have produced greater mischief. On the other hand he never had any difficulty in handling instruments of the greatest delicacy.

James White the optician and philosophical instrument maker was a frequent visitor to the laboratory. He constructed the delicate instruments which Professor Thomson invented, and the latter in

the lecture room often spoke of and praised the excellence and exactness of White's work. While White was no doubt a most skilful mechanic, he had further a singular aptitude in grasping Thomson's ideas and giving them practical shape. This early association in later days brought into existence the firm "Kelvin and White."

We heard a great deal about Professor Helmholtz of Berlin in the lecture-room, and one day we had a visit from him in the laboratory.

My bench-fellow in the class-room was Friedrich Trendelenburg, a son of Professor Adolf Trendelenburg of Berlin. I then thought that it had been on the recommendation of Professor Helmholtz that he had become a student in this class, but I now know that he came to Scotland at the suggestion of Professor Allen Thomson to study Anatomy under him and if possible Surgery under Lister, and that he lived in the Professor's family during his stay of two years. Allen Thomson was an old friend of his father Professor Trendelenburg, and his uncle Ferdinand Becker, and had known them since his own student days in Berlin. Friedrich Trendelenburg, I believe, attended the Natural Philosophy class merely for general culture. He spoke English well, and gave me much information regarding German universities and the system of German education. He subsequently became Professor of Surgery in the University of Leipzig and a man of European reputation.

One of Lord Kelvin's most prized possessions was his Green Book. In early life he started a large note book with a green cover which he carried in a specially made pocket in his coat. That Green Book was followed by a succession of others, and each new coat had a special pocket for the Green Book, and great was the trouble if the Green Book should be mislaid. A few years before his death he was travelling from London to Glasgow, but the train instead of arriving at 9 o'clock in the evening did not do so until one or two in the morning. A friend who met him asked whether he had not found

the delay wearisome. "Oh, no," he said, "I just took out my Green Book and solved a problem I have had in my mind for forty years."

Lord Kelvin often referred to his early days in the old College. In one of his addresses he says, "I remember well, when in 1839, the old Natural Philosophy class-room and apparatus room (no physical laboratory then) was almost an earthly paradise to my youthful mind."¹ I asked him one day whether he remembered the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow in 1840, in which his father and Professor J. P. Nichol took part, and whose sectional meetings were held in the class-rooms of the old College. He replied that he remembered it quite well. I then asked whether he recollected that the Association had an exhibition of models, instruments and the like in the Monteith Rooms, Buchanan Street. He said he did, and had gone through it and examined the exhibits. I asked whether he recollected Ponton's galvanic telegraph, which had been constructed by Mr. John Dunn, Philosophical Instrument Maker in Buchanan Street. He said he must have seen it, but he could not specially recollect it. I explained that I had been going over some papers connected with the meeting of the Association a few days before and I found that Mr. Dunn had read a paper before the Association on this telegraphic instrument, and that he had prepared a printed Explanation which was handed to visitors so that they might understand the instrument, and I thought that it was highly probable that when he visited the Exhibition he would get the paper. He said that this was quite likely, but he could not recollect the circumstance. I said that I was struck by the concluding paragraph of the Explanation: "The further improvement of this instrument, and a more familiar acquaintance with its use, may ultimately lead to connections being made between the most distant countries of the world for the transmission of intelligence; and posterity may perhaps witness the receipt of news from India by a galvanic telegraph in as many minutes as there are weeks now

¹ *Lord Kelvin*, p. 71, Glasgow 1899, 4to.

occupied in the conveyance of a despatch,"¹ and that it seemed somewhat remarkable that the expectation of Mr. Dunn should within twenty years be realised in Glasgow, and by a visitor to the Exhibition. Lord Kelvin said that it certainly was very interesting and asked me for a copy of the paragraph, which I sent to him.

How close Professor Thomson considered his association with the University of Glasgow is curiously illustrated by the grant of arms made to him upon his being elevated to the peerage in 1892. He took his title from the River Kelvin which flows round the base of Gilmorehill, and a Glasgow student of arts with a marine voltmeter in his hands stands as one of the supporters.



The arms are thus officially described :—Argent, a stag's head caboshed, gules on a chief, azure, a thunderbolt, proper, winged or, between two spur revels of the first. Crest: A cubit arm erect, vested, azure, cuffed argent, the hand grasping five ears of rye, proper. Supporters: On the dexter side a student of the University of Glasgow, habited, holding in his dexter hand a marine

¹ *Description of Mr. Ponton's Galvanic Telegraph, constructed by John Dunn, Optician and Philosophical Instrument Maker, Glasgow . . . & Edinburgh . . .* (Glasgow, September 1840), 8vo. In the paper read before the Section the instrument was styled an "Electro-magnetic Telegraph."

Mungo Ponton was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and is now chiefly remembered by his inventions and discoveries in connexion with photography.

voltmeter, all proper; and on the sinister side a sailor, habited, holding in the dexter hand a coil, the rope passing through the sinister, and suspended therefrom a sinker of a sounding-machine, also all proper. Motto: (Over the crest) Honesty without fear.

DONALD M'FARLANE

Before passing from the Natural Philosophy class-room and laboratory a word should be said regarding Donald M'Farlane, to whom reference has been made. There were no University assistants in those days, no Lecturers, none of those who are now styled the "Junior Staff." M'Farlane was Professor Thomson's private assistant and was paid by him. He took little or no part in the class-work, his principal duty being to superintend the laboratory and carry out the investigations desired by the professor. I understand that when at a later date he became a University assistant under the new regulations and written work was introduced he took charge of this. He was an excellent mathematician, with a very receptive and alert mind, extraordinarily industrious, methodical and accurate, a skilful manipulator, very quiet and unassuming. He thoroughly understood the professor's ideas and the points he wished to establish, and seemed to know exactly how these were to be ascertained. Professor Thomson placed great reliance upon him and constantly appealed to him as a kind of walking encyclopaedia, and he was expected to know the contents of every recent scientific paper in English, French or German, and seemed always able to give the information. He could not have lectured to a class, but he was an admirable coach and a most helpful man. He was always ready to explain any difficulty which a student had, and did so simply and clearly. He was greatly liked and much respected.

The association of Lord Kelvin and M'Farlane was of old standing. Occasionally some of the students had M'Farlane to supper, when he relaxed and referred to the professor as "Wullie" and told of his

experiences in cable laying—"Wullie in one ship and me in the other."

Donald M'Farlane was a native of Alexandria in the Vale of Leven. He was, I believe, a student under Professor James Thomson, Lord Kelvin's father, and that it was on his recommendation that Professor William Thomson appointed him his assistant. M'Farlane died on 10th February, 1896, at the age of eighty-five, and rests in the Cemetery at Alexandria.

THE ENGINEERING CLASS-ROOM

The upper floor on the west side of the inner quadrangle above the Natural Philosophy apparatus room was in my student days used as the Engineering class-room. It was an attic like the Divinity Hall, but not so large, and was approached by the stair in the turn-pike in the inner quadrangle next the tower.

Engineering was in the Arts Faculty, but was not in the Arts curriculum; and there was no Faculty of Science until long after this time. There was no Engineering laboratory then or indeed until a considerable time after the removal to Gilmorehill.

The Professor was W. J. Macquorn Rankine (1820-72), a man of eminent ability, an accomplished engineer, and distinguished for his researches in molecular physics; he was an attractive lecturer and a lucid writer. His *Manual of Civil Engineering*, his *Applied Mechanics*, and his *Steam Engine and other Prime Movers* are classical works and contributed much to place Engineering on a scientific basis. His introductory lecture on his appointment to the Chair in 1856 on *The Harmony of Theory and Practice in Mechanics* is thoughtful and instructive.

He overtook an immense amount of work, and besides his textbooks contributed upwards of one hundred and fifty papers to scientific Journals. He was often to be seen in the University library immersed in the study of some recondite subject with a pile of books around him. He died at the comparatively early age of

fifty-two, and it is surprising that he could accomplish so much within that period. He had a clear perception of the problem before him, excellent method and great industry. He was, says Dr. John Caird, a man "of marvellous versatility of gifts and of untiring power of application, who, still in the prime of life, had already achieved results for which the longest life might seem scarcely sufficient" ¹

Professor Rankine was a musician and also wrote amusing verses of a technical cast. Thus in "The Mathematician in Love":

A Mathematician fell madly in love
 With a lady, young, handsome, and charming;
 By angles and ratios harmonic he strove
 Her curves and proportions all faultless to prove,
 As he scrawled hieroglyphics alarming.

* * * * *

He studied (since music has charms for the fair)
 The theory of fiddles and whistles,—
 Then composed, by acoustic equations, an air,
 Which when 'twas performed, made the lady's long hair
 Stand on end, like a porcupine's bristles.

The lady loved dancing:—he therefore applied,
 To the polka and waltz, an equation;
 But when to rotate on his axis he tried,
 His centre of gravity swayed to one side,
 And he fell, by the earth's gravitation.

He was an enthusiastic volunteer and attended the great review in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in the year, 1860, when he held the rank of Major.

Professor Rankine had a good voice and sang his own songs with great spirit, and stories used to be told of the enthusiasm he created amongst engine drivers when he sang to them, "The Engine Driver to his engine."

Put forth your force, my iron horse, with limbs that never tire;
 The best of oil shall feed your joints, and the best of coal your fire;

¹ *In Memoriam. A Sermon preached before the University of Glasgow on the occasion of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Barclay, D.D., Principal of the University.* By the Rev. John Caird, D.D., p. 24. Glasgow 1873.

So off we tear from Euston Square, to beat the swift south wind,
 As we rattle along the North-West rail, with the express train behind :—
 Dash along, crash along, sixty miles an hour !
 Right through old England flee !
 For I am bound to see my love,
 Far away in the North Countrie.

Like a train of ghosts, the telegraph posts go wildly trooping by.
 While one by one the milestones run, and off behind us fly ;
 Like foaming wine it fires my blood to see your lightning speed,—
 Arabia's race ne'er matched your pace, my gallant steam-borne steed !
 Wheel along, squeal along, sixty miles an hour !
 Right through old England flee !
 For I am bound to see my love,
 Far away in the North Countrie.

* * * * *

Now Thames and Trent are far behind, and evening's shades are come ;
 Before my eyes the brown hills rise that guard my true love's home ;
 Even now she stands, my own dear lass ! beside the cottage door,
 And she listens for the whistle shrill, and the blast-pipe's rattling roar :—
 Roll along, bowl along, sixty miles an hour !
 Right through old England flee !
 For I am bound to see my love,
 At home in the North Countrie.

On the occasion of the centenary of Rankine's birth Emeritus Professor Archibald Barr delivered an informative and appreciative address to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow regarding his predecessor, in which he observed that the citizens of Glasgow would have neglected an obvious duty had they allowed the occasion to pass without some attempt being made to acknowledge the debt the world owes to one of the great path-breakers in Science of a past generation and to express the pride they feel in being able to claim him as having been one of themselves. Rankine, he says, was "the greatest Professor of Applied Science who has yet appeared."

When the Professor of Mathematics was provided with an official assistant under the Universities Act of 1858, the latter—J. D. Everett—lectured in the Engineering class-room.

SOME EARLIER OCCUPANTS

In earlier times this lecture-room was used by Professor Francis Hutcheson for the Ethic class. The professor did not sit or stand in a pulpit as was the general custom, and did not use notes, but walked up and down the alley or passage at the end of the students' benches and spoke as he walked. Thom of Govan styled him an "ambulatory Professor." In describing him to the students of my time Dr. William Fleming, who then held the chair, used to say, "In fac', gentlemen, we nicht ca' him a Peripatetic Pheelosopher."

Dr. Hutcheson, it is said, spoke and wrote better in Latin than in English. He, however, introduced the practice of lecturing in English, which was a remarkable innovation, all lectures up till that time having been given in Latin. At his early morning hour he lectured in English, and as he warmed to his subject his pace quickened and his delivery became more rapid. At the forenoon class when theses were impugned and he spoke in Latin, his delivery was calmer and more deliberate, but easy and fluent.

His immediate successor, Thomas Craigie, sat when lecturing and did so without notes, but he had not Hutcheson's animation. He died after a very short tenure of office and was succeeded by Adam Smith. According to an old student, the latter "made a laudable attempt at first to follow Hutcheson's animated manner, lecturing on Ethics without papers, walking up and down his class-room, but not having the same facility in this that Hutcheson had . . . soon relinquished the attempt, and read with propriety all the rest of his valuable lectures from the desk."¹

¹ MS. letter by Dr. James Wodrow to the Earl of Buchan, undated, but written in June, 1808.

As to Professor Hutcheson, see the above letter and another of 28th May, 1808; also *Francis Hutcheson, A Discourse*, by Professor Henry Jones, Glasgow 1906, 8vo; *Francis Hutcheson*, by Professor W. R. Scott, 1900, 8vo.

NATURAL HISTORY

The Natural History class met in my time in a small room in the attic of the north building above the Moral Philosophy room and to the east of the Natural Philosophy class-room, and was reached by the same turnpike stair, and is shewn on the photograph at p. 126. It was a small apartment 23 feet by 19 with headroom varying from 10 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Natural History was in the Faculty of Arts, but did not form part of the Arts curriculum or of the Medical curriculum. It was suggested to the University Commissioners in 1828 that it should be included in the latter, but opinion was not unanimous. Thomas Thomson, the Professor of Chemistry and an M.D., told the Commissioners that in his view Natural History should not form part of the Medical curriculum unless Natural Philosophy was likewise included, which he thought impracticable. To a certain extent Professor Thomson considered that Natural History fell within the domain of Chemistry, and lectured once a week upon Mineralogy and Geology. His object, he said, was "to state facts respecting the structure of the Earth, and the arrangement of Minerals in it; I do not pretend to know how God Almighty formed the Earth, but I say how I find different rocks lying." He charged no fee for these lectures, for his object, as he explained, was "to make students acquainted with what I conceive they ought to know."

When I entered the University Dr. William Couper, who had held the chair since 1829, had just died, and Henry Darwin Rogers had been appointed in his place. Dr Couper, I believe, devoted himself principally to mineralogy, but his course of lectures as explained in the Calendar embraced both Geology and Zoology, and, in the case of both, extended over a large field. The subject cannot have been very progressive in his hands, as the précis of Professor Couper's course is identical with that of his predecessor, Dr. Lockhart Muirhead, who was appointed in 1807. John Nichol attended the class in 1845-46, and thus writes: "To good

Dr. William Couper, antiquated and absurd as he was in his manner, and limited as his knowledge of geology must have been, I owe my introduction to the first science which I studied with anything like zeal or success. His introductory lectures on mineralogy were excellent, and I acquired during my attendance on them a certain amount of skill in the inspection of crystals and precious stones. My notes on the atomic theory and the description of the most important minerals, still remain to shew with how much attention I followed his old-fashioned dissertations."

The late Professor John Ferguson attended the lectures both of Professor Couper and of Professor Rogers in the sessions I think between 1856 and 1859 and gave the following account of his experience in a communication to the Old Glasgow Club in October 1914 : — "After I was regularly enrolled in the Arts classes I very naturally haunted the Museum where the under-keeper, who had known me from childhood, took a considerable interest in me. By spending two or three summers in Arran with Ramsay's *Geology of Arran* as a textbook, I had acquired some notion of geology and along with Allan on his expeditions to the hills I had gathered a few specimens and thus got a slight acquaintance with mineralogy. So when the under-keeper said to me, 'You ought to go to Dr. Couper's Lectures on Mineralogy,' I was quite prepared for the suggestion. Dr. Couper was professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum and I went to the first. The Lecture room was in the north-east corner of the inner or second quadrangle, under the slates, a sort of semi-attic. One went up the turnpike stair, turned along to the right and entered a small room with a window looking into the Professors' Court and a couple into the quadrangle. There was a Lecture table, two or three benches, a blackboard on a frame, a chair, a blazing fire and a fire-screen made of glass. As I subsequently found, it was a room to shiver in, which no fire that ever roared up a chimney could have warmed and any heat that might have come was stopped by the screen, though the flames were fully in view. The audience was of the

smallest, for Natural History had no part in any curriculum, and only a few students with some curiosity like myself were present. Some mineral specimens were on the table, and an account of them was given. I remember nothing now of what the lecture was about, but I think the course was interrupted and finally stopped by the illness of the Professor after three lectures. A proposed course in a subsequent year never came into being at all I think, but a third course was undertaken by the then Professor of Astronomy, Dr. John Pringle Nichol—father of the no less distinguished Professor of English Literature. Nichol gave us a brilliant series of lectures, which were on cosmogony or speculative geology rather than on the minute details of minerals and rocks and stratification. For the first time in my course I realized what a lecture could be made in the hands of a man of genius. It was stimulating in the highest degree, and the impression it made on me never faded, and contributed in no small measure to my subsequent pursuits.

“After Dr. Couper came Professor Henry Darwin Rogers—who, though with none of Nichol’s eloquence, was a practical geologist of great experience, gained in the survey of Pennsylvania. His manner as a lecturer was calm, impressive and lucid, but neither was it devoid of American humour, which he could employ at times with excellent effect. At all events I obtained a very satisfactory introduction to geology and mineralogy from him.

“By the time his successor the late Professor Young came on the scene, I was already doing duty as a teacher in the Chemistry department and my student days were ended. Young never lectured in that crow’s nest of a room in which I had my first insight into the nature of minerals, but had one of the rooms in the Museum for that purpose.”

The changes which occur in a single lifetime are very striking. When I became a student the Natural History class-room was the “crow’s-nest” described by Professor Ferguson. The Professor taught not only Geology but likewise Zoology and some other subjects which fell under the general term Natural History. Zoology

has been separated from Geology and there are now professors of both subjects, each with an adequate staff. In 1860, while I was a student, the University Commissioners, when considering the desirability of removing the University buildings from High Street and of erecting new buildings elsewhere, reported that to provide and equip these a sum of £108,000 would be required, in which was included a site of 12 acres upon the north side of the Clyde, or £18,000 less if a site on the south side was selected. The University has recently completed new buildings at Gilmorehill for the department of Zoology at a cost of considerably more than £108,000, and in the sum there is nothing for site or equipment. The Commissioners were of opinion that if the University agreed to sell the Hunterian coins and contribute the proceeds towards a building fund the Treasury might see their way to contribute £22,800.

Professor Rogers lectured for a short time in the old class-room, but afterwards in the Library and ultimately in the Law class-room.

I remember Professor Rogers well, but never attended his class. He was a citizen of the United States with a good deal of American humour. He was somewhat shy and retiring, but was very popular in the small circle of friends which he formed during his residence in Glasgow. He was an excellent geologist with much practical experience, and it is said owed his appointment to the Duke of Argyll. He took his students long excursions, which he rendered very instructive. He also carefully examined the geological features of the neighbourhood and, when visiting Campsie, fell in with John Young, who was then employed in a calico-printing work at Lennox-town. Impressed by Young's extraordinary ability and capacity, the Professor brought him to Glasgow and had him appointed under-keeper of the Hunterian Museum.

Professor Rogers died in Glasgow in 1866¹ and was succeeded by John Young, M.D., who like his predecessor was a geologist.

¹ See *Henry Darwin Rogers . . . An Address . . .* by Professor J. W. Gregory, Glasgow 1916, 8vo. With portrait and a Bibliography by Colin M. Leitch.

He was a man of great versatility, which, said one of his colleagues, "was only equalled by his keen, incisive wit and flashing humour";¹ he taught Zoology, which had become part of the medical curriculum, and interested himself in every section of the Hunterian Museum, of which he was Keeper—not only of geology, zoology and anatomy, but of books and manuscripts, coins and medals, prints and drawings, antiquities and ethnological objects, on all of which he discoursed with enthusiasm and intelligence.

On his appointment as professor a lecture-room in the Hunterian Museum was provided for his use.

JOHN YOUNG, LL.D., F.G.S.

John Young the under-keeper of the Hunterian Museum for Professor Rogers and Professor Young was a remarkable man. He was entirely self-taught; but when appointed to the Museum was already an excellent geologist and palaeontologist. He had an extraordinary aptitude for the study of geology, quick and accurate observation, sound judgment, unwearied patience, a retentive and ready memory and great power of visualising the story of the land surface, of its rocks and fossils. In the position to which he was appointed he was in daily converse with Professor Rogers, attended his lectures and accompanied him in his field work, so that he was able to study his subject on strictly scientific lines. The professor fully appreciated Young's qualities and assisted him in many ways, while Young always spoke with the greatest respect of the professor's scientific ability and with gratitude of his kindness.

Young took an active part in the Geological Society of Glasgow and I often foregathered with him at its meetings. As an off-hand speaker on a scientific subject he had few equals. Whatever he touched upon he made interesting, his language was simple but appropriate and expressive; he spoke with ease and carried his audience along with him. He was a man of great modesty, but

¹ See also Gairdner, *Introductory Address*, p. 5, Glasgow 1866.

could defend his opinions, if challenged, with vigour and with much logical tact. No one could make a point better.

He was F.G.S. ; and the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893.

He was much interested in the geology of the Gilmorehill site of the University new buildings, and on 5th November, 1868, read a paper on the subject to the Geological Society of Glasgow, which is printed in Volume III. of the *Transactions* of the Society. He likewise prepared illustrative sections of the geological strata which were placed in the museum.

THE LOGIC CLASS-ROOM

The south side of the quadrangle was occupied on the ground floor at its west end by the Logic class-room. It did not extend westwards to the end of the quadrangle, as the house of the Professor of Law, which, as has been explained, had its entrance in the outer quadrangle, projected for a few feet eastwards into the inner quadrangle. The northern windows of the class-room overlooked the quadrangle, those on the south side overlooked the Blackfriars churchyard.¹

The benches in the Logic room rose slightly from the front to the back, that is from west to east. The professor's pulpit stood against the west wall, and there was a recess in the wall on each side, in one of which (the southern) the Censor of the Names sat, and in the other (the northern) the Censor of the Exercises, each holding office for one week, and occasionally longer when a holiday happened to intervene. This arrangement was one of old standing. It existed in Professor Jardine's day, and I have no doubt in that of Professor Clow. Jardine was a great educationist and introduced

¹ The building on the south side of the quadrangle was considerably wider than that on the north side. The Moral Philosophy class-room was 40 ft. 4 in. from west to east and 18 ft. 6 in. from north to south, while the Logic class-room was 31 ft. from north to south, and 36 ft. 4 in. from west to east.

many improvements in University teaching, several of which were adopted by Sir William Hamilton, who had studied under him.¹

The Censor of the Names on entering upon office received from the Professor a small packet of neat slips with printed titles, *Dies Lunæ*, *Dies Martis* and so on, one marked *Hora Matutina* and the other *Hora Secunda*. On these the censor noted the absents and handed them to the Professor. The calling of the catalogue occupied a very short time.² The names were arranged according to the Latin form of the Christian names which had only to be mentioned once. Thus: *Gulielmus Aitcheson*, *Anderson*, *Armour*, *Baxter*, *Bennet*, *Brown*, and so on; *Joannes*, *Jacobus* and all the rest following in their proper order.³ As already mentioned, in the Arts classes the Professors used to address a student not as Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, but by the vocative of his Christian name; and this custom was still followed in the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Strange stories are sometimes set afloat. J. G. Kohl, a German traveller, who visited Glasgow in 1843, when speaking of the University says that it was "the office of the censor to watch the behaviour of each student during the lecture, and to note every symptom of inattention or misconduct. One of the offences, for instance, which it is his duty to watch is that habit so common in all English schools,

¹ On the jubilee of his professoriat his old students entertained him to dinner. Sir William Hamilton was one of those present. *Glasgow Free Press*, 11th May, 1824.

Dr. Thomas Chalmers has an éloge on Professor Jardine. Hanna, *Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers*, iii. p. 500, Edinburgh 1851, 8vo.

² The Commissioners of 1830 say:—"The practice of the College of Glasgow has shewn with how little inconvenience and loss of time the names of a numerous class can be called. In the class of Natural Philosophy, the list of public students containing nearly 100 names, is called over in two minutes, and more than double the number may be called in five minutes. It is no small matter that the Professor is thus enabled to certify the attendance of his students without any risk of mistake; but it is still a more important circumstance that by this practice time is gained rather than lost, and the attention of the whole students can be secured from the very commencement of the hour. Some of the Professors have stated that the Censor begins to call the first name when the clock strikes."

³ Old books were indexed according to Christian names, and even Biographical Dictionaries followed this plan.

of regarding the wood of the college desks as a good material for practising sculpture and using them accordingly." So far from this being the case, the duty of the one censor was to call the roll—formerly in Glasgow and still in America known as the "Catalogue"—and note the absents; the other censor had the correct title of the written exercises for the week, so that he could give it to anyone who required the information, *teste me ipso* having held the office of Censor of the Names. There were, in former times, censors in all the Arts classes, who exercised some supervision over the conduct of the students in class,¹ but this had disappeared long before Kohl's visit, and at that date the duty of the censors was only such as I have described. Thomas Campbell, who was a student in 1795 in the class of John Young, Professor of Greek, tells an amusing story of how the censor attempted to charge a student in Latin with the offence of moulding a piece of bread into the human form *faciens hominem in pane* as he expressed it. John Gibson Lockhart, who was a student in the same class a dozen years later, describes the censor as perched in a small pulpit higher than that of the professor. It is related of an officious holder of the office that when a student came in and failed to close the door, which seems to have often happened, he called out *Claude ostium*. The professor, annoyed by the repetition and probably by the manner of the censor, addressing him said, *Claude os tuum*.²

¹ In 1667 there was a public censor whose duty it was to note the speaking of English. A student delated for so doing was to be fined one half-penny *toties quoties*. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 340.

The practice of appointing spies known as *lupi* to detect the use of the vernacular was common in all universities in former days (Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe*, ii. p. 627); and likewise in schools. It continued in some places until recent times, as we learn from Arminius Vambery, who gives an amusing account of the practice in his day in the College conducted by the Piarists of St. Georghen in Hungary (*The Story of my Struggles*, p. 44, Nelson & Sons).

² In verse in *Lapsus Linguae* of 9th January, 1824, Edinburgh, 8vo.

Johann Matthias Gesner (1691-1761), an eminent German scholar, mentions a somewhat similar joke:—The Emperor Leopold while amusing himself in the garden when a lad, called out, "Mi ephore, in os meum impluit"; "Os claude, mi princeps," was the reply. *Primae lineae Isagoges in Eruditionem universalem*, § 1312, ii. p. 556, Lipsiae 1775, 8vo.

In my day no young man considered his education complete until he had passed through the class of Robert Buchanan, Professor of Logic and Rhetoric, familiarly known as "Logic Bob." The first part of his course was devoted to Psychology, the next and largest portion to Logic, and the last and shortest to Rhetoric. His Logic was of a somewhat ancient type, but was very clearly explained, and in his hands formed an excellent mental exercise. The bones of it may be seen in *A Manual of Logic*, by H. H. Munro, Glasgow, 1853, an unauthorised reproduction of this branch of his lectures; but it tells nothing of the grace of his style or of the melody of his voice. His pre-eminent skill as a teacher lay in examination, and in this he was unsurpassed, and practically unsurpassable. Written examinations were not in use in those days. All examinations were oral and were upon the lectures or upon the essays written by the students, and took the shape of a kind of conversation. The professor quietly elicited everything that the student knew. His questions never were puzzles; they were always simply expressed, perfectly intelligible and encouraging, but went to the root of the matter, and were so put as to compel the student to consider his answers; he was led from point to point, and if he knew his subject he was able, through the series of questions put, to explain it clearly. If the student was at sea the exact point at which he failed was ascertained, the question he missed went round till the answer was obtained. The whole class was on the alert, answering every question either aloud or mentally, and, if need be, correcting their answers. Questions were not put at random. Each one arose out of the one that went before. All were so framed that the answers taken together presented a complete view of the subject. The professor never bullied or made sarcastic remarks. His large class—often approaching a couple of hundreds—was in perfect control. There were no irrelevancies, no interruptions; the work went on steadily and harmoniously. The result was that at the close of the session his students had learned to think; they had passed through a training which nerved and disciplined their minds.

When I entered Professor Buchanan's class he was a man of seventy-five and had been professor for thirty-three years. He was of middle height, firm and erect; with well-cut features, a high dome-shaped head, a thoughtful and serious face lighted up with a kindly smile. His voice was soft and clear and finely modulated.

There were few retiring rooms for professors attached to the lecture-rooms in the old College; the Logic class-room had none and the professor entered with his students. Mr. Buchanan occupied the southmost of the houses (No. 9) at the east end of the Professors' Court. Just as the little bell began to ring he was to be seen passing slowly through the archway from Museum Square, crossing the quadrangle diagonally to his class-room, the students respectfully making way for him. Trenchers had not been heard of at that time or for long after, and the professor wore an ordinary tall silk hat and his black professor's gown. He carried a portfolio containing his lecture under his left arm, and if it rained an umbrella in his right hand. The umbrella was an old-fashioned one, stout stick with brass-covered handle, whalebone ribs, and had a somewhat flat but ample spread. He quietly entered the class-room and took his seat in the pulpit. When the bell stopped and the door was closed he engaged in prayer. His prayers were far from being stereotyped and were always appropriate; they were short and simple and expressed in well-chosen words with a gentle earnestness which was very touching.¹ The students were most attentive. After prayer the censor called the catalogue or roll and then the work of the class commenced.

Professor Buchanan wore black kid gloves in his class-room, as was the custom until quite recently of most ministers in the pulpit.² When he was engaged in examination he held a long black-lead pencil in his hand, which he slowly turned over and over longwise.

¹ In 1623, in Principal Cameron's time, a form of prayer to be used by professors and regents had been prescribed by the Senate, but it was of quite a different character from that of our day and was not long observed.

² See [Petrie] *Rules of Good Deportment*, c. xiii. Edinburgh 1720, 4to.

He bowed courteously when he got an answer and then quietly put another question.

During the Rhetoric portion of the course each student had to write a Simple Theme, a Socratic Dialogue, and an Oration, which were read in class and were commented on by the professor. Many of the papers were interesting and suggestive and were listened to with attention. Professor Buchanan had an excellent literary taste and his comments were always instructive. "He initiated into Philosophy and inspired with a love of Letters," says John Nichol, "many young men, at a time when English Literature, as a distinct study, was recognized only in the northern metropolis." ¹

The subjects of the Simple Theme and of the Oration were prescribed by the professor, that of the Socratic Dialogue was left to the choice of the student, and only developed as the Dialogue proceeded. An elderly student, who was a U.P. City missionary, caused great amusement by the extravagant language of the opening sentences of his Dialogue, and the professor could not resist joining in the laughter. When the subject was reached it was found to have reference to the ecclesiastical questions of the day, and when one of the interlocutors asked "Is not Dr. Candlish² the Pope of the Free Church?" the professor intervened and said that questions of this sort could not be discussed. The author was so indignant at being stopped that he printed and published his Dialogue and, what was still more curious, it was duly replied to by Henry Bell, afterwards Free Church minister in Aberdeen, in a pamphlet under the title "The Logic of a Student of Logic."

Professor Buchanan's method of carrying on his class was modelled upon the practice of his predecessor, George Jardine, who had great faith in oral examination and held that examination and

¹ *Good Words*, January, 1891; see also Archbishop Tait, *Life*, i. p. 26.

² Robert Smith Candlish (1806-73) was a distinguished student, and graduated M.A. at Glasgow in 1823.

listening to essays being read and criticised were more useful to the student than the hearing of lectures.¹

Professor Buchanan resigned his chair in 1864. His lectures were as interesting, his management of his class as skilful as they had ever been, but he was in his eightieth year and thought that he should retire before age began to tell upon his powers. A large number of former students expressed their regard for him by presenting him with his portrait which now hangs in the Senate room. On his retirement he went to reside at Ardfillayne, a charming villa in the Bullwood of Dunoon, which belonged to him and where he had spent the summer months of many years.

It used to be said that the professor was a recluse and disliked the society of women. This is incorrect. He was not a society man, he did not attend balls or public functions as became the fashion with later professors, nor did he pay afternoon calls, but he occasionally dined with some of the town-folk and always received those who called on him most kindly. When thrown into the society of ladies he was courteous and polite and entirely at his ease. My friend the late Mr. William West Watson occupied the house next to Ardfillayne for several years and found the professor an agreeable neighbour and most companionable. Like most people he did not relish rude jokes. At a dinner party in Glasgow, the lady beside him said, "Do you know, Professor Buchanan, that people say that you and I are to be married?" "Then, Madam, we will disappoint them," was the reply.

Mr. Buchanan died at Ardfillayne on 2nd March, 1873, in his eighty-eighth year. As "a token or expression of his gratitude and respect to the University of Glasgow with which as a student, or professor, or member of the University Court he had been con-

¹ Jardine's method is explained in *Outlines of Philosophical Education*, Glasgow 1818, 8vo. *Scots Magazine*, xcvi. (1825, Pt. i.), p. 519.

Sir William Hamilton likewise highly commends oral examinations, *Discussions*, p. 769, 2nd edition. He did not, however, himself possess the gift. "He was not ready as an examiner on lectures or text-books and did little by interrogation." *Life*, by Veitch, p. 217.

nected for the space of fifty years," he bequeathed the sum of £1000 for bursaries in the Faculty of Arts. These bursaries, it may be remembered, are open to students of either sex.

Principal Caird pays a graceful tribute to his memory :—" By me, and by many former students of this University, the memory of Professor Buchanan will ever be regarded with veneration and love, with admiration for his character and gratitude for his teaching. Many years and many changes have come and gone since then ; but the days of the Logic Class in the old College are still fresh in my own recollection, and, I doubt not, in that of many, in this and other lands. Still do I remember the wonder and delight of that first introduction to a new world of thought, under the guidance of a skilful and practised hand. Still do I recall the image of that refined and striking countenance, and the vivid recollection of the subdued silvery voice, and of those lectures so admirably suited by their instructive simplicity and clearness to the age and circumstances of those to whom they were addressed ; and, again, of the singular tact, the dialectic skill, the ready wit, the quiet irony—keen, yet kindly—which lent life and interest to the hours of oral examination. And as one thinks of all this, and of the intellectual impulse derived from it, and then of the passing away of him from whom it emanated into silence and forgetfulness, may one not be pardoned for adding that there comes irrepressibly upon the mind that *desiderium tam cari capitis*, that feeling of regretful, pathetic reverence, which is the heart's silent farewell to the wisdom and goodness we shall see no more." ¹

In older days the University Debating Society met in the Logic class-room. The President occupied the Professor's pulpit, and the Secretary sat in the recess assigned to the Censor of the Names. One of the questions debated in 1830 was, Whether the intellects

¹ *In Memoriam. A Sermon preached before the University of Glasgow on the occasion of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Barclay, D.D., Principal of the University.* By the Rev. John Caird, D.D., pp. 24, 25. Glasgow 1873.

of women were naturally equal to those of men? The affirmative was carried by a majority of 22; for equality there voted 96 and for inequality 74.

SURGERY CLASS-ROOM

The western turret stair on the south side of the quadrangle led to the class-room of the Professor of Surgery immediately above the Logic class-room, and also to that of the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine which was in the attic.

The Professor of Surgery when I entered the University was Dr. James Adair Lawrie (1811-59). He had a large private practice and was greatly esteemed in Glasgow. He was a quiet, unassuming man and took little part so far as we saw in University affairs. He was I believe an excellent and inspiring teacher and his own students greatly admired him, but those outside his class saw little of him. He died in 1859, a comparatively young man, and was succeeded by Joseph Lister (1827-1912).

Adjoining the class-room there was a retiring room for the professor, in which Lister kept a collection of books, casts, drawings, models, and preparations which he used in illustration of his lectures. It included the collections of Professor Syme of Edinburgh, which were amongst the best of the period. The teaching was mostly by means of lectures: as stated in the *University Calendar* by four successive professors over a period of fully forty years:—"the Professor delivers a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery." There were demonstrations of surgical operations on a dead body on Saturdays during the summer session, in which the students took part.

Professor Trendelenburg,¹ to whom I have previously referred, writing to Sir Hector Cameron, Emeritus-Professor of Clinical Surgery, on 18th June, 1907, acknowledging a book which he had

¹ Died 16th December, 1924. *Brit. Med. Journal*, 21st February, 1925.

sent said, "I read the book with greatest interest and recollected in reading the time past, when we both were attending the class of Allen Thomson and when I often saw Professor Lister passing through the College court. Although all students looked with highest respect upon the Professor still we did not anticipate what wonderful practical results his theoretical researches would have and how he was going to change surgery from the very bottom."

Lister's great work in the introduction of aseptic surgery was begun and carried out—while he was Professor of Surgery—in one of the wards of the Royal Infirmary, in which he held the position of visiting surgeon.¹ In May 1914, the University Court learned that the Managers of the Infirmary had decided to demolish the surgical ward and operating theatre formerly used by him. Having at this time under consideration the erection of a new Zoology building, it seemed to them that if they could obtain the ward and theatre they might be incorporated with the new building, and preserved within the University grounds as a memorial of Lord Lister. They accordingly asked the Managers of the Infirmary if they would give the Court an opportunity of obtaining the materials of these buildings with a view to their reconstruction. On 11th June, 1914, the Secretary of the Infirmary wrote that the Managers were willing to give the University Court the opportunity of obtaining the materials of the Lister Ward and Operating Theatre with the view to their reconstruction within the precincts of the University. The erection of the new Zoology building had to be postponed in consequence of the breaking out of war, and nothing could be done until a considerable time after the armistice. When the University Court again had under consideration the erection of the Zoology

¹ Sir George Beatson, "Origin of Lister's Anti-septic Surgery," *Old Glasgow Club Transactions*, 1920-22, p. 19.

Recollections by an old student of Lister as a teacher and as a surgeon in the Infirmary, 1864-65; see "Sir Joseph Lister," *Glasgow University Magazine*, vi. (21st February, 1894), p. 186.

building a different site was selected and the scheme for re-erecting the Lister Ward and Operating room at Gilmorehill fell through. The ward and theatre were subsequently swept away by the Managers against the protests of scientific men all over the world.¹

CLASS-ROOM OF INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE

The theory and the practice of Physic was originally taught by the Professor of the Practice of Medicine, but with the object of separating the subjects a lectureship on the Theory of Medicine was established in 1833 and Dr. Harry Rainy was appointed lecturer. In 1839 Queen Victoria, on the advice of the Government of the day, founded a Chair for the same subject under the title Institutes of Medicine, and the lectureship came to an end. Dr. Rainy was thoroughly conversant with the subject and had carried on the class with much acceptance. He was, however, a Conservative in politics, while the Government was a Liberal one. He was accordingly passed over and Dr. Andrew Buchanan (1798-1882), a supporter of the Government, was appointed Regius Professor. Dr. Buchanan was well qualified for the position, but it was politics that turned the scale. In 1834 he published a pamphlet on University reform under the title "Monopolies in Learning." His remedy was to allow any properly qualified graduate to lecture within the University, and he pointed to the clause in the M.D. diploma which conceded to the graduate *potestatem plenissimam de re medica legendi et docendi*. He nevertheless accepted a presentation to a chair which conferred a monopoly on himself and prevented other graduates from being teachers of the subject within the University.

Dr. Buchanan held office while I was a student and continued to do so for some years after the migration to Gilmorehill. He was a notable figure in the quadrangles, a popular professor and an interesting personality. Men who had studied under him in early days

¹ See Morris, *A Humble Plea for the retention of the . . . Lister Ward . . .*; and *A Further Plea*; both Glasgow 1924, 8vo.



INNER QUADRANGLE, SOUTH SIDE.

The windows on the ground floor to extreme left are those of the Midwifery class-room. The turret to the left gave access to the Chamberlain's room, the Reading Room, and the class-room of the Practice of Medicine. The turret to the right gave access to the class-rooms of Logic, Surgery and the Institutes of Medicine. The building to the extreme right is the eastern part of the Professor's house, No. 13. See Plan p. 373.

when he was abreast of the times spoke of him with enthusiasm and acknowledged their indebtedness to his teaching. It was he who first gave a clear account of the nature of coagulation of the blood, and in 1847 he devised the rectangular staff for the operation of lithotomy. In later days he created some stir by a paper on the mechanical theory of the predominance of the right hand, which led to considerable discussion.

Most of us have our idiosyncrasies. One of Andrew Buchanan's most firmly planted ideas was the futility of examinations. These he considered to be no test of a student's capacity or attainments. He placed all his reliance upon essay-writing, and if all stories be true he sometimes had curious results.

The Professor led a long, active and useful life and did much good work in Glasgow. His coachman John, his brougham, and old white horse were for long familiar figures on the streets of the city.

In later years a close alliance existed between Dr. Buchanan and Dr. Jackson which was matter of much surprise. The Professor of the Institutes of Medicine was, as already mentioned, a Liberal in politics and an advanced one, judged by the standard of the day ; the Professor of Ecclesiastical History was a Conservative of the deepest dye ; the one was a man of action, warmly interested in the movements and life of the day ; the other lived in an atmosphere of speculative ideas, only concerned in establishing certain principles which he held should rule all human conduct, and the non-observance of which he considered gave rise to all the troubles of humanity. What united the two men was, it is said, a common danger. It was whispered that Principal Caird thought that it was time that both should retire, but neither was inclined to do so. Dr. Jackson retired in 1874, but Professor Buchanan held on until 1876. In his Valedictory Address to the medical students of the University on 31st March, 1876, he describes in detail how a professor who has no thought of resigning can be got rid of, and makes very pointed complaints against Principal Caird. If his subject had remained

stationary all would have been well, but Dr. Buchanan was unable to keep pace with its rapid expansion.

The history of this chair is a striking example of the great development of the science of Medicine in recent years. Prior to the establishment of the Lectureship on the Institutes of Medicine in 1833 Dr. Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, taught both Pathology and Physiology as part of his course. Professor Buchanan's subject included Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and Hygiene, which were dealt with in a course of systematic lectures. After he had held the chair for many years there was added a weekly lecture on Microscopical and Practical Physiology, but the work was limited to the exhibition of a few objects under microscopes through which the students looked in turn. After the removal to Gilmorehill he was provided with two assistants, the one for Practical Physiology and Microscopy, and the other for Pathology, but a physiological laboratory was not considered necessary. This was one of the grounds of complaint made by Professor Buchanan in his Valedictory Address, in which he states that he had requested the Senate to provide him with a physiological laboratory so that he might keep his subject up to date, but they had refused to do so.

When Dr. J. G. McKendrick succeeded Professor Buchanan, the title of the chair was changed to that of Physiology. Dr. McKendrick held the chair from 1876 to 1906. During this period a large and well equipped laboratory for practical work was provided.¹ This was superseded in 1907 by a larger laboratory and new

¹ Altogether, between 1876 and 1906, something over £17,000, in addition to the sum expended on the new laboratories, probably amounting to £20,000 more, have been contributed for the department of physiology. Dr. Henry Muirhead gave £2500 to found the Muirhead Demonstratorship; a number of friends, a good many years ago, headed by Sir James Watson and Professor Cowan, raised a fund of £1100 to aid in the equipment of the laboratory; the Senate, about the same time, voted £250 for the same purpose; the Bellahouston Trustees gave £300; £8000 were bequeathed by Dr. John Grieve for University purposes, and have been applied to the foundation of the Lectureship on Physiological Chemistry; and an anonymous donor gave £5000 to the building fund for the new laboratories, specially marked for physiology. *Presentation to Dr. John Gray M^c Kendrick*, pp. 34, 35, Glasgow 1908.

lecture-rooms. The work of the department is now supplemented by lectureships on Psychology, Histology and Physiology and the Muirhead Demonstratorship in Physiology, and in 1919 a separate department was created by the establishment of the Gardiner Chair of Physiological Chemistry. In 1893 a Chair of Pathology was founded and accommodation for a clinical laboratory was provided at the Western Infirmary by arrangement with the managers of that institution. In 1919 the Gardiner Professorship of Bacteriology was established. In addition there is the St. Mungo Notman Chair of Pathology founded in 1911, the work of which is carried on at the Royal Infirmary. There are various Lecturers and Assistants connected with all these professorships, and recently the field of teaching has been still further enlarged by the foundation of the Henry Mechan Chair of Public Health. All this has been in my time.

THE CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CHAMBERLAIN'S ROOM

Just beyond or to the east of the Logic class-room there was a small room beside the second turret stair assigned to one of the College servants who bore the title "Chamberlain and Master of Works," but who acted also as a door-keeper. The holder of the office—in which his father had preceded him—was in my time Alexander Taylor, familiarly known as Sandy Taylor. Sandy generally took charge of the door of the Humanity class-room, which he closed promptly as the little bell ceased ringing, much to the annoyance of those on the landing and actually at the door, and various ruses were adopted to get the better of him, such as dropping a shilling at his feet, but all in vain. He is referred to in *Alfred Leslie*¹ as "the remorseless Mr. Taylor." The disappointed ones retaliated in a rhyme :

Sandy with the crooked snout
Shuts the door and keeps them out.

¹ *Alfred Leslie : a Tale of Glasgow Life*, Glasgow (Thomas Murray & Son) 1856, 8vo. The author was Frederick Arnold, an English student who

The allusion is to his nose, which was long and thin with a remarkable bend in it. This striking set of the organ was said to have arisen from his constantly running up and down the narrow wheeling stairs in the old College !

Sandy's promptitude in closing the door did not, however, arise from ill-nature or surliness ; he was merely carrying out a rule of the College which had long existed and had vexed generations of students. Lord Kelvin, speaking of his student days in Glasgow, says, " Woe to the student of Latin who reached the class-room door ten seconds after the quick little bell's last stroke. He was shut out by the doorkeeper, unfailingly ruthless, by inexorable order ; and had to wend his way through the darkness to his lodging, sorrowfully losing the happy hour's reading of Virgil, or Horace, or Livy, with his comrades, under their bright young Professor, William Ramsay ; and knowing, poor fellow, that he had got an indelible black mark against his name. Rarely did even a single student of a large class experience this disaster. It was a sharp, healthy, beneficial discipline, rigorously maintained by one of the kindest and most considerate of all the Professors who have ever guided students in the Scottish Universities." William Ramsay had himself been a student under his predecessor Josiah Walker, and so had learned the rule he afterwards enforced.

The Chamberlain could at other times be accommodating, and allowed a few favoured and elder students the use of his room and fire during their spare hours between classes.

The office of Chamberlain and Master of Works seems to have originated in 1693. In that year the Faculty, on the narrative that the fabric had been expensive to maintain and repairs had been increased for want of due oversight, resolved to appoint a discreet person to have charge of the College chambers and to see that the fabric was maintained and repaired.

entered the University in 1849, afterwards went to Oxford and graduated B.A. there in 1860. There is a pretty vignette of the College gateway on the title-page.

THE READING ROOM

The Reading Room was over the Chamberlain's room and was reached by the eastern turret stair.¹ It was not a large apartment, but it was convenient and comfortable, and met the requirements of the period, and I spent many pleasant and profitable hours in it. It was intended for the use of students in the intervals between classes and contained a good collection of standard books—dictionaries, grammars, Greek and Latin texts, philosophical and mathematical works and many books on medicine, surgery and anatomy. The east end was railed off for the Keeper, who had ready at hand the books generally asked for, which he supplied very promptly. On the west wall there were several bookcases fitted with wired and locked doors. These contained a curious and miscellaneous collection. From the outside I could read the titles of several old works on Logic, and as I was much interested in the subject, I persuaded the Keeper to take them out for me. The Keeper was William Richardson, one of the under-librarians, a quiet, depressed-looking man who the students had ascertained was a poet. It was quite common to write a slip for "Richardson's Poems," when a manuscript volume was handed out and duly returned after the borrower had read one or two of the pieces. Some of them had considerable merit, but I do not think they ever found their way into print.

The Reading Room was lighted with bright jets of gas, and a huge fire blazed in it. The fire was grateful to the students on cold winter mornings, but it was a marvel that the Keeper was not frizzled up, as it was close to his seat and to the wooden barrier behind which he was placed. This circumstance may have suggested the soubriquet "Beelzebub" by which he was known. The room connected by a corridor with the upper part of the general library, but the use of this was reserved to the library staff.

The Reading Room was established in 1843. Prior to that time

¹ It was so after 1811; formerly it was the middle turret.

class libraries were in use, but these were found to be inconvenient and inefficient and, with the exception of the Divinity Hall library, were closed and the various collections were brought together and constituted the nucleus of the Reading Room library. I have the *Catalogue of books belonging to the Ethic Class Library*, which was printed in 1815. It contained many excellent works, but some of them were not quite suited for the ordinary student of Moral Philosophy—the *Corpus Juris Civilis* and several Commentaries on the Civil Law, Law Lexicons and the Works of Archimedes.

As far back as 1724 an excellent library for the Natural Philosophy class in the University of Edinburgh was established by Robert Stewart, the Professor (1708-42). Its catalogue—*Catalogue of the Physiological Library*—was printed in 1725 and is very interesting. Amongst the donors was (p. 6) Professor Robert Dick, *primus* of Glasgow.

Some years after my time, when Dr. Gairdner was Professor of Medicine, the Reading Room was added to his class-room and accommodation was found for the students in the large Hall of the Library, and to obviate their passing through the general library access was provided by an outside stair in Museum Square. It was, however, very unsightly. (See p. 273.)

Professor James Mylne, Professor of Moral Philosophy (1797-1838), strongly supported the system of class libraries which have been re-established in recent years. Professor Mylne considered that they greatly saved the wear and tear of the books in the general library, and that the provision of several copies of the books most sought after was very beneficial to the students. The class libraries then established were originally supported by donation and by voluntary subscription, but latterly about one-half of the students' subscription to the general library was appropriated for the class libraries. These libraries were managed by the students themselves, but in the purchase of books the professor was consulted.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The class-room of the Practice of Medicine was above the Reading Room and was entered from the eastern turret stair. The professor when I entered the University was Dr. Macfarlane, whom I had known in my earlier years, as he had been the family physician. It used to be said that his sovereign remedy was a blue pill.¹ He was succeeded in 1862 by Professor W. T. Gairdner, an admirable lecturer, an excellent teacher and a most interesting and instructive companion. He was very absent-minded, and numerous stories were in circulation of the curious results which this sometimes occasioned. He himself was a felicitous story-teller and did not hesitate to tell a story to his own disadvantage if it illustrated his subject.

When Dr. Gairdner was first appointed he had, I think, for some time the use of the Surgery class-room or that of the Institutes of Medicine. Later on, however, he got possession of the Reading Room as I have mentioned and had it incorporated with the original class-room of the department.

MIDWIFERY

The Midwifery class-room was on the south side of the quadrangle between the eastern turret stair and the Hamilton building, its position being somewhat changed when alterations were made on the class-rooms of the Practice of Medicine. The Professor was Dr. John Macmichan Pagan, who matriculated as an Arts student in the University of Glasgow and afterwards graduated M.D. at Edinburgh. He was a man of good abilities and sound judgment, and possessed an exceptional gift of intuitive diagnosis. He had a large private practice, and was one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary. He had long experience as a teacher, having lectured on Medical Jurisprudence in the Portland Street School of Medicine from 1830 to 1840. In the latter year he was appointed by the Liberal

¹ As a professor, see *Book of the Jubilee*, p. 44.

Government of Lord Melbourne to the Chair of Midwifery, which he held till his death on 19th May, 1868. In later years he did not get on well with his students.

He was librarian of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons for some years, and supervised the preparation of a new edition of the library catalogue which was published in 1842.

BOTANY

The Professor of Botany lectured in summer at the Botanic Gardens on the Great Western Road, but a portion of the course was delivered in a small room immediately to the east of the turret stair which led to the Reading Room. The Professor in my day was G. A. Walker Arnott, LL.D. (1845-68), an excellent botanist, but not a very successful lecturer, as he could not command the attention of his students. After his death, his large botanical collections passed to the University. He assisted Sir William Hooker in the preparation of the *British Flora* and was solely responsible for the later editions.

THE EAST SIDE OF THE INNER QUADRANGLE

THE FIRST BUILDING

The building on the east side of the Inner Quadrangle was slightly narrower than that on the north, being about 26 feet over the walls, and as shewn on Slezer's drawing,¹ was lower than those

¹ The west front of the old East building is indicated in Slezer's Bird's-eye View; the east front and the northern front of the north building are shewn in Slezer's "Prospect of y^e town of Glasgow from the North East" about the year 1680 (*post*, p. 248); the east front is likewise shewn as in 1762 in the Foulis Academy picture, "A View of Glasgow from the South East"; the north front, containing the gable of the East building, is also seen in the same picture.

Part of the east front, the Library and the southern wing of the Professors' Court are seen in the Academy Picture of 1762, "A View in the Middle Walk of the College Garden" (*post*, p. 414).

on the other sides. The latter had two full storeys and an attic, while the building on the east side had one full storey only and an attic. There were, as previously mentioned,¹ originally three turret stair-cases on each of the north and south sides of the quadrangle. The entrance to the east building was in the centre and was surmounted by a three-sided oriel window terminating in a pinnacle.

The principal floor of this building was occupied by the Common Hall and the Library, the former I think to the north of the central entrance and the latter to the south. As formerly explained, Humanity and Mathematics did not form parts of the original qualifying course for a degree in Arts, and when these professorships were established lecture-rooms were provided in the attics of the east building.

In 1744 a new library was built, as will be mentioned presently, and its space as it was from time to time vacated became available for other purposes, and at one period accommodated the Divinity Hall and the Divinity Hall library. When the professorship of Medicine was founded in 1714 and that of Anatomy in 1720 the necessary class-rooms were assigned to them in the east building, and I think in its southern section. So, too, when the lectureship on Chemistry was established in 1746 and that on *Materia Medica* in 1766 they were provided for in the same building. The Humanity class was then taught in the Common Hall, and it was here that Duncan Macfarlan, afterwards Principal, Thomas Campbell, John Wilson (Christopher North), Sir William Hamilton, Harry Rainy and John Gibson Lockhart, listened to the prelections of Professor Richardson.

We get a glimpse of the old Common Hall in Campbell's youthful poem, "The First of May 1793" :—

Now up the stairs ascend the jarring crew,
And the long hall is open'd to the view :
There, on the left, the pulpit clad in green,
And there, the bench of dignity is seen
Where Wisdom sits, with equitable sway,
To judge th' important merits of the day.

¹ *Supra*, p. 97.

The first prize competed for on these occasions was the silver medal for Elocution :—

Near him the glittering silver medal lies,
All bright to view—'tis Elocution's prize.
Three rival youths, by emulation fir'd,
To tempt the dubious contest are inspired ;

* * * * *

The first steps forth, amid the silent gaze,
Mounts the tall rostrum and his parts displays.

MEDICINE AND ANATOMY

In 1469 Master Andrew de Garlis, Doctor of Medicine, was incorporated a member of the University,¹ and as we have seen Andrew Borde, another physician, took up residence in 1536 and practised in the city and neighbourhood. If a student desired to study medicine he had, however, to go abroad. The celebrated John Livingston (1603–72), who was banished to Holland after the Restoration, relates that after his graduation at Glasgow in 1621 :—“ I had a bent to give myself to the Knowledge and Practice of Medicine and was very earnest to go to *France* for that purpose.” No step, however, was taken in Glasgow as regards the teaching of medicine until 1637, when at a meeting of the University, or rather of the Senate—a body then beginning to emerge—“ convenit for the advancement of learning within the said Colledge Mr. Robert Mayine ane of the Regentis is chosine, receaved, elected, and admitted to be ane Professor of Medicine within the said Colledge to teach ane publick lecture of Medicine within the said Colledge once or twyce everie weik, except in the ordiner tyme of vacance, And to have a yeirly stipend of Four Hundred merks money for his labouris and chargis.” The professor had likewise assigned to him as a residence, a house “ heigh and laigh ” at the north end of the college.

There is no explanation of the circumstances in which this professorship was established, but the facts which we know may

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 74. In 1395 mention is made of William the Physician in Glasgow, *Exchequer Rolls*, iii. p. 356 ; see also p. 427.

give a clue. Robert Mayne was a Master of Arts and was, I think, the same who was laureated in 1621. Where he obtained the degree of M.D. does not appear, but it was no doubt in a foreign university. Returning to Glasgow he was in October 1635 appointed a Regent in the Faculty of Arts, to hold office for a term of six years, but subject to the condition that if he married during the period he should immediately vacate office. He did marry Agnes Nisbet very shortly afterwards, and must therefore have vacated office. He was according to his epitaph a philosopher, orator, poet, physician, and famous for all manner of virtue and learning. This means that he was a bright and accomplished man, with an attractive personality, whom the University were sorry to lose. No longer a Regent he probably resolved to engage in practice as a physician, and it may have been thought that it would further his interests and be of advantage to the University if he were appointed Professor of Medicine, and thus the position was created for him. The meeting at which he was appointed was held, not in the Lower Hall of the College as usual, but at the Bishop's Castle, beside the Cathedral. Archbishop Patrick Lindsay was present as Chancellor of the University, as also Mr. Robert Wilkie, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Strang the Prinicipal, the Dean of Faculty, three ministers, including Zachary Boyd of the Barony Parish, and four Regents.

Mrs. Mayne died in 1641, and when David Dickson was appointed Professor of Theology and came to Glasgow Dr. Mayne gave up his house to him.

The University Visitation of 1642 decided that a chair of Medicine was not required, but provided that Dr. Mayne should hold the professorship during his lifetime. He does not seem to have been discouraged, but to have addressed himself assiduously to the duties of his chair, as Robert Baillie, when describing the work of the College in 1643, says, " Dr. Maine on the Friday's afternoon and other dyetts hath very elegant discourses on the choyceest Phisick questions." At the same time he engaged in practice as a physician, as in 1644 the Estates ordained Doctor Mayne in Glasgow to accompany

the forces that were going to the Borders "as phisician to these forces." Dr. Mayne did not long survive and died on 5th February, 1646, in his forty-second year (*anno aetatis suae sexies septimo climacterico*) as we learn from his epitaph in the High Church. The professorship thereupon lapsed in terms of the order of the Commission.

The chair remained dormant until the beginning of the eighteenth century. We learn from a letter of 3rd December, 1705, addressed by Principal Stirling to John, Earl of Mar, Secretary of State for Scotland—afterwards associated with the Jacobite rising of 1715—that the Faculty were anxious that the Professorships of Humanity, Medicine and Law should be revived and endowed by a further grant from the rents of the archbishopric, but although the University strongly supported the Union, as appears in the correspondence of Principal Stirling, the period between the accession of Queen Anne and the Treaty of Union was too troubled to allow of anything being done. In 1714, however, the Chair was re-established and Dr. John Johnstoun was appointed professor. This was followed by a chair of Botany and Anatomy which was founded in 1720, when Dr. Thomas Brisbane was appointed professor. Both were capable men, engaged in extensive private practice, but neither of them, it is said, lectured.

It may, however, be noted that in 1728 an hour was assigned to Professor Johnstoun once a week for public prelecting. He was a learned man and collected a large and valuable library, the medical portion of which was sold in Edinburgh in January 1763.

Dr. Brisbane was the son of a Glasgow physician, Dr. Matthew Brisbane, at one time Dean of Faculties of the University, and the Professor's son Dr. John Brisbane became physician to the Middlesex Hospital. On their monument in the High Church burying-ground it is said that all three were "not more distinguished for skill in their profession than for their learning, virtue and humanity."¹ The Brisbane bursary for a student in medicine keeps the professor before us.

¹ The epitaph is given in *The Scots Magazine*, 1809, p. 444.

There was an Anatomy chamber in the building on the eastern side of the quadrangle, but apparently Professor Brisbane did not use it, as he had no taste for anatomy and disliked dissection. He was, however, interested in botany and taught it. Anatomy was taught by arrangement, first by Dr. John Gordon and next by Dr. John Paisley. For this purpose the latter had the use of the old Humanity class-room in the east building.

At that period and for long after medical instruction was obtained under the apprentice system, which had much to recommend it, but which experience shewed required to be supplemented by systematic instruction. William Cullen was the apprentice of Dr. John Paisley, and Tobias Smollett of Dr. John Gordon.

While it is not recorded that evidence was required of the fitness of a young man to enter upon a course of medical study, it was not overlooked. Sir Robert Sibbald in announcing his private courses in Natural History and Medicine in the *Edinburgh Gazette* of 22nd January, 1706, adds that no one will be enrolled who is not proficient in the Greek and Latin languages, in Philosophy and the principles of Mathematics as attested by certificates of their teachers, *Preceptorum Chyrographis*, the modern Leaving Certificates.

The Town's Hospital in Clyde Street, which was opened in 1733, on the site immediately to the east of the present R.C. church, was intended primarily for the maintenance of the poor. Behind it, however, at a considerable distance there was another building, in the first storey of which, known as the "Cells," lunatics were confined, while the second was used as an Infirmary for the sick. The latter was visited regularly by the physicians and surgeons of the city, and thus became an adjunct to medical teaching. The yard of the Hospital was a large open space, and here on 1st June, 1757, John Wesley preached in a tent or covered pulpit placed opposite the Infirmary.¹

The regulations of the Hospital required that the physicians should lecture, and in 1741 Dr. George Montgomerie, one of

¹ The eastern division of Howard Street is on the graveyard of the Hospital.

the leading practitioners in Glasgow, Physician to the Infirmary, and President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons 1743-45, advertised that he would deliver a course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine according to the plan of Boerhaave, in the Operation Room of the Infirmary.¹

An arrangement seems to have been made at this time for teaching Anatomy and Surgery within the College, seeing that in 1742



THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

it was announced that Dr. Robert Hamilton and John Crawford, surgeon, would commence a course of lectures upon Surgery and Anatomy, "at the Anatomy Chamber within the University."² Dr. Brisbane died in 1742 and Dr. Hamilton was appointed professor in his place, and thereafter continued to lecture as professor on Human and Comparative Anatomy.

Dr. Montgomerie appears to have come to an understanding with Professor Johnstoun whereby his lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine were delivered as a University course and within the

¹ *Glasgow Journal*, 2nd November, 1741; again 27th September, 1742.

² *Glasgow Journal*, 27th September, 1742; 2nd October, 1743.

College, for when Professor Hamilton in 1743 announced his lectures on Anatomy, it was stated in the advertisement that "at the same time will be opened a College upon the Theory and Practice of Medicine by Dr. George Montgomerie, Physician to the Infirmary, on the same plan as formerly." A "College," it may be explained, was the term in common use in the eighteenth century for a course of public lectures.

Next year, that is in 1744, Dr. William Cullen (1710-90) commenced an extra-mural course of lectures upon Medicine; but by agreement with Professor Johnstoun and presumably with Dr. Montgomerie, he became University lecturer on Medicine in 1746 and so continued until Dr. Johnstoun's resignation in 1751, when he was appointed professor.

Cullen resigned in 1756 on his removal to Edinburgh, when Dr. Robert Hamilton was transferred from the Chair of Anatomy to that of Medicine and Dr. Joseph Black was appointed to the former.

It will thus be seen that in the years 1741 and 1742 and for some time earlier regular courses of lectures had been established on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Anatomy and Surgery, and on Botany, and that students had access to the Physic Garden for practical, and presumably to the Infirmary for clinical, instruction. These courses, once established, were continued, and were supplemented by the establishment in 1746 of a lectureship on Chemistry and in 1766 of a lectureship on *Materia Medica*.

The foundation of medical teaching at this time and for long after was the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and in 1748 a beautiful edition of the Greek text with the Latin translation was published at the University press by the Messrs. Foulis.

There was extra-mural as well as University teaching. In 1759 James Muir, surgeon, advertised courses on midwifery for students and for midwives. In 1764 Dr. John Gibson of Westown, an M.D. of Leyden and President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, 1761-62, gave a course of lectures on midwifery and another "on

the History of the art of Healing from its rise through the whole of its progress to the present time."

Robert Hamilton died in 1756,¹ and Dr. Thomas Hamilton, his brother, became Professor of Anatomy in 1757,² and Dr. William Hamilton, son of the latter, to whom reference has been made, succeeded him in 1781,³ and held office until his death in 1790.⁴ Like his predecessors, he was Professor both of Anatomy and of Botany. The latter he taught during the summer months, while in the winter session he taught Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery, all at the same hour, and Medicine as a separate class. Thomas Hamilton was an intimate friend of Joseph Black and of William and John Hunter. William Hamilton studied for some time in London under William Hunter, who entrusted him with the charge of his Dissecting Room, and he probably, therefore, had a hand in the setting up of the preparations in the Hunterian Museum, now the property of the University. He evidently imbibed some of Dr. Hunter's tastes, as he too formed a Museum. By his will he directed his trustees to offer his apparatus, preparations and conservatory in the Physic Garden to the Faculty at a price to be fixed by arbitration.

¹ He died of fever in May, 1756. There is an obituary notice of him in *The Glasgow Journal*, 17th May, 1756, which shews that he was highly esteemed by his contemporaries.

² His course on Anatomy and Surgery for 1776-7 was advertised, *Glasgow Chronicle*, 24th October, 1776.

³ We have this account of the Hamiltons from Alexander Carlyle :—" I lived this winter [1743-44] in the same house with Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy, an ingenious and a well-bred man, but with him I had little intercourse except at breakfast now and then, for he always dined abroad. . . . After Dr. Robert Hamilton's death, which was premature, a younger brother succeeded him in the anatomical chair, who was very able. He dying young also, his son was advanced, who was said to have surpassed all his predecessors in ability. They were descended from the family of Hamilton of Preston, a very ancient branch of Duke of Hamilton's family." *Autobiography*, pp. 87-89. *Supra*, pp. 7, 8.

⁴ His epitaph in Latin in the nave of the Cathedral refers to his pleasant manner of giving instruction and to his singular urbanity, which, with many other good qualities, secured the respect of his students (*audientium venerationem*).

Heu ! tales terris quod monstrant fata, nec ultra esse sinunt.

The Faculty were willing to purchase at a price to be agreed, but it was found impossible to adjust a figure, and the collection was sold by auction within the College on 25th March, 1791. The Museum contained, as we learn from the advertisement,¹ "a capital collection of Anatomical preparations of different kinds executed in the best manner and in the finest preservation." "The morbid ones," it is said, "are very valuable and particularly worthy of attention." He had also "a collection of Instruments useful to display the progressive improvements of Surgery and Midwifery" and "five fine Casts in Plaster of Paris, and an Apparatus for illustrating the practice of Midwifery." What became of these interesting and instructive collections is not known.

The next day's sale was "in the Physic Garden in the College," when there was sold "the Hot-house, Hot-bed, Frames, &c., erected by Mr. Hamilton, also a Collection of curious Exotic Plants, among which is a Banana or Bread-Tree." It is observable that there now stands upon the site of the Physic Garden, a large building erected by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company for the express purpose of storing the bananas now so largely imported into Glasgow. The hot-house was purchased by Dr. Jeffray, Professor Hamilton's successor, and it is possible that part of the Museum may also have passed into his possession, as he had "a rich Anatomical Museum" of his own. The casts may likewise have been acquired by Dr. Jeffray as he had a number in his Museum.

The original "Anatomy Chamber," which was in the east building, was enlarged from time to time and a new Dissecting Room provided in that building. In 1800 the class-room was capable of seating 200 students. Between 1790 and 1800 the students in the Anatomy class increased from 54 to 115; in 1809 when the Hamilton building was under consideration they were 205, and in 1811-12 when it was completed they were 259. At this time Botany was conjoined with Anatomy, although taught by an Assistant, and

¹ *Glasgow Advertiser*, 11th March, 1791.

Anatomy included Surgery, Physiology and Pathology. Prior to 1790 it had likewise included Midwifery, and it was just before Dr. Jeffray's appointment to the chair of Anatomy that Midwifery was made a separate subject and a lectureship established. The current opinion was that the University could not establish a new chair, and in 1818 Dr. Jeffray suggested that application should be made to the Crown to found separate chairs for Botany, Chemistry, Surgery and Midwifery, which was done and the request granted.

It was Dr. William Hunter who first placed Anatomy on a scientific basis in this country. In 1747 he established in London, complete courses of lectures in Anatomy and opened a school for dissection. By 1793 there were 200 students of Anatomy in London, and in the next thirty years their number increased five-fold. The supply of subjects was a difficulty and was met by exhumation. This at first did not give rise to much comment, but as the practice increased and exhumation grew into a calling, popular feeling was deeply stirred and it became increasingly difficult to obtain subjects.

The provision of subjects was as great a difficulty in Glasgow as elsewhere. The bodies of criminals executed for murder were generally given for dissection,¹ but this did little to meet the demand and exhumation was resorted to, and medical students in

¹ This was introduced in 1752 by the Act 25 George II. c. 37, entitled "An Act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder," by which it was ordered (§ 2) that the sentence shall be for delivery of the body to surgeons to be dissected (unless ordered to be hung in chains), and that in no case shall the body be buried until it be dissected. In the case of Alexander Provan, distiller in Smithills of Paisley, for the murder of his wife, tried at Glasgow on 20th September, 1765, Lord Auchinleck and Lord Coalston sentenced him to have his hand cut off, thereafter to be hanged "and his body delivered to the Professor of Anatomy at Glasgow to be dissected and anatomized." *Glasgow Journal*, 26th September, 1765. See Nestor, *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 41; McKenzie, *Reminiscences of Glasgow*, ii. p. 522.

Sir Walter Scott in his Thesis, *De cadaveribus damnatorum* refers (p. 10) to the arrangement as *consuetudo certe probanda*.

It was the custom to announce the fact of the body of a murderer being given for dissection in the Broad-sides issued after an execution.

This enactment, however, became dormant and was repealed, as regards Scotland, by the Statute Law Revision Act 1867.

Glasgow became resurrectionists. The public were greatly excited, and in January 1803 soldiers had to be called in to prevent the College buildings from being wrecked by the mob. In 1813 the University ordained that any student found guilty of exhumation should be expelled. The practice nevertheless continued, and Peter McKenzie, or "Loyal Peter," as he was known, from editing the *Loyal Reformers' Gazette*, and whom I well remember,¹ relates some curious stories of Granville Sharp Pattison² and the supply of bodies for his private dissecting rooms in College Street.³ Pattison had

¹ "Loyal Peter" was celebrated in a song by Professor Macquorn Rankine :—

Our Peter is a writer bauld,
His style is never muddy, O !
At jobs and quacks he weel can scauld,
His face is round and ruddy, O !
His shape is portly, middle size,
He's sturdy in his walkin', O !
The sparklins o' his wit surprise,
It's fun to hear him talkin', O !

Chorus—Come, Rottenrow and Gallowgate,
Gusedubs and Briggait smeekey, O !
And join in praise o' Loyal Pate,
Wi' Candleriggs sae reeky, O !

Peter, however, was not always so popular, his paper and his principles—or his want of principles as his adversaries put it—provoked many attacks, e.g. *Correspondence occasioned by Peter Mackenzie, editor of the Loyal Reformers' Gazette, threatening to prosecute for Libel certain Booksellers who merely vended Publications in which the immaculate character of that friend to the Liberty of the Press was alleged to be aspersed*, Glasgow 1832 [By Tom Atkinson]; *Peter Puff, or Loyal Poltroonery, a Dramatic Squib*, by Watty Wagstaff, Glasgow 1842, 8vo; *Pasquinade; being an Extract from the Thread-bare Life of the great and never-to-be-forgotten Loyal alias H—lish Pate, the League and Truce Breaker*, by James Kirkland, Glasgow 1846.

I contributed a notice of Mr. Mackenzie to *One Hundred Glasgow Men*, published in 1886.

² He was son of John Pattison of Kelvingrove, who appears as "Heddles" in *Asmodeus; or Strictures on the Glasgow Democrats*, Glasgow 1792, 8vo. G. S. Pattison is the "Beau Fribble" of *Northern Sketches*. There is a notice of his introductory lecture at the Andersonian Institution in *The British Magazine*, p. 119, Glasgow 1819, 8vo.

³ As to the College Street School of Medicine, see Duncan, *History of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons*, pp. 176, 177, 273, 274.

to leave the country for other reasons not connected with exhumation, and went to the United States of America, where he had a distinguished career.¹

Mr. McKenzie has also a gruesome account of the galvanising of the dead body of a murderer which was sent to the University Dissecting Room in 1818.² The late Professor Allen Thomson had the chair in which the body was placed.³

A still more ghastly story is related by Robert Reid, "Senex" (1773-1865)—an authority as to Old Glasgow—regarding the body of James McKean, the murderer who was executed at Glasgow in 1797, and he should know something about it as he was a student in Professor Jeffray's class a few years earlier.⁴ McKean's skeleton, says Dr. Mathie Hamilton, is preserved in the Museum.⁵

Professor Jeffray complained to the University Commission of 1825 of his difficulty in obtaining subjects. Improving upon this Sir William Lawrence, in a speech in London, stated that Anatomy could not be studied in Glasgow because it was "destitute of subjects."

In 1823 an association was formed under the style of "The North Quarter Friendly Churchyard Guard Association," for the purpose of watching the High Church burying ground at night and preventing violation of the graves. The Magistrates authorised the watchers to carry batons or cudgels, but not firearms or swords.

In 1824 Dr. William Mackenzie, lecturer on Anatomy in the Andersonian Institution, afterwards Waltonian Lecturer in the Uni-

¹ Mackenzie, *Reminiscences of Glasgow*, ii. p. 462 sqq.

See also Nestor [Sheriff Barclay], *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 160.

² *Reminiscences of Glasgow*, ii. p. 490.

The question was raised whether dissection by the Professor of Anatomy in presence of his students was a public dissection in terms of the statute. *Glasgow Free Press*, 23rd April, 1823.

³ It is still in the possession of his son, Professor J. Millar Thomson.

⁴ *Glasgow Past and Present*, i. p. 434, iii. p. 494. Mr. Reid does not state whether it was the Anatomy course or the Botany course of Professor Jeffray which he attended. Presumably it was that upon Botany.

⁵ *Ibid.* i. p. 257.

versity, published an *Appeal to the Public and to the Legislature on the necessity of affording dead bodies to the Schools of Anatomy by legislative enactment*,¹ which was an admirable statement of the case and foreshadowed the provisions of the Anatomy Act of 1832. This Act has worked well and has hitherto provided a fairly sufficient supply of subjects. Its idea was an old one; in 1694 the celebrated Dr. Archibald Pitcairn and others made an effort to obtain bodies for dissection from the Town Council of Edinburgh, requesting from them the bodies of those who died in the Correction-house and had none to bury them. They offered to wait upon these poor persons for nothing and to bury them after dissection at their own charges and so relieve the town of the burden. "Yet," he added, "there is great opposition by the chief surgeons, who neither eat hay nor suffer the oxen to eat it." The opposition was successful and the scheme fell through. It embodied, however, the leading features of the Warburton Act.

CHEMISTRY ²

A lectureship on Chemistry was instituted in 1746, principally by the exertions of Dr. Cullen. He was appointed the first lecturer and held the lectureship along with the chair of Medicine. This association of subjects was in accordance with the ideas of the day. Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738), the most eminent teacher of his time and celebrated as a physician and chemist, as a scholar and a

¹Dr. Mathie Hamilton, writing as "Aliquis," defended exhumation. *Remarks on the Question, Are there any circumstances in which the lifting of the dead is justifiable?* Glasgow 1824. Dr. Hamilton was a contributor to *Glasgow Past and Present*.

²Much interesting information regarding the state of chemical science and of chemical investigation at this period will be found in Gunther, *Early Science in Oxford*, i. p. 57 sqq. Oxford 1923 (Oxford Historical Society).

Chemical science, he says (p. 70), was unprogressive at Oxford in the eighteenth century and the spirit of investigation was dormant. "Yet elsewhere the age will always be remembered as that of Black in Scotland, Cavendish at Clapham, Priestley in Leeds, Scheele in Sweden, and Lavoisier in Paris."

mathematician, was professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Leyden from 1709 and of Chemistry from 1718. Cullen was an enthusiastic chemist with great dexterity in experimenting, and was the first in this country to place chemistry in its true position. As a lecturer he was unrivalled in his day ; he had great clearness in exposition and imparted charm to every subject he handled. His successor, Professor Thomas Thomson, says :—" His singular talent for arrangement, his distinctness of enunciation, his vivacity of manner, and his knowledge of the science which he taught, rendered his lectures interesting to a degree which had been till then unknown in that university ; he was adored by the students." ¹ He saw, says Lord Playfair, " that a science like Chemistry was not to be taught by mere lectures, but that there must be a free and unreserved communication between the teacher and the taught. He cultivated the personal acquaintance of his pupils and zealously aided them to overcome those difficulties which we all experience in ascending the first steps of the ladder of knowledge." ² Accordingly with the sanction of the University he set up a chemical laboratory in the southern section of the building on the east side of the quadrangle, and made good use of it. In a paper on the effect of the cold produced by evaporating fluids, published in the second volume of *Essays and Observations* (Edinburgh 1756), he mentions that the subject had been brought before him by one of his pupils, and details a long series of experiments made in the laboratory. The student referred to was probably Joseph Black who succeeded him as Lecturer on Chemistry.

In the Free Library at Paisley there are two small quarto volumes containing Notes of Dr. Cullen's lectures on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. These Notes belonged to John White, M.D., of Paisley, and were formerly in the library of William Thomson, M.D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow and the biographer of Cullen. They passed to Professor Thomson's half-

¹ *History of Chemistry*, i. p. 306.

² *A Century of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh*, p. 11.

Lord Playfair received part of his training in Chemistry in Glasgow.

brother, Professor Allen Thomson, and were presented by him to the library in Paisley on 17th June, 1871.

The Notes are interesting and indicate the scope of Cullen's teaching. That they are the notes of Cullen's lectures there is no doubt, as in one of them, treating of Fossil Alkali, it is said :—" Dr. Cullen has seen some procured from the German spaw waters." "The Treating of Thermometers"—a paper to be presently mentioned—is referred to, so that the Notes probably represent Cullen's last course in Glasgow.

The first seven lectures are devoted to a history of Chemistry. In the fourth lecture (vol. i. p. 75) there is a concise account of Paracelsus, in whom Professor John Ferguson took so great an interest. Cullen remarks, "although he was a ridiculous and impious fellow yet we are obliged to him for breaking through the prejudiced reverence to Galen and for opening the road for experiments and free reasoning. From this time Chemistry gained ground apace, except at Paris where the Galenists assisted by the civil power persecuted the Chemists, and forbad the use of Opium and Mercury in Medicine. However they were countenanced in other places, particularly in England." ¹

Joseph Black (1728-99) succeeded Cullen in 1756. His reception by the University, says Professor Thomas Thomson, "was in the highest degree encouraging. His former conduct as a student had not only done him credit in his classes, but had conciliated the affection of the professors to a very high degree." On his appointment Black, who had already distinguished himself as a chemist, entered with great earnestness upon the investigations and experiments which resulted in the discovery of latent heat. He had grasped the principle in 1757, established it in 1761, and in 1762 read an account of his discovery before the Literary Society of Glasgow College, an important and useful society. Writing in July 1765

¹ The "Colleges of Medicine and Chemistry" of Dr. William Cullen are advertised in *The Glasgow Journal*, 3rd November, 1755.

Professor Reid, a member of the Society, says:—"I have a strong inclination to attend the chymical lecture here next winter ; but am afraid I shall not have time. I have had but very imperfect hints of Dr. Black's theory of fire. He has a strong apprehension that the phlogistick principle is so far from adding to the weight of bodies, by being joyned to them, that it diminishes it ; and, on the contrary, by taking the phlogistick from any body, you make it heavier. He brings many experiments to prove this ; the calcination of metals, and the decomposition of sulphur, you will easily guess to be among the number ; but he is very modest and cautious in his conclusions, and wants to have them amply confirmed before he asserts them positively. I am told that Black's theory is not known at Edinburgh. Chemistry seems to be the only branch of philosophy that can be said to be in a progressive state here, although other branches are neither ill taught nor ill studied. As Black is got into a good deal of practice, it is to be feared that his chymical inquiries must go on slowly and heavily in time to come."

In 1763 Black represented to the University that the laboratory was small and damp, that the floor had not been laid or the walls plastered and lectures had to be delivered in another room. The University accordingly provided a new laboratory and lecture-room.¹ This laboratory was erected near the Physic Garden and adjoined the type foundry of Professor Wilson which had been established in 1762. The University, as we learn from Professor Reid, spent over £500 upon the laboratory, which was a large sum in those days. The Physic Garden was immediately to the south of Blackfriars Church

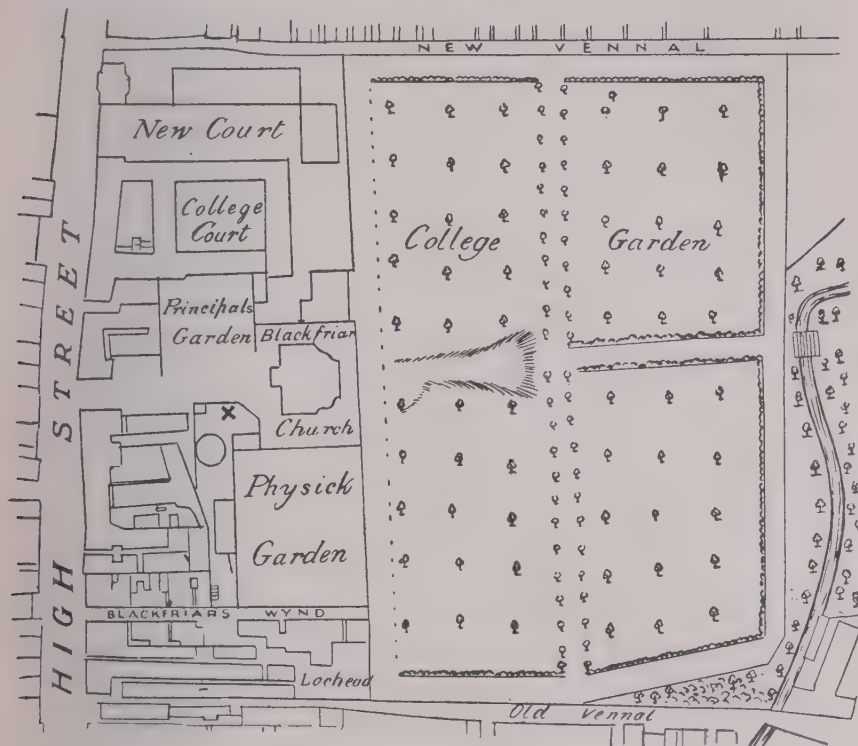
¹ The chemical laboratories of the seventeenth century were generally built under a masonry vault for the sake of safety from fire. The furnaces were arranged against one wall, under hoods, but in some cases they were clustered around a central chimney-stack to which the several flues converged.

"The greater convenience and entire efficiency of smaller and portable furnaces does not appear to have been generally realised until the eighteenth century, when most chemists, including Dr. Black of Edinburgh, found that almost all ordinary operations could be conducted with simple portable furnaces of various types." Gunther, *Early Science in Oxford*, i. pp. 46, 47.

Black's new laboratory at Glasgow was probably of this improved type.

upon property belonging to the College, and is shewn upon McArthur's Map of 1778, a portion of which is here reproduced. The type foundry is indicated by a **X**.

Seeing that Black left Glasgow in 1766 it follows that the greater part of his experimental work was carried out in the east building.



FROM MCARTHUR'S MAP OF GLASGOW, 1778.

On the transference of the laboratory to the new site, the old laboratory was converted into a mathematical class-room.¹

Something of the methods of manipulation and investigation in use at this period may be gleaned from the pages of *Six Essays on*

¹ Students from Sweden and from Geneva attended Black's lectures both in Glasgow and in Edinburgh. Black, *Lectures*, i. pp. 505, 530.

Chemical and Physical subjects by George Martine (1702-41) of St. Andrews, and M.D. of Leyden, published at London in 1740. The book was recommended by Professor Black to his students and was republished at Edinburgh, probably upon his suggestion, in 1772 and again in 1789. In his lecture on Thermometers Cullen refers to "an ingenious Essay wrote by Dr. Martine," and he is mentioned by Professor Thomas Thomson in his *Treatise on Heat and Electricity*.

Dr. Black was succeeded in 1766 as lecturer on Chemistry by Dr. John Robison (1739-1805), who had been one of his students. Dr. Reid, writing in 1767, says:—"The Lecturer in Chemistry has general approbation. He chiefly follows Dr. Black and Stahl. There is a book of Stahl's called 'Three Hundred Experiments' which he greatly admires and very often quotes." Stahl, says Professor Ferguson, "was an epoch-making man both in medicine and in chemistry." The book referred to is no doubt *Experimenta, Observationes, Animadversiones CCC numero, chymicae et physicae*, Berolini 1731, of which there is a copy in the University library. It is not a treatise on chemistry in the ordinary sense, but an exposition of the theory of combustion as developed by Stahl, that is, that all combustible substances contain within them the substance known as phlogiston to which they owe their combustibility. Combustion thus came to be regarded as one of the phenomena of chemistry. The latter part of the book is devoted to Meteorology.

Robison had served for a time in the navy and was hot-tempered and somewhat overbearing in manner.¹ In 1768 he involved himself in a scuffle in the quadrangle with David Woodburn, a senior student. The result was that the latter was expelled and the former was fined. Woodburn had been previously tried in the Rector's Court on

¹ As to Robison, see *Philosophical Magazine*, x. (1801), p. 349; Sir Alexander Grant, *Story of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 351; and his personal appearance is humorously described by Lord Cockburn, *Memorials*, p. 56.

a charge of disrespect to the University in having stated, amongst other things, in "The General Society" and in "The Parliament of Oceana," that "more good was to be got by attending the theatre, than the drowsy shops of Logic and Metaphysics," and after a nine days' trial was found guilty and was admonished. The substance of this trial is given by the Rev. William Thom of Govan in *The Trial of a Student at the College of Clutha, in the Kingdom of Oceana* (Glasgow 1768, 8vo).

A certain amount of blame was no doubt attributable to Woodburn, but he was hardly used. On leaving Glasgow he went to India, entered the army of the East India Company and rose to the rank of Colonel of Artillery. He made a wonderful journey from Italy, where he had been spending a leave of absence with his wife, to India. His intention had been to proceed to England and return by the Cape of Good Hope, which was at that time the only practicable route. When, however, it was time to start he found that it was impossible to reach England in consequence of the occupation of Europe by Napoleon's armies; and he had therefore to hit upon some other route. He found a vessel sailing to Beyrout, and went on board. Landing there he crossed the Syrian desert to Baghdad, sailed down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf, and caught a vessel which took him to Bombay. At Bombay he exchanged for another vessel bound for Calcutta. From thence he proceeded a long distance up the Ganges and succeeded in joining his regiment before his leave had expired. He bore no ill-will to his old College and presented to it some Oriental manuscripts and other objects. He died in London in 1804.

Robison was succeeded in 1769 by William Irvine, M.D. (1743-87), an excellent chemist, who had assisted Black in his experiments relating to latent heat. He expected to be appointed Black's successor but was passed over. His friends, however, and particularly Professor Thomas Reid, were anxious to secure his services in the University, and with this object a lectureship on *Materia Medica* was instituted, to which he was appointed in 1766. He had

two courses: (1) Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy, and (2) Dietetics, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.¹ It fell to him to give instruction likewise in Botany as Professor Thomas Hamilton, who held the chair of Anatomy and Botany, knew nothing of the latter subject and was unable to teach it. Dr. Irvine followed up Black's discovery of latent heat and made many experiments to ascertain the relative heat-capacities of various bodies, but did not publish the results. He also proposed a very ingenious theory of liquidity and devised a novel method for the determination of absolute zero.² We have the testimony of Dr. Cleghorn that his lectures on chemistry were remarkable for erudition, sagacity and explanatory power. The language of his lectures "was simple and correct in a high degree, and the singular precision of his terms together with the accuracy of his arrangements enabled him with uncommon success to unfold the most intricate subjects." There was a Chemical Society at this time connected with the University in which he seems to have taken an active part.³

Dr. Irvine was much interested in industrial chemistry and rendered valuable service to the manufacturers of Glasgow in suggesting improvements and economies in their processes.

He married Grisell Hamilton, a relation of Gilbert Hamilton who was Lord Provost of Glasgow 1792-94. Dr. Irvine died of fever on 9th July, 1787, "much and sincerely regretted."⁴ Three days after his death an invitation arrived from the Spanish ministry "to put upon a proper footing some extensive manufactures in their European dominions, and afterwards to survey their mines in America."

Irvine was not only a capable lecturer and a scientific investigator of distinction, but he had likewise an attractive personality, so that his loss was severely felt. Obituary notices were rare in those days

¹ *Glasgow Mercury*, 23rd October, 1783; 21st October, 1784; 27th October, 1785.

² Thomson, *Heat and Electricity*, pp. 61, 84, 94.

³ *Biographical Memoir of Charles Macintosh*, p. 6, Glasgow 1847.

⁴ *Glasgow Mercury*, 11th July, 1787.

even in the case of eminent persons, but an appreciative estimate of Irvine's work and character appeared in the Glasgow newspaper. "He was distinguished," it is said, "by a clear and vigorous understanding which from his early years he had exerted in the prosecution of physical inquiries. With indefatigable zeal he had collected whatever is known in his own branches of study, and his own observations and discourses had placed many of the subjects in a new light. His knowledge was communicated in a distinct and accurate manner to his pupils, many of whom are now dispersed in every quarter of the globe. His advice was frequently sought for by those who were engaged in new and useful undertakings both public and private, and many of them acknowledge the obligations they are under for the present perfection of their works. The eminent qualifications which he possessed in his own profession, whether exercised at home or abroad, would have been productive of benefits to human society. And it must be an object of much regret that such a man was prematurely cut off in the 43rd year of his age." ¹

His death was much felt by his colleagues, and Professor William Richardson, who was probably the author of the appreciation just quoted, wrote some Elegiac verses in which, after addressing Professor Jardine and Professor Arthur, he says :

Your hearts are troubled too : your spirits lower,

* * * * *

With you, I pour the tributary tear ;

With you at Irvine's unexpected bier !

A beam of Science, parted soon, deplored,

Our fellow-labourer, alas, no more !

The partner of our social hours, with whom

We lived, the tenant of an early tomb.²

His library was sold by auction in Glasgow on 16th January, 1788.³

¹ *Glasgow Mercury*, 28th July, 1787.

As to the general feeling of regret on Dr. Irvine's death, see *Biographical Memoir of Charles Macintosh*, p. 5.

² *The Scots Magazine*, xlix. (1787), p. 553.

³ *Glasgow Mercury*, 16th January, 1788. Dr. Irvine occupied a small house in High Street.

Dr. Irvine was succeeded in 1787 by Thomas Charles Hope (1766-1844), M.D., a son of John Hope, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, and nephew of Dr. Alexander Stevenson, Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow. In 1789 he was appointed assistant and successor to his uncle and next year resigned the lectureship in chemistry. He was, however, an ardent chemist and did a great deal of experimental work in the University laboratory. The most important was upon the mineral strontia and a peculiar species of earth it contained, the details of which he laid before the Literary Society of Glasgow College in March 1792.¹ These investigations were subsequently embodied in a fuller account read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1793. In 1795, Dr. Hope removed to Edinburgh on being appointed assistant and successor to Joseph Black in the chair of Chemistry. Edinburgh could then, in certain respects, offer more than Glasgow; and of the first five lecturers on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow four were translated to the University of Edinburgh: three, Cullen, Black and Hope to the chair of Chemistry, and the fourth, Robison, to the chair of Natural Philosophy.

On Dr. Hope's resignation as lecturer on chemistry the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Robert Cleghorn (1755-1821), a physician in large practice. He had no leisure and no turn for investigation, no practical class, and the laboratory was abandoned.² Dr. Joseph Frank, a German physician, visited Glasgow on 11th July, 1803, and was conducted over the University buildings by Dr. Cleghorn, whom he describes as "one of the most distinguished

¹ In a MS. Note-book of David Boyle of Shewalton, a student in the University, afterwards Rector of the University (*infra*, pp. 221, 344), in my possession, he records that in 1789 he heard Dr. Hope read two papers before the Society: (1) "A Discourse on the composition of Water," and (2) "Observations on the Theory of Earth by Dr. Hutton and Answers to some of Mr. De Sae's remarks upon it."

² It is notable that at the same period Professor Hope, formerly of Glasgow, gave up investigation and laboratory work and devoted himself entirely to lecturing. Grant, *Story of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 398.

physicians in Scotland." Dr. Cleghorn gave him much information on a variety of subjects, but could not take him to a chemical laboratory, although the traveller was evidently interested in such things, as he mentions that the apothecary's shop in the Royal Infirmary was underground, was small and dark and the laboratory so narrow that one could scarcely turn round in it.¹ Instead "the worthy Dr. Cleghorn" took or sent him to several muslin, steel, and other manufactories. Dr. Cleghorn was not a scientific chemist, but he understood the subject and was a lucid and attractive lecturer, and it is recorded of him that "he delivered a course of lectures that charmed his hearers." Mr. J. F. Allen mentions in *Some Founders of Chemical Industry*, that Josiah Christopher Gamble, the great chemical manufacturer at St. Helens, was attracted to chemistry by attending the lectures of Dr. Cleghorn when he was a student in Glasgow preparing for the ministry of the Irish Presbyterian church. He held a charge at Enniskillen for some years, but resigned it to pursue chemistry.

Dr. Cleghorn did not confine himself to chemistry, but advised on lightning-conductors. As an expert he superintended and directed the erection of the Thunder-rod on the Jail, now known as the Justiciary Buildings, at the foot of the Saltmarket. He was paid a fee but did not earn it, as the Rod was badly designed and useless for its purpose.² The Thunder-rod on the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum was also a failure, and as Dr. Cleghorn was much interested in the Institution it is probable that he was responsible for the design.

He had a long connexion with this Asylum and subsequently with the Asylum at Gartnavel, and rendered much valuable

¹ Dr. Frank did not form a very favourable opinion of the Infirmary. The kitchen he thought very roomy, but the fires badly arranged as if Count Rumford had never lived, the room for washing plates, etc. disgustingly dirty; the pantry which was in the basement was in very bad order: "The Infirmary in Glasgow is very far from that state of perfection which is essential to it." *Infra*, pp. 208, 209.

² Letter by John Herbertson, Jr., architect, *Glasgow Mechanics' Journal*, ii. p. 398, in reply to strictures upon the Rod by J. P. [*i.e.* John Parsell], *ib.* p. 198, where it is described. See also *ib.* iii. p. 29.

service to both institutions and is commemorated in the Centenary number of the *Gartnavel Gazette* of 1901. His portrait by Raeburn was presented to the Asylum by the late Mr. Archibald Smith



of Jordanhill (1749-1821). The portrait is that of a good looking, intelligent man with a high head and long white hair, but it suggests that he had a stern and severe temperament. Dr. Cleghorn in his day was considered hard and avaricious. He appears as "Dr. Wormwood" in *Northern Sketches*, very much to his disadvantage. Books of this description are, however, to be read with caution. Some failing, regarded in society as a subject of amusement, is exaggerated and made to stand for the character and the picture is distorted.

Dr. Cleghorn was buried in the graveyard of the College church where so many of the professors were laid. It will be remembered that he is celebrated in Lockhart's ballad "Captain Paton's Lament."

And in spite of all that Cleghorn and Corkindale could do,
It was plain from twenty symptoms that death was in his view.

The accompanying sketch also by Lockhart gives a fair idea of both worthies—Cleghorn on the right, Corkindale on the left of one looking at it.

THE HAMILTON BUILDING

The building erected by Principal Strang and Principal Gillespie had been planned upon a liberal scale so as to provide for expansion, but the expansion was far greater than could have been contemplated in the middle of the seventeenth century. On the abandonment

of the residential system within the College, or when the students ceased to live *collegialiter*, according to the old Scots phrase, and again on the building of the new library, a considerable amount of accommodation became available for class-rooms and for other teaching purposes, but by the end of the eighteenth century this had been exhausted. In the six years 1800 to 1806 the number of Gown students doubled, and in the seven following years they trebled, but thereafter the number declined and it was many years before the numbers of 1813-14 were again reached.

Humanity, which had been accommodated in the eastern building, had been removed to a class-room in the outer quadrangle, but the arrangement was inconvenient.

To meet the demand for further accommodation the Faculty resolved to rebuild the east side of the inner quadrangle. The new building, which was completed in 1811, was paid for principally from a bequest by Mr. Robert Hamilton, merchant in Canton, afterwards in London, who by his will dated 6th November, 1799, bequeathed the residue of his estate, which amounted to upwards of £10,000, to the College "wishing that so respectable and learned a body of men will appropriate the amount to the most laudable purposes." It was intended to commemorate his benefaction on a tablet upon the new building, but its erection was delayed and ultimately overlooked. The building, however, was known for some time as the Hamilton Building. It was higher, deeper and longer than the building it replaced, extending further to the west and the south. The line of the old building was tied on its east front by the southern arm of the Professors' Court on the one side and by the Library on the other, and so could not be extended to the east. The greater width desired had therefore to be provided on the west side and the Hamilton Building was advanced 26 feet in that direction, and in consequence encroached to that extent upon the quadrangle so as to require the two eastern turret staircases and a portion both of the north and of the south buildings to be removed.¹ The new

¹ *Supra*, p. 97.

building was described at the time as "a magnificent range," and was commodious and convenient, but its style of architecture was entirely different from that of the remainder of the quadrangle and spoiled its appearance.¹ In an article "Glasgow revisited," by John Wilson (Christopher North) or John Gibson Lockhart, or possibly by the two together, in *Janus*, an Edinburgh publication of 1826, sorrow is expressed over the disappearance of the old and the substitution of the new building. "The inner court, where I have so often paced has lost its primitive Gothic air altogether. . . The *severi religio loci* hardly lingers where it reigned."

The accommodation now secured consisted of a new Common Hall, and class-rooms for Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Chemistry, Medicine and Anatomy with a Dissecting Room.

In the centre of the block as it faced the quadrangle there was an archway leading to the open space on the east known as Museum Square from the Hunterian Museum on its eastern side.

The northern part of the building was occupied on the first floor by the Common Hall, and on the ground floor by class-rooms. The southern section was occupied by class-rooms, including those for Chemistry and Anatomy and the Dissecting Room, and the extremity formed an addition to the Library. In a few years this accommodation proved inadequate for the departments of Chemistry and Anatomy, and in 1831 the Faculty at an expense of £5000 erected a new Chemical laboratory and class-room in Shuttle Street on a site at one time occupied by the printing-house of Messrs. R. & A. Foulis. This allowed the anatomical department to be remodelled, and the Dissecting Room was for long considered to be one of the best in Great Britain.

About 1854 the Humanity class-room in the Hamilton Building was added to the Library, and that class thereafter met in the Common Hall, just as it had done in the later days of the old building.

¹ Its east front is seen on the drawing in Hay, *Inaugural Addresses*, at p. lxxxviii, between the Library (left) and the south wing of the Professors' Court (right).

THE MATHEMATICAL CLASS-ROOM

The Mathematical class-room was on the ground floor of the southern division of the Hamilton Building. A door immediately to the south of the arched passage gave access to the room and also to the stair to the Common Hall. It was a large room nearly square and was lighted from the east.

The Professor of Mathematics in my day was Hugh Blackburn, who succeeded James Thomson—Lord Kelvin's father—in 1849, and he in turn had succeeded James Millar in 1832.

Mr. Blackburn came of an old and well-known Glasgow family. He had a brilliant career at Cambridge and was appointed to the chair on the recommendation of the Master, Vice-Master and Fellows of Trinity College. "We have pleasure," they say, "in testifying that Mr. Blackburn is a gentleman of high character, and in our opinion admirably well-fitted by his moral as well as by his intellectual qualities to occupy the distinguished position of a Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow." Dr. Whewell, Professor Challis, Arthur Cayley and many others testified in separate letters to his powers as a mathematician. These testimonials were not exaggerated, but the writers failed to discern certain characteristics which subsequently developed and to a large extent neutralised Mr. Blackburn's usefulness as a professor. What it was that stood in the way of success is not easy to determine. He was young and active, of good presence, affable and courteous. He had a thorough mastery of his subject, and an unusual gift of presentation; he never stumbled, never hesitated, never made mistakes; he spoke deliberately but readily and fluently; his explanations were clear, logical and easy to follow. They also shewed that he was a man of culture and of varied and accurate information. All this admirable equipment was paralysed by one defect—inability to control his classes. His students were never rowdy or rude, but it became a tradition of the class to be inattentive and to amuse one another with throwing about

paper darts and the like. The professor never exercised authority, never lost his temper, but simply protested in a mild manner or sat down till a lull came. A coma seemed to fall on him, which obscured his excellent qualities and marred his usefulness as a professor.¹ When he got a chance some progress was made. His teaching was admirable and he had some first-rate students. The blot was that the idle and indifferent were not stirred up, and the work done was much less than could reasonably have been expected.

On the other hand, outside his class-room he was a useful member of the University. He was Clerk of Faculty—"Clericus Collegii Glasguensis," as he styled himself—and a judicious administrator, and effected many improvements in College business. He allowed no waste or improvident expenditure, and kept a firm hand on the College servants and it was whispered also upon his colleagues. He was the inventor of the Blackburn Pendulum, an ingenious instrument for exhibiting graphically harmonic motion. He wrote several pamphlets on the constitution of the College as distinguished from the University; a paper on the Seal of the University; and "Notes on the Birreta doctoralis seu magisterialis, The Cap appropriate to Graduates of which the 'impositio' symbolised the conferring of the degree from ancient examples." He was opposed to the introduction of the catercap or trencher-cap in the University of Glasgow, and urged that the use of the red gown be enforced.

Professor William Thomson had a high estimate of Blackburn's ability as a mathematician, and I have often seen them together

¹ A similar misfortune overtook Professor James Millar. "Well versed in exact science, like many others in that walk, he was subject to mental abstraction and had little command over his students." "Nestor" [Sheriff Barclay], *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 44; Mrs Elizabeth King, *Lord Kelvin's Early Home*, p. 94 sqq., London 1910. He could, however, say a smart thing. Gilfillan, *The History of a Man*, p. 54. Thomas Duncan, Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews, had a like experience, his students being equally unruly. Knight, *Some Nineteenth Century Scotsmen*, p. 16. The celebrated mathematician, Matthew Steuart, was a failure as professor in Edinburgh. Somerville, *My Own Life and Times*, p. 15.

working out a problem. On such an occasion an expression of power and earnestness spread over Blackburn's face which was wanting in ordinary life.

Blackburn resigned his chair in 1879 on account of deafness and retired to Roshven, his attractive residence on the Atlantic seaboard of Inverness-shire, where he died on 9th October, 1909.

He had a good deal of quiet humour. A young clergyman remarked "I do not see how you Professors manage to address your students six days in the week, while we have difficulty in meeting our people one day in seven." "Ah," said the Professor, "It may be because we have something to say to our students."

THE GREEK CLASS-ROOM

The Greek class-room was on the ground floor of the northern division of the Hamilton Building, fronting Museum Square, and entered by a door at the north-east corner of the passage between the Quadrangle and the Square, and was large, comfortable, and well-proportioned.

The Greek chair has been occupied by a long line of distinguished scholars:—Alexander Dunlop, James Moor, John Young, Sir Daniel Sandford, E. L. Lushington, R. C. Jebb, and Gilbert Murray, who were likewise admirable teachers. The Greek class was for many years the largest in the University. Sir Daniel Sandford writing in December 1821, shortly after his appointment, mentions that he had 400 students and lectured four hours a day. This number was maintained and was indeed considerably increased in later years. The stipends received by the professors from the revenues of the University were comparatively small; the larger part of their income was derived from fees paid by the students at a rate fixed from time to time by the University. On the average of five years, 1824-28, the emoluments of the chair of Greek were £1663, and in some years reached £1843, with a house, and it is to be remembered that in those days there was no income tax, local

rates were inconsiderable, and the cost of living was far less than it is now.

Professor Lushington (1811-93) succeeded Sandford in 1838. He was a man of fine intellect, with a beautiful and sympathetic soul, a profound scholar and an excellent teacher, singularly courteous, considerate and fair-minded, but reticent and undemonstrative. He encouraged the dull and stimulated the brilliant. He was beloved and respected by his students and after his retiral those of a later period elected him Rector of the University.

Lushington's house was No. 7 in the Professors' Court, only about fifty yards from his class-room. After the little bell was about half-way through its irritating tinkle he was to be seen emerging from his house and walking hurriedly along, his head bent, his eyes towards the ground, his left hand clutching his gown at the neck as if it were in danger of being blown away, and entering the room amidst the students took his seat at his reading desk. His hair and beard were somewhat unkempt and his face had a startled look. As the bell stopped, the door was closed and the professor immediately rose and repeated the Collect from the Morning Service in the Book of Common Prayer, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings." The roll was then called and the work of the class commenced: not a minute was lost, there were no interruptions, everything went on smoothly until the next bell began to ring. His control of his class—often more than a hundred—was marvellous. He had a soft, sweet voice which was never raised, but stillness prevailed; no student ever ventured upon an impropriety. Occasionally something might suggest pedal satisfaction; "Silence, Gentlemen, if you please," and there was silence.

What was the secret of his power it is difficult to say. It was not his eye, for he seldom looked up, in fact he often had a new book in his lap, the leaves of which he cut as he looked upon his text-book; it was not his voice, for it was never raised beyond its ordinary pitch; it was not gesture, for he sat almost motionless during his class hour. There was, however, an extraordinary fascination in the man; it

seemed as if his own gentle spirit took possession of his students while they were in his presence. All was quietness and attention, although the professor was discoursing on no more inspiring theme than the distinction between ἀμωσγέπως and ἀμηγέπη or drawing attention to the use of δέ in the apodosis of a particular sentence.

Some professors seem to think that when a raw student makes a stupid mistake it is their province to hold him up to ridicule, to emphasise the blunder and exhibit their own superior knowledge. In such a case Lushington quietly said, "Pray, be accurate," or "Do you think, Mr. Robertson, that is quite accurate?" and either corrected him explaining the difficulty or put the question round the benches. When a student in construing Homer read the Latin version instead of the Greek text, the professor merely remarked "I do not observe those words in my book." When a student did well, the professor added "Thank you! Mr. Blackwood."

Professor Lushington was a capable and successful teacher, so far as his teaching went, but he kept it within very narrow limits. In his eloquent Inaugural Address he dwelt on the necessity of cultivating the spiritual part of man's nature, of developing his highest faculties and aspirations, of studying the literature of a nation as exhibiting its manifold energies visibly, as expressing its inner informing spirit and this more particularly in reference to the literature of Greece. As professor he regarded language, not literature, as the subject of his chair. In that Address he says, "The Greek language itself, considered as far as it may be independently of the beauties of thought and sentiment which the Greek literature so richly possesses, might worthily claim our interest and attention. The study of a language is one that may prove most instructive and invigorating, opening the mind's eye, as it does, to a survey of its own operations, training it gradually to perceive and comprehend its own energies. For the constructions and forms of language are the symbols in which some of the fundamental laws of human thought, exercising a control felt, though not consciously recognized, as irresistible, have found their outward expression; and to discover

principles in language, we must have the power of analyzing thoughts and referring them to simpler elements. Hence, we might infer, that a reciprocal relation would take place between the theories of languages and the prosecution of mental philosophy ; and such, if I mistake not, the history of speculation will prove to have existed, even from the time when Plato, in his *Cratylus*, revealed glimpses of a wide truth through the dazzling flashes of a fantastic and joyous humour, wherein ' more is meant than meets the ear.' Thus, with presumptuous and shallow metaphysical systems, we shall have narrow and short-sighted views of the scope of language ; many an edifice of false philosophy might have been overturned by a few simple truths *implied* in the words familiar to everyone ; while a more searching analysis of thought will go hand in hand with sounder conceptions of the law and essence of language. Far as both studies are probably still removed from compassing the whole distance of their objects, whose intertwined roots may lie immeasurably deep, they may render mutual assistance to each other in their approximation to the truth. The nation which has achieved most for philosophy in the last fifty years has also produced the greatest number of profound and scientific investigations into the worlds of grammar and etymology. It is Coleridge, I believe, who said that to a mind well trained in attention to the laws of grammar and language, logic appears but an old and familiar discipline, under a new and more coherent form."

In his classes he confined himself almost wholly to grammar and philology and did not touch on Greek as a vehicle of thought or deal with its literature. The books he suggested for study were :—the grammars of Matthiæ and Jelf, and as regards Homer that of Thiersch ; Clyde's *Greek Syntax* ; Veitch's *Greek Verbs* ; Buttmann's *Lexilogus* and Damm's *Lexicon Homericum*.¹ He dwelt on the structure of the sentences, the etymology and history of words, their delicacies and shades of meaning, and only casually

¹ In the Junior Class Sandford used Tate's edition of Professor Moor's *Greek Grammar* ; Lushington used Rowlatt's translation, of which there were recent editions.

referred to geography and history, to manners and customs. He seldom paused to remark on grace of style or beauty of thought. He was at pains to define the meaning of important words and the precise sense in which they were employed, to distinguish the word used from others of similar meaning, and to draw attention to niceties of idiom. This characteristic of his teaching is illustrated by an anecdote recorded by Andrew Lang. "In the Greek Blackstone, Professor Lushington handed his own Aeschylus to a spectator, and examined without book, calling the competitors' attention to such grammatical expressions and turns of phrase as he thought desirable, a singular proof of his great memory." He did not quarrel with a translation because it was bald if it was accurate. He was careful, however, to see that due weight was given to every particle and that the tense of every verb was respected. His own renderings were spirited and graceful and his choice of words always appropriate. While the professor was reserved and undemonstrative, he had a beautiful soul in sympathy with all that is best and noblest in Greek thought.

The late Professor Lewis Campbell (1830-1908), who was a student in the Greek class in 1847-49, contributed an appreciative notice of Professor Lushington to the *Classical Review* in 1893 (vii. 425), in which he describes his manner of lecturing in what was styled the "Private," that is, the afternoon meeting of the Senior Class, now known as the Honours Class. This accords with my own recollection. In 1858-59 Professor Lushington prelected in this manner on the *Antigone* of Sophocles and the *Protagoras* of Plato.

Professor Campbell says that when Lushington delivered his address as Rector on 26th March, 1885, it was "Butchered to make a Bejant's holiday." This may have been true of some Rectors' addresses, but it was not so in the case of Professor Lushington. There was noise, but it was merely the enthusiastic reception of one who stood high in the estimation of the students. The professor for a moment seemed dazed when his old colleague Lord Kelvin stepped up alongside of him in order to reassure him.

The appointment of a professor in the old days was less formal than now. Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, was Vice-President of the Council, or in other words Minister of Education, in Lord Palmerston's administration ; and in 1863 came prominently before the public in connexion with some questions affecting his department. I had occasion to call on Professor Fleming when this discussion was going on, and it came up in the course of our conversation. Mr. Lowe, he said, was a candidate for the Greek chair when it became vacant by the death of Sir Daniel Sandford in 1838. I said I was not aware of this. Oh, yes, he said, we had several good candidates, amongst whom were Tait and Lowe from Oxford. We would have liked Tait as he was an old Glasgow student, a Snell exhibitioner and a man of great promise, but after some correspondence with the Principal, he withdrew his application as he could not see his way, as a clergyman of the Church of England, to subscribe the Confession of Faith. Mr. Lowe then came down and saw the members of Faculty. "We thoct a great deal o' him," he continued, "he had a great reputation in Oxford, he had a testimonial from Tait, he was a fine scholar, a good lecturer and an active and capable man ; but ye see, Sir, he had white hair and red een and we werna' 'quite sure hoo he wad get on wi' the students, and jist as we were on the swither Mr. Lushington cam' doon wi' a letter in his pooch frae Sir Robert Peel who was our Rector, in which he gave him a very high character for scholarship and ability, and hoch, Sir, after thinking it owre we jist gied the chair to Mr. Lushington and he has dune vera weel." Lushington was a Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. Professor William Ramsay had also been a member of Trinity College a few years earlier, and subsequently became Lushington's warm and intimate friend, and it is probable, I think, that he had information which confirmed Sir Robert Peel's estimate. Mr. Lowe's version of the story is somewhat different. According to this Dr. Fleming, who at the time was Professor of Oriental Languages, was his warm supporter and was induced to change sides by a hint that unless

he did so he might not be elected to the chair of Moral Philosophy which was about to become vacant. This, however, even if accurate, which it is not, would not explain what occurred. Mr. Lowe had, it is said, only three supporters out of thirteen, so that Dr. Fleming's alleged defection would only make the numbers four to nine. Mr. Lowe apparently had not before him that, as I have mentioned, the Rector and Dean of Faculties were entitled to vote with the Members of Faculty in appointments to vacant chairs. The Rector did intervene on the present occasion and his support of Mr. Lushington seems to have been decisive. Dr. Fleming was Sir Robert Peel's vice-rector and was no doubt influenced by his opinion, as he himself said. In a speech at Glasgow in 1872, Mr. Lowe told his audience that the loss of the Greek chair was the greatest disappointment which he ever experienced. He says the same in his autobiography, but generously adds:—"I must also admit that I believe Mr. Lushington to have been a better scholar than myself, and am happy to record that after thirty-two years of most excellent service he has retired, carrying with him the respect and regard of the whole University."

It is a curious coincidence that when the Greek chair was vacant in 1906 the Rector attended the meeting of the University Court called to consider filling up the vacancy, and it was principally upon his recommendation that the appointment was made.

At the time of Professor Lushington's appointment tests, as has been indicated, were required of all professors, and Principal Macfarlan as a member of Presbytery was particular in seeing that the regulation was duly observed.¹ Knowing that Lushington was

¹ See *Substance of a speech delivered in the Presbytery of Glasgow . . . on bringing forward a motion to petition both Houses of Parliament against the abolition of University Tests in Scotland*. By Duncan MacFarlan, D.D. Glasgow 1846, 8vo, pp. 36.

The Principal said (p. 13) "the situation of a Scottish professor is not so excessively desirable, its scanty emoluments and unceasing toil not so extravagantly attractive as to induce the competition of men placed at the head of their respective walks in science or literature." It was, however, the com-

an Episcopalian he suspected that he would know little regarding the Confession of Faith. On the day, therefore, on which the new professor was to attend the Presbytery in order to qualify, the Principal was punctually in his place. When the professor presented himself the Principal inquired, "Have you read the Confession of Faith?" "The law requires that I shall subscribe, not that I shall read, the Confession of Faith," and before the astonished Principal could reply, the signature "E. L. Lushington" had been added to the roll and the ceremony was at an end. It may be that the Principal was more alert on this occasion in consequence of the question which had been raised by Tait. Professor John Burns, Sir Daniel Sandford and William Ramsay, all Episcopalian, and Sandford, son of the Bishop of Edinburgh, had found no difficulty as regards subscription on their appointment to professorships. Ramsay probably put Lushington on his guard before he attended the meeting of Presbytery.

Autograph collecting was a favourite pursuit in those days. Lushington married Cecilia Tennyson, sister of Lord Tennyson, and students used to ask the professor to get the poet's signature for them, which he always did, but when the autograph came it was written close to the top of a sheet of note-paper, Tennyson I presume being apprehensive that if there was a blank some expression of opinion, a piece of poetry or the like might be fitted in, for which he would be made sponsor.

Tennyson's fine lines regarding Lushington were familiar to all of us, and his students who were daily in his presence felt them to be true and just.

And thou art worthy ; full of power,
As gentle ; liberal-minded, great,
Consistent ; wearing all that weight
Of learning lightly like a flower.

fortable emoluments and the six months' holiday which induced Sandford, Lushington and Jebb to become Professors of Greek in the University of Glasgow. *Supra*, p. 68.

The students of an earlier generation thought quite as highly of John Young,¹ Professor of Greek 1774-1820. A monument to his memory, containing a medallion, was erected in the Cathedral, for which Sir William Hamilton, himself a fine Greek scholar, wrote a graceful Latin epitaph; "With the profoundest subtility he explored and with the happiest talent laid open to the minds of his students the whole structure of language, and restored the majesty of ancient learning, which in our days has almost faded away. He was a man fitted by genius and education for almost every liberal study, a curious observer of nature, a poet of respectable power, an eloquent speaker, an ingenious writer, and a philosopher of profound sagacity." John Gibson Lockhart, another of Professor Young's students, writes enthusiastically of him in *Peter's Letters*, "I own I was quite thunderstruck to find him, all of a sudden, passing from a transport of sheer verbal ecstasy about the particle *ἀρα* into an ecstasy quite as vehement and a thousand times more noble about the deep pathetic beauty of one of Homer's conceptions in the expression of which that particle happens to occur. . . . At the close of one of his fine excursions into this brighter field, the feelings of the man seemed to be rapt up to a pitch I never before beheld exemplified in any orator of the chair. The tears gushed from his eyes amidst their fervid sparkling; and I was more than delighted when I looked round and found that the fire of the Professor had kindled answering flames in the eyes of not a few of his disciples."

This is a fine picture of the impassioned Professor; he was likewise a great scholar, but in our day we thought that Lushington was still greater, although of a different type. Young and Sandford

¹ Familiarly known as "Cockie Bung," his father having been a cooper, Robert Smith Candlish, who was one of his students, 1819-21, was called "Young Cockie" by his fellow-students from his resemblance to the Professor. Wilson, *Memorials of Robert Smith Candlish*, p. 22. See *Janus*, p. 214; Nestor, *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 37; Strang, *Glasgow and its Clubs*, p. 158, 3rd ed. Some students did not profit by his teaching. Gilfillan, *The History of a Man*, p. 74.

were rhetorical ; Lushington was exegetical. Thackeray, addressing the earlier generations, said :—"As for your book-learning, O respectable ancestors (though to be sure you have the mighty Gibbon with you) I think you will own that you are beaten, and could point to a couple of professors at Cambridge and Glasgow who know more Greek than was to be had in your day in all the universities of Europe." (*The Virginians*, i. c. 41.) The reference is to William Hepworth Thompson, Professor of Greek at Cambridge 1855-66, and Master of Trinity 1866-86 ; and to Lushington. Thackeray had been his school-mate at Charterhouse and his fellow-student at Cambridge.

Professor Lushington was a learned Egyptologist, and recommended the purchase of the collection of books upon this subject now in the University library. When Thomas De Quincey came to reside in Glasgow in 1841, he was the guest of the Professor for a few weeks in the old College.

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART

John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854) was a student of the University 1805-9, and having obtained a Snell exhibition proceeded to Oxford. His eulogy of Professor Young is in his earliest book, *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, published in 1819, and is in accordance with the opinion of the day ; and he repeated it in the *Quarterly Review*. Captain Thomas Hamilton writes in a similar strain in *Cyril Thornton* (c. vii.), published in 1827. The article "Glasgow revisited," before referred to, contains appreciations of Professor Young and Professor Jardine in terms similar to those used in *Peter's Letters*. The late Mr. William Brown of Kilmardinny and Dean of Guild 1837-38, who died in Glasgow in 1884, at the age of 92, used to relate that on a winter morning in the beginning of the session 1805-06, he was standing in front of the old College in High Street with one or two friends, when they were joined by young

Lockhart, who said that news had just come to Glasgow that there had been a great naval battle in which the British fleet had been victorious. Brown and his friends were about to take off their hats and cheer, when Lockhart added "But Nelson has been killed." In the article in *Janus*, formerly quoted, reference is made to the same event:—"I remember the people were busy about its foundation [that is the Hamilton Building] that gloomy morning when the news of Trafalgar was received by us all, men and boys, with more of sadness, I think, at least of a solemn and awful feeling than of joy and triumph. I shall never forget the face with which the celebrated John Young, professor of Greek, came out bare-headed with the newspaper in his hand to read the Gazette to the whole crowd of *Togati*."

A few years after this incident, a small book entitled *Northern Sketches, or Characters of G* [*i.e.*, Glasgow] was printed in London and published there by J. Dick "and sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh and Glasgow." It contained severe and bitter strictures upon many prominent Glasgow men and women. The authorship has been attributed to Lockhart, but on no other ground than that the book is somewhat in the style in which he wrote and that almost the only favourable notice it contains is that (p. 47) of Dr. L, intended for Dr. Lockhart, minister of the College Church, Lockhart's father. It is generally agreed that the date of publication was 1810 or 1811 and that the first sketch in the book, that of "Lord Anticough," is intended for James Mackenzie of Craigpark, who was Provost of Glasgow in 1805-06, or, according to some, for James Black, who was provost 1808-10. Now Lockhart matriculated at Balliol College on 16th October, 1809, being then only a few months over fifteen years of age, and was only seventeen if the date of publication was as late as 1811. It is obvious from the character of the book that the writer must have had an intimate knowledge of Glasgow gossip of the day and a certain acquaintance with the persons portrayed. This was impossible in the case of Lockhart. The general opinion at the date of publication was that the author was

John Finlay (1782-1810), a Glasgow man, and a poet of considerable merit. When at the University (1796-99), Finlay had John Wilson—Christopher North—as a class-mate and afterwards as a close friend. Wilson formed a very high estimate of his abilities and literary power. In booksellers' catalogues issued shortly after the publication Finlay is treated as the author, and I believe David Laing accepted this view. Be this as it may, there is no foundation for supposing that Lockhart had anything whatever to do with the publication. The point is of importance as two of the bitterest sketches relate to Dr. Robert Cleghorn, lecturer on Chemistry, to whom reference has been made, and to Principal Taylor.

HUMANITY

The use of the term "Humanity" as the equivalent of "Latin" is sometimes looked upon as peculiar to Scotland. This is not so, as it was the term at one time in general use in all universities. In an Oxford statute of 1517 the professor is described as *Latine linguæ seminator et plantator qui Lector seu Professor artium humanitatis appellatur*. The word *Lector*—the old Scots *Reader*, the modern *Lecturer*—is, it will be observed, taken as the equivalent of *Professor*; the terms *Master* and *Doctor* were likewise used in the same sense, and in Scotland *Master* was at one time generally used as the equivalent of *Regent* and of *Professor*; it was salary which created the difference. The term *Professor* came in time to be attributed to a salaried graduate engaged in teaching.¹

¹ Sir William Hamilton, *Discussions*, p. 407, 2nd ed.; *Reid's Works*, p. 724; Savigny, *Geschichte des römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*, iii. p. 226 n; Mallet, *University of Oxford*, i. p. 26.

Dr. Joseph Frank, who visited the University of Glasgow in 1803, was somewhat puzzled by the distinction made between a proper *Professor* (eigentlich *Professor*) and a *Lecturer* (*Lehrer*). Attendance on the classes of the *Lecturers*, he explains, qualified for a degree the same as attendance on those of the proper *Professors*; the difference was that *Lecturers* did

The Humanity class, as I have mentioned, had occupied various rooms and in my day met in the Common Hall. The professor was William Ramsay (1806-65), a brilliant and exact scholar and an unrivalled teacher. He matriculated as a student in the University of Glasgow in 1823 and distinguished himself in classics, logic and mathematics, and stood first in the Blackstone examination in 1824. He had great facility in writing Greek verse and contributed various pieces to *The Academic*, above referred to. In 1825 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1831, and M.A. in 1836. In 1829 he undertook the whole work of the Mathematical class at Glasgow on behalf of Professor James Millar who was unable to teach, and in 1830 he became assistant to Josiah Walker,¹ Professor of Humanity. On the death of the latter in 1831 he succeeded to the Chair, which he held until 1863, when he retired on account of failing health. During this long period he maintained his teaching on a high level and gained the admiration and respect of the students of a generation.²

When I first knew him he was a man of fifty, of middle stature, wiry and well-knit, with a light and elastic step, a well-poised head, thin grey locks, clean-shaven face, except for shapely whiskers. His eyes were light blue of exceptional brilliancy, his voice clear and trumpet-like. His lips were tightly compressed, indicating firmness and decision, and his features were very mobile, they were generally lighted up by a smile, but when he was annoyed a cloud

not take part in the administrative business of the Faculty. He describes himself on his title-page as "öffentlich Lehrer" of Pathology and Therapeutics in the Russian University of Wilna, by which he meant full Professor. *Reise nach Paris, London . . . und Schottland*, ii. p. 282, 2nd ed. Wien 1816, 8vo.

¹ As to Professor Walker see *The Kilmarnock Mirror*, i. p. 15 (1819); *The Scots Times*, 30th August, 1825; Nestor, *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 37; Wilson, *Memorials of R. S. Candlish*, pp. 12, 22, 40; Chambers, *The Life and Works of Burns*, ii. pp. 50, 119, 124; iii. p. 175. He wrote *The Defence of Order; a Poem*, Edinburgh 1803, 8vo, 3 parts. He was buried in the graveyard of the College Church.

² Professor Campbell Fraser, who was a student in his class 1833-34, says, "I see him in his opening career full of ardour, a gracious and accomplished young graduate from Cambridge." *Biographia Philosophica*, p. 41.

fell across his face. No one who met him can forget the firm grasp of his hand and cheery greeting.

In my time, and for a few years before, he was unable to take the morning classes at eight and nine o'clock, but took those which met at eleven and one o'clock. The morning classes were entrusted to an assistant, the first of whom was William Young Sellar, a Glasgow student, Snell exhibitioner and afterwards Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. In my day the assistant was Charles J. Taylor, also a Glasgow student and afterwards of Cambridge, where he became a Fellow of Clare College. Mr. Taylor was a sound and accurate scholar, a most pleasant man, and very helpful to all who asked his assistance, but he had not the qualities of a teacher and lacked energy.

The students, numbering 150 to 200, filled the benches in the southern half of the Common Hall; the professor occupied the rostrum or pulpit which ordinarily stood against the east wall, but which for class purposes was moved to the middle of the Hall. Taylor sat;¹ Ramsay stood, full of animation and energy; his eye moved rapidly round the crowded benches; any irregularity or inattention in the remotest corner was detected, any attempt at disturbance was instantly stopped. He was a most dexterous teacher. The students differed much in age, in mental ability, in previous training; the professor, however, made the most of each. Himself a Scotsman, educated in a Scottish school and in a Scottish University and with an intimate knowledge of the Scottish educational system in all its developments, he was quick to discern each student's point of view and as far as possible to adapt himself to it. Every student had a fair chance; he was guided, assisted, and enabled

¹ This is my recollection, but a writer in *The College Miscellany* of 6th March, 1863, says (p. 21): "Went at eight o'clock to the College class. The hour struck, then a rush of students to the hall, where Taylor stood in a green pulpit, with a large green screen at his back, like a fire-screen. . . . He is a very disagreeable speaker. Went to Ramsay. He is a heckler. In his class one needs to be all ears." The writer is undoubtedly in error as regards Mr. Taylor's voice. It was soft—too soft for the Junior Humanity class—and he spoke slowly but distinctly. He lacked force and emphasis.

to do his best and to make progress. No teacher could have been more encouraging or sympathetic. He was himself singularly accurate and exact, and insisted on exactness on the part of his students. He never allowed a slipshod statement to pass and never accepted an indifferent translation, and if the student could not improve upon what he tendered, the professor gave his own version, which was always apt and did justice both to Latin and English. Professor Ramsay was no doubt sometimes impatient with want of thought and care. When a student rendered *Exegi monumentum ære perennius*, "I have eaten a monument harder than brass," "Sit down then, Sir, and digest it," was the caustic reply; but while the professor loved his jest he bore no ill-will, and the student got a fair chance the next time he was called up.

Ramsay's aim was not merely that his students should understand the grammatical construction of the passage before them, but that they should appreciate its style and character as literature and should have before them every line and feature of the picture which the writer intended to portray, and this he accomplished.

His prelections on Juvenal, Persius and Plautus in the Private or Honours class at the one o'clock hour were full of life, interest and instruction. His alert figure and sunny expression, his bright eye, his resonant enunciation, his precise and perspicuous language, his scholarship and wealth of illustration impressed his students and commanded their attention, and his energy and moral force bore them along, and stimulated their minds and awakened their imagination. Every aid which could be obtained from grammar and philology, from history and topography, from manners and customs, from constitutional rule or administrative procedure was brought to bear upon his subject. He had an exceptional power of concentration, and with a vast store of learning, always at command, never permitted himself to wander from the exact point before him or to introduce matter that was not strictly relevant. His thought was clear and his expression concise and unambiguous. His first experience as a teacher was, as I have said, in lecturing on mathe-

matics. Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, subsequently senior wrangler at Cambridge, to whom reference has already been made, and who was one of his students in the mathematical class in Glasgow, used to say that he never throughout his life forgot any demonstration which he had learnt from Ramsay. It was the same in the Humanity class. His lectures were luminous and terse, full of life and colour; students might forget, but no one could leave William Ramsay's class-room without having clear and well-defined ideas in his mind, without having his intelligence quickened and without having learnt how best to study a classical author, and the standard to be aimed at.

Professor Ramsay took an active interest in the management of the University library, and gave valuable assistance in the proper expenditure of the annual grant made to the University in respect of the abolition of privilege under the Copyright Act.

His portrait, formerly in the Senate room, is now in the Hunter Hall.

Of Professor Ramsay, Professor Lushington and Professor Robert Buchanan we have this testimony from Professor Bryce, afterwards Viscount Bryce of Dechmont, "These were the three with whom I was most in contact, and all of them were teachers who would have done honour to any university. When I went to Oxford I found in its much larger staff no three superior, if indeed any three equal to these three men of whom Glasgow was then proud."¹

THE LAW CLASS-ROOM

The Law class-room occupied the north end of the northern section of the Hamilton Building, that is, it was situated immediately beyond the Greek class-room. In the Greek class-room the Professor's platform was at the east end and the students' benches extended westwards in curving lines, rising slightly towards the

¹ *The Book of the Jubilee*, p. 202, Glasgow 1901. Lord Bryce was a student at Glasgow, 1855-57, leaving the University the year I entered it.

back of the room. In the Law class-room, which was smaller, the Professor's desk was at the north end and the students' benches extended southwards. The students entered by a door in the east front, that is from Museum Square. There was a small retiring room at the north-west corner with a door into the Professors' Court. The Professor entered by this door, passed through the retiring room and took his seat at his Lecture desk.

A Faculty of Law, as we have seen, was contemplated in the foundation bull of the University, but was not brought into being. As previously mentioned lectures on Law, both Canon and Civil, were delivered in the early days of the University and an endowment was received for a lectureship on Canon law, but in the course of a few years these lectures ceased as a qualified lecturer could not be obtained, and the endowment was transferred to the Faculty of Arts.¹

The study of Law thus became dormant and continued so for nearly two hundred years. The Visitation of 1664 recommended that the professorships of Law and of Medicine should be revived, but nothing was then done. Towards the beginning of the eighteenth century a movement commenced for the extension of the activities of the University : in 1706 the professorship of Humanity was revived and in 1709 a professorship of Oriental Languages was founded. In 1711 application was made to the University for a degree in Medicine, and there not being a professor of Medicine the Faculty had to appoint examiners from amongst the physicians

¹ There is an interesting sketch of the history of the teaching of law in Glasgow by Alexander Burrell : *Address on Legal Education in Glasgow, its past History, its present Inadequacy, and Means for its Improvement and Extension*, Glasgow 1861, 8vo, pp. 58.

Mr. Burrell was born at Cupar-Fife in 1823, admitted a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow in 1854, and died on 29th May, 1895. He was an excellent lawyer, specially versed in maritime and commercial law, and had a considerable practice in Glasgow. He removed to Melbourne and practised there for a number of years, but ultimately returned to Glasgow. He did not, however, again resume practice here.

practising in Glasgow. Dr. Montgomerie and Dr. Johnstoun were accordingly appointed assessors, sat with the Faculty and conducted the examination. A case was put and one of the aphorisms of Hippocrates was given to the candidate to be resolved. Having done so satisfactorily, he was next examined in private by the physician-assessors, who having reported favourably the degree was granted. Following upon this, the Faculty in November 1712 recorded their opinion that the study of Law and of Medicine had been too long neglected in the University and resolved that these professorships should be revived, that Law and Medicine should be taught as soon as professors could be appointed, and that for the endowment of the chairs an application should be made to the Crown for appropriating a portion of King William's gift of £300 a year. Accordingly, Principal Stirling and Professor Morthland proceeded to London and were fortunate in obtaining from Queen Anne a charter dated 16th December, 1713, appropriating the sum of £90 a year as a salary for a Professor of Civil Law and £40 a year for a Professor of Medicine.¹

¹ The details of the expenses incurred by the deputation, as given in the College accounts, are interesting :

[A.D. 1714]

Accompt of the Principall and Mr. Morthland their Expences of a Journey to London for obtaining from Her late Majestie the application desired by the Faculty of the 23ol. sterling.

7. The University of Glasgow debtor,	
Imprimis for 3 horses made use of for the journey	301l. 4s.
Item spent on the journey from Glasgow to London from September 10th till the 23d.	13ol. 4s.
Item spent at London for three moneths in cloathes, diet, lodging, rewards to some persons, drink-money to servants, coach hire, passing the Gift at London, and paying for a dormant warrant for the 21ol. sterling 36l. Scots	201ol. 2d.
Item spent from London to Newcastle in coach hyre and otherwise	162l. 18s.
Item spent betuixt Newcastle and Edinburgh	29l. 6d.
Item spent at Edinburgh and for horses from Newcastle to Edinburgh 39l. 18s., and from Edinburgh to Glasgow after our return	9ol.

The Faculty then made inquiries for a suitable person to fill the chair of Civil Law and received a letter dated 12th January, 1714, recommending Mr. William Forbes, advocate, Edinburgh. It was suggested that the appointment should be made without delay as it was anticipated that as soon as it was known that he thought of leaving Edinburgh pressure would be put upon him to remain, and he was accordingly appointed upon 24th January, 1714.

Mr. Forbes was a sound and learned lawyer, a man of great industry, and already known as an author. In 1706 he had published *A Treatise of Church-Lands and Tithes*, which contained all the learning on this intricate branch of the law and is still of authority. This was followed by other works, the most important of which was a *Treatise concerning Bills of Exchange*, which may yet be read with profit.

On 18th February he delivered his Inaugural discourse in Latin on the nature, history, dignity, utility, and authority of the Civil Law. The subject is well treated and the lecture is interesting, but is necessarily a brief outline. It closes with the conventional formula *Dixi*.

Although the Civil Law was, as the Professor points out, of the highest authority in Scottish Courts of Law, there was no great demand for lectures upon it. In his first session Mr. Forbes had only

Item for passing the Gift under the Great Seal and some other small expences at Edinburgh	252l. 9s. 4d.
Summa	2975l. 16s.
The University contra creditor, By the price of the three horses charged above as they were sold at London.	190l. 10s.

The above sum of £2975. 16s. is in £ Scots equivalent to £248 sterling, while the credit of £190. 10s. is equivalent to a trifle under £16.

The journey to London it will be observed was performed on horseback and occupied 13 days, and they spent three months in London. On the return journey they travelled by coach to Newcastle, and thence on horseback to Glasgow *via* Edinburgh. The third horse charged for was no doubt for a servant. When sold in London they fetched only £190. 10s. against £301. 4s. Scots paid for them in Glasgow. The bill is very moderate, and it is to be kept in view that it includes the fee paid for a warrant.

As to Principal Stirling and the new chairs see Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii. p. 445.

one student and in his second three. In 1717 the Divinity students requested that the professor should have a special class for them at eight o'clock in the morning, and that they should be admitted *gratis* as in the case of the Divinity classes, and Principal Stirling seems to have pressed Forbes to agree to this. He, however, declined unless the University was prepared to supplement his salary to compensate for the loss of fees.

Shortly after the foundation of the chair a question arose as to the precedence of the Faculties of Law and of Philosophy, and Professor Forbes, at the request of the Principal, submitted a statement in which he pointed out that in accordance with the universal usage of foreign universities the Faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and Philosophy ranked in this order. Medicine, he said, was in a few instances postponed to Philosophy, but Law always occupied the second place.

It seems to have been the practice of the Town Council at this period to make the Professors of the University burgesses and to remit their freedom fines; in other words, to use the language of to-day, to confer upon them the Freedom of the City. On 1st April, 1714, the Provost, Magistrates and Council ordained "Mr. William Forbes, advocate, professor of Civil Law in the University of Glasgow" to be admitted burgess and guild brother and his freedom fine remitted. The Professor does not seem to have taken up his freedom, as in 1734 the Council again ordained that Mr. Forbes, Professor Robert Dick and Professor William Anderson be admitted burgesses "and any others of the university as are not yet entered burgesses and guild brethren of the burgh" and to remit their fines and hold them as paid.

Although Professor Forbes was not called upon to teach large classes of students he was not idle. There is a manuscript commentary on the Institutes of Justinian in the University library, which has been attributed to him. He seems to have lectured upon Scots law as well as on Civil law, and there was probably a greater desire in Glasgow for instruction in the former than in

ORATIO

INAUGURALIS,

DE

Natura, Fortuna, Dignitate, Utilitate, atque Auctoritate

JURIS CIVILIS:

Habita XII. Kal. Mart anno Æræ Christianæ MDCCXIV,
in Auditorio publico Academiae Glasguensis ;

A

D GULIELMO FORBESIO Advocato,
Cum JURIS CIVILIS Professionem illic auspicaretur.

EDINBURGI:

Ex Typographia *Andersoniana*, Anno 1714.

Civil law. After his settlement in Glasgow he undertook the preparation of a treatise upon the law of Scotland, in which he compared it with the Civil law and Feudal law and the systems of law in use in various European countries and also pointed out the differences between the laws of Scotland and of England. This work was to form two volumes, the first treating of Private and the second of Public law. From this he prepared a compend or abridgment entitled *Institutes of the law of Scotland* "for the use of such as shall study Law under my Care and Direction in the University of Glasgow." In 1722 the first volume of the *Institutes* was published, followed by a second in 1730. The *magnum opus*—the Professor refers to it as "the Great Body"—never appeared and remains in manuscript in the University library. The smaller work is a good and clear exposition of the law, but never gained popularity. It has several good points, one of which is the explanation of Judicial procedure which is still useful from the historical point of view and for the understanding of the judgments of the Court in the eighteenth century. In a recent Memorandum (February 1924) Lord President Clyde, explaining the position of the office of Lord Advocate, referred to Professor Forbes, saying "The description of the office given in the *Institutes of Law of Scotland* by Professor W. Forbes is as accurate now as it was two hundred years ago when his *Institutes* were published (1722)."

Unfortunately for the Professor his book is now enrolled amongst "the Curiosities of Literature" on account of his chapter on Witchcraft. This he defines as "that Black Art whereby strange and wonderful things are wrought by a Power derived from the Devil," and treats it as an undoubted reality. Before publishing the book he apparently thought that he had gone too far, as he adds an explanatory Appendix, in which he says that whether Witchcraft was real or imaginary he was bound to set out the existing law upon the subject.

We get a glimpse of Professor Forbes in the correspondence of Father Thomas Innes of the Scots College in Paris with Mr. James

Edgar, secretary to the old Chevalier at Rome.¹ Writing on 29th September, 1738, regarding a visit he had from the Messrs. Foulis, Father Innes says :—" They know very well your friend Mr. Will. Forbes, the lawyer, and by the account they give of him, it seems he is not now so peevish as he appears in his *Book of Teinds*, written several years ago which I have ;² he has also published *Institutions of the Scots Law*, and other pieces on the subject." Again on 21st October, he says :—" I do not fail to charge them [Messrs. Foulis] with your compliments for Mr. Willm. Forbes, Professor of Law, and to assure him that you are still the same as to your principles in relation to religion and government as when you parted with him, and they'll not fail to report it as you desire." The professor was a staunch Presbyterian and supporter of the Hanoverian succession.

Forbes in 1700 married Margaret Lindsay, daughter of Alexander Lindsay, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, and had a daughter Janet Forbes.³ He died at Glasgow on 23rd October, 1745. His library, which contained a large collection of the modern Latin poets, was purchased by Messrs. Robert and Andrew Foulis, and retailed by them.

There is an engraved portrait of the Professor on both large and small paper, a copy of which is often inserted in one or other of his publications.

Professor Forbes on account of failing health had been unable to lecture for two or three years before his death and the work of his class was taken by Mr. Hercules Lindesay, advocate, as his assistant. The Faculty had appointed Mr. Forbes, but the Crown

¹ *The Edinburgh Magazine*, x. (1822), p. 335.

² The allusion to his "peevishness" in the matter of his book on Tithes had reference to an attack upon it which evoked several pamphlets, and collectors ought to know that the work cannot be considered complete unless it is accompanied by these pieces.

³ Some information regarding his family affairs will be found in the cases of Forbes v. Knox, 1714, appropriately reported in his own MS. Reports, and Forbes v. Kincaid, 1735 (Craigie, Session Papers vol. x.).

now claimed the patronage and they gave way. They endeavoured to obtain the appointment of Mr. Lindesay to the vacant chair. The King, however, nominated Mr. William Crosse, advocate.

William Crosse (1711-75) was a Glasgow man, son of John Crosse, who was Dean of Guild in 1692. He took an active part in opposing the Jacobites; published a very spirited Address to the Citizens of Glasgow,¹ and was with the Glasgow volunteers at Falkirk and wrote an account of the battle. The professorship was a reward *pro tanto* of his loyalty to King George. He did not, personally, enter upon the duties of the office and continued to reside in Edinburgh and got Mr. Lindesay to lecture for him.

As a representative of the University he, however, went to London and presented to the Duke of Cumberland the diploma of the degree of LL.D. which the University had conferred upon him. In 1748, Crosse was appointed Sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire and held that office along with the professorship. The Faculty endeavoured to get him to perform his professorial duties but without success, and the position was ultimately relieved by his resigning the chair in the beginning of the year 1750. In accordance with the usage of the day Mr. Crosse as sheriff was styled "the much honoured." This could not have been said of him as Professor.

Sheriff Crosse died on 22nd April, 1775, at Parkhouse, a small property on the Paisley Road which he owned.² On 29th July, 1791, David Mann, bookseller in Miss Pollock's Land at the head of the Bridgegate, advertised that he had just purchased and had on hand for sale "a most valuable collection of books being the

¹ *A Loyal Address to the Citizens of Glasgow occasioned by the present rebellion.* Printed in the year 1745, 8vo, 24 pp. He refers to "the white cockade of treason." "Let me speak, let me write while law and liberty still live amongst us, and let me endeavour to spirit you up to an action and to a seasonable provision against all emergencies."

² Marked "Sheriff Cross" on Map of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow of 1773.

Library of the late Mr. Cross, advocate, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, amongst which there are the best editions of the most esteemed and classic authors in the Latin and French languages and also a variety of the best editions of the most approved authors on the Civil, Feudal and Canon laws, and a very valuable collection of books in the English language."

On Crosse's resignation Hercules Lindesay was appointed to the Chair. He was a son of Robert Lindesay, parish minister of Edzell, studied law at Leyden and passed advocate in 1745. For a time he taught law privately in Edinburgh, and as we have seen came to Glasgow as assistant to Professor Forbes. He was a capable lawyer and had regular classes and courses of lectures, or a "College of Law" as it was termed.¹ There were not, however, very many students. Professor Reid mentions that the practice of lecturing in Latin continued longer in the Faculty of Law than in any of the other faculties.² Professor Lindesay, however, broke away and began to lecture on the Institutes of Justinian in English, and this was in later years extended to the Pandects. Innovations and improvements do not, however, go unchallenged and the Faculty of Advocates made application to the University requesting that "the old practice of teaching the Civil Law in Latin might be restored." This the College of Glasgow declined to do, but the practice continued in the University of Edinburgh till nearly the end of the eighteenth century. Amongst Professor Lindesay's students were Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn,³ and John Millar⁴ who was his successor, the one Lord

¹ "The College of Law" of Mr. Hercules Lindsay was advertised in *The Glasgow Journal*, 3rd November, 1755.

² See Thom, *Essays*, p. 36, Glasgow 1769, 8vo.

³ Wedderburn's earliest publication was a review of Barclay's *Greek Grammar*, in the first number of the original *Edinburgh Review* in 1755. He observes that Glasgow led the way in the revival of Greek in Scotland, and praises Professor Dunlop's *Grammar* as being remarkable for its accuracy and its conciseness.

⁴ MS. Letter by Dr. James Wodrow to the Earl of Buchan, 9th May, 1808.

Chancellor of England and the other the most celebrated and successful teacher of his time.

Professor Lindsay, we are told by Alexander Carlyle, was, in social life, talkative and assuming, but he was an attentive, hard-working and successful professor. He was cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, dying at Glasgow on 2nd June, 1761. He was survived for many years by his widow Cecilia Murray. Lord Cardross, afterwards the well known Earl of Buchan, relates that when he was a student at the University of Glasgow he "lived as a boarder in the house of Mrs. Lindsay . . . where I had for messmates some very agreeable young men, amongst whom were M. Tronchon, the son of Tronchon of Geneva, Physician to the King of France, and Robison, afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh." Mrs. Lindsay for a considerable time occupied a house in High Street, which was subsequently demolished for the formation of Duke Street.

Lindsay was succeeded by John Millar (1735-1801), one of the most eminent of Scottish jurists. He was a son of the parish minister of Shotts and entered the University of Glasgow as a student with a view to qualify for the church. He lived in College chambers and dined with Professor William Cullen, who was his mother's first cousin. Ultimately he applied himself to law, was admitted advocate in 1760 and in the following year was appointed to the chair of Law in Glasgow. He soon acquired great celebrity as a lecturer and thinker and attracted students from all parts of the country.¹ Amongst these were David Hume, professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh and a judge of the Court of Exchequer; David Boyle of Shewalton, Lord Justice General of Scotland and Lord President of the Court of Session; Lord Gillies, Lord Reston and Lord Pitmilley, Judges of the Court of Session, and Sir Patrick Murray, one of the Barons of Exchequer; The Rt. Hon. Sir David Rae of St. Catherines, Lord Advocate and

¹ See Heron, *Journey*, ii. p. 418, 2d ed.

M.P., the friend of Sir Walter Scott ; Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of Bengal ; James Kerr, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec and Speaker of the Legislative Council of Quebec ; Lord Cardross, afterwards Earl of Buchan ; James Maitland, afterwards eighth Earl of Lauderdale, on whose recommendation the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards second Viscount Melbourne, and his brother Frederick Lamb, afterwards third Lord Melbourne, became students under Professor Millar ; William Windham (1750-1810) the celebrated statesman, the friend of Dr. Johnson ; the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, son of the Earl of Shelburne ; Richard Wingfield, afterwards Lord Powerscourt ; Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, Commissioner to Canada for the settlement of the Colonies ; Charles Stuart, afterwards Lord Rothesay, British Ambassador to many of the Courts of Europe ; Charles Kinnaird, afterwards the eighth Lord Kinnaird ; Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, afterwards Lord Saltoun ; Robert Ferguson of Raith, M.P. for several Scottish constituencies ; Sir James Grant Suttie, baronet of Prestongrange, a member both of the Scottish and of the English Bar. A large number of young men who intended to be called to the Scottish bar studied under Professor Millar, often eight in a session, many of whom rose to eminence and judicial positions. Graduates of Oxford and of Cambridge, some of whom had already entered one of the Inns of Court, came to Glasgow to attend Professor Millar's lectures. James Reddie, afterwards the eminent Town Clerk of Glasgow, also studied under him, as did Thomas Campbell the poet and the unfortunate Thomas Muir of Huntershill, who attended his class for two sessions.

Professor Millar did not confine his teaching to Civil Law, but extended it over a wide field, as explained by his nephew John Craig. I have two sets of notes of his lectures, the one taken by Robert Ferguson of Raith in the session 1788-89 ; and the other by Lord President Boyle, in the following session, and a copy of part of the latter by Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, made in 1794, when presumably he was contemplating law as a profession.

The courses of Professor Millar as shewn in these Notes were :—

- (1) The Institutes founded upon Heineccius as a text-book in sixty-four lectures.
- (2) Jurisprudence. This was styled a Second Course of Institutes and embraced six introductory lectures on Ethics and Jurisprudence or Law and thirty-nine on the Personal and Domestic Relations, Property, Exclusive Privilege, Servitudes, Pledge, Contracts and Quasi-contracts, Crimes and Delinquencies and Criminal Procedure.
- (3) The Pandects in forty-six lectures.
- (4) Government in forty-six lectures.
- (5) Scots Law in fifty lectures.¹

Mr. Craig mentions that a few years before his death Professor Millar added a course on English Law which he substituted in alternate years for that on Scots Law.

The fuller treatment of Criminal law and procedure was a new departure and one of great importance. Sir George Mackenzie's book was out of date, there were no reports of Criminal trials such as there were of civil cases. Professor Erskine no doubt treats of criminal law in his *Institute*, but this work was not published until 1773, and his observations are principally founded on the Civil law and the commentaries of foreign writers, and he does not deal with procedure. In this matter Professor Millar was followed by his

¹ His courses 1776-77 were : The Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, and on Government. *Glasgow Chronicle*, 31st October, 1776 ; for 1783-85 they were : The Institutes of Justinian, the Pandects, Public Law and the Law of Scotland. *Glasgow Mercury*, 23rd October, 1783 ; 27th October, 1785.

University teaching extended at this time over a wide field. In the above session 1776-77 Professor Wight lectured on Civil History, ancient and modern, the rise and progress of Political Society, of Arts, Sciences, Commerce and Manners in the different nations of the world. *Glasgow Chronicle*, *supra*. His *Heads of . . . Lectures on the study of History*, Glasgow 1767, again 1772, give an excellent idea of the course, but although it extended to 105 lectures it was too comprehensive to permit of any subject being dealt with in detail.

Professor Wight's political principles were entirely different from those of Professor Millar, but they were intimate personal friends. See Alexander Carlyle, *Autobiography*, p. 490.

pupil Professor Hume of Edinburgh, who gave a short summer course on Criminal law and procedure which became the foundation of his great work on Criminal Law.

Following an article in the *Scots Magazine* for 1801, Mr. Craig says, "Mr. Millar never wrote his lectures; but was accustomed to speak from notes, containing his arrangement, his chief topics, and some of his principal facts and illustrations. For the transitions from one part of his subject to another, the occasional allusions, the smaller embellishments, and the whole of the expression, he trusted to that extemporaneous eloquence which seldom fails a speaker deeply interested in his subject."

A student's note-book gives more or less accurately the substance of a Professor's lectures, but it conveys no idea of his manner or the character of his lecturing. Professor Millar's manner was always good, but it was his alertness, his vivacity, the revelation of his inner spirit which captivated his students and bore them along. How he impressed them is told by Thomas Campbell, who was in his class in 1793-94, "I heard him, when I was but sixteen, lecture on Roman law. A dry subject enough it would have been in common hands; but in his hands Heineccius was made a feast to the attention. His eyes, his voice, his figure, were commanding; as if nature had made him for the purpose of giving dignity and fascination to oral instruction. Such was the truth, cheerfulness and courage, that seemed to give erectness to his shapely bust, he might have stood to the statuary for a Roman orator; but he was too much in earnest with his duty, and too manly, to affect the orator; but keeping close to his subject, he gave it a seriousness that was never tiresome, and a gaiety that never seemed for a moment unillustrative or unnecessary. His cheerfulness appeared as indispensable as his gravity, and his humour was as light as his seriousness was intense. But he was the contrast of those weak men who suffer either their gaiety or gravity to run away with them—he was master of both. His students were always in the class before him, waiting as for a treat. It was rumoured that he was coming.

There was a grave look of pleasure on every face when he began ; and I thought—it might be imagination—that there was a murmur of regret when the time was at an end.”¹ Lord Cockburn in his *Life of Lord Jeffrey* says, “ His lectures were admirable ; and so was his conversation ; and his evening parties ; and his boxing (gloved) with his favourite pupils. No young man admitted to his house ever forgot him ; and the ablest used to say that the discussions into which he led them, domestically and convivially, were the most exciting and the most instructive exercises in which they ever took a part. Jeffrey says that his books, excellent though they be, ‘ reveal nothing of that magical vivacity which made his conversation and his lectures still more full of delight than of instruction ; of that frankness and fearlessness which led him to engage, without preparation, in every fair contention, and neither to dread nor disdain the powers of any opponent ; and still less, perhaps, of that remarkable and unique talent, by which he was enabled to clothe, in concise and familiar expressions, the most profound and original views of the most complicated questions ; and thus to render the knowledge which he communicated so manageable and unostentatious, as to turn out his pupils from the sequestered retreats of a college, in a condition immediately to apply their acquisitions to the business and affairs of the world.’ ”²

The Hon. William Lamb and his brother the Hon. Frederick Lamb, to whom reference has been made, resided with Professor Millar and attended his classes in the session 1799-1800.³ The younger brother in a letter describing their quarters says, “ Millar himself is a little jolly dog and the sharpest fellow I ever saw.” This is intended as commendatory of his character as a host and does not refer to his stature, but may explain the soubriquet of “ Cockie Millar ” by which he was known amongst the students.

¹ Redding, *Reminiscences and Memoirs of Thomas Campbell*, i. p. 20.

² See *Edinburgh Review*, iii. p. 155 ; Innes, *Memoir of Andrew Dalziel*, pp. 23, 42, 78.

³ *Melbourne Papers*, pp. 3-5.

Thomas Campbell, as quoted in his *Life* by Dr. Beattie (i. 158), describes his appearance. "He was a fine muscular man, somewhat above the middle size, with a square chest and shapely bust, a prominent chin, grey eyes that were unmatched in expression, and a head that would have become a Roman senator. He was said to be a capital fencer,¹ and to look at his light elastic step, when he was turned of sixty, disposed you to credit the report."

Fencing is an admirable exercise. James Melville when a regent of the University in 1578² had lessons in the art; and it was by it that a late Speaker of the House of Commons kept himself in good health and fit to perform the exacting duties of his office.³ The reference to fencing probably explains Lord Cockburn's allusion to boxing. The latter as we know from the Memoirs of Christopher North was in vogue in Glasgow amongst students in his time, but we do not hear of its being practised by professors. Professor Millar died at the family home Milheugh, near Blantyre, on 30th May, 1801.⁴

¹ Fencing was approved by the University in 1761. In 1776 there was a Fencing Academy in the College hall, *Glasgow Chronicle*, 31st October, 1776. In the *Glasgow Mercury* of 8th November, 1781, the following advertisement appeared:

"To the Public.

The Fencing Academy belonging to the University is now opened by Mr. Bain, who continues to teach the Art of Fencing from ten to two o'clock on the usual terms.

Mr. Bain has taught near five years under the inspection of the University, and flatters himself that he has given satisfaction to a considerable number of young gentlemen, who have attended him during that period."

Peter Lagrange was "teacher of Fencing within the College" in 1784, and for many years subsequently.

As to Fencing and Dancing, see Meston, *Essay on Education*, p. 82, Edinburgh 1825.

² *Diary*, p. 54 (Bannatyne Club); p. 70 (Wodrow Society).

³ Mr. Lowther, afterwards Lord Ullswater, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1906-21.

⁴ His bust is on the east side of the Faculty of Procurators' building, second north from West George Street.

In politics he was an ardent Whig and his Whiggism was well known and recognised.¹ This, however, did not prevent many good old-fashioned Tories from sending their sons to be trained under him. His opinions on political questions were strong and decided and he never failed to express them when necessary. He did so, however, in terms which kept him clear of a charge of sedition.

Lord Woodhouselee (Alexander Fraser Tytler) remarks:—“Although the republican prejudices of Mr. Millar gave to his Lectures on Politics and Government a character justly considered as repugnant to the well-tempered frame and equal balance of our constitution, there were few who attended these lectures without at least an increase of knowledge; or who have perused his writings without deriving from them much valuable information.”²

Professor Millar's library remained at Milneugh and a portion, embracing some of the older works on Law and Jurisprudence, were presented by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Bannatyne, to the library of the Faculty of Procurators about sixty years ago.

On the death of Professor Millar, Mr. Robert Davidson (1768-1841), a son of Principal Archibald Davidson, was appointed to the vacant chair, which he held for forty years. The new professor had a good working knowledge of law, but he was not a jurist; he was painstaking, fair-minded and accurate and the judges of the Court of Session frequently made remits to him, and the members of the legal profession in Glasgow referred many questions to him for decision as an arbiter. In his hands the renown of the University of Glasgow as

¹ He thought a republican form of government was the best. Burton, *Life of David Hume*, ii. pp. 479, 480. *Letters from Eminent Persons to David Hume*, ed. Burton, p. 315. Millar was the author of *Letters of Crato*, London 1796.

David Hume, afterwards Baron Hume, boarded with Professor Millar.

² *Life of Lord Kames*, i. p. 199, Edinburgh 1807, 4to.

He was considered by some “a pernicious instructor of youth.” See Carlyle, *Autobiography*, pp. 490, 491. *History and Genealogy of the Colts of that Ilk and Gartsherrie*, pp. 178, 179, Edinburgh 1887. *Asmodeus; or Strictures on the Glasgow Democrats*, pp. 3, 4, Glasgow 1793.

a school of law soon disappeared. His lectures were commonplace and dull, and Roman Law, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law were no longer heard of. Professor Davidson confined himself to Scots law. No students from a distance came to study law in Glasgow ; while very few young men intending to go to the Scottish bar took a course of law here. Professor Davidson's students—numbering about thirty—were almost all law clerks and apprentices in Glasgow who required to produce a certificate of attendance at a law class before they could be admitted members of the Faculty of Procurators. The professor called no roll and had to rely upon the students' statements that they had been present at his lectures, and on this a certificate was granted.

An article on the University of Glasgow appeared in *The Edinburgh Magazine* of 1825, in which some of the professors were highly commended whilst others were passed over slightly. Amongst the latter was Professor Davidson. A correspondent "G.F." in the course of a letter in the next number of the magazine dealing with the article says:—"The way in which you speak of the Professor of Law would seem to indicate that he has no other claim to notice than the having succeeded 'that accomplished scholar and excellent man John Millar.' If this is your meaning, allow me to say that you cannot be acquainted with his character and know little of his merits. Having met with him once or twice in Glasgow, and heard much of him from others, I can assert that he is a gentleman in his manners and truly benevolent in his feelings. He has not indeed been so much puffed up as his predecessor, but this may be easily accounted for without supposing him to be either a less excellent man or a less able lawyer. I believe he is at least his equal in both respects." Whether this was intended to establish the character of Mr. Davidson as an active and efficient professor or to justify the brief notice bestowed upon him in the original article is difficult to say. Professor Davidson was very modest in reference to himself. "Mr. Millar, my predecessor," he told the University Commissioners of 1828, "was a man of great eminence ; he was quite a speculative

man. I consider myself rather a practical man. This was a very famous school of Roman Law in Mr. Millar's time." Mr. Davidson was a good whist player, a pleasant companion and an acceptable guest in Glasgow society.¹

The emoluments of the Chair at this period were—salary from University revenues £310; fees from students £126 (that is £4 4s. from each student, say on an average of five years thirty); fees for the degree of LL.D. £20 (that is two annually at £10), in all £456 with a house in the College.

Mr. Douglas Cheape who had been Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh from 1827 to 1842 was appointed Davidson's successor. He never presented his commission, and resigned the appointment. He had resigned his chair in Edinburgh and probably upon reconsideration resolved not to recommence work. In Edinburgh he had taught Civil Law, and although this was the subject of the Glasgow chair it had disappeared in favour of Scots Law and Mr. Cheape may have been indisposed to take up a new subject. He had proved himself an excellent professor of Civil Law and on his resignation the Faculty of Advocates recorded "their high sense of the very able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of the Chair." The practice of lecturing in Latin in the Civil Law class had been given up in Edinburgh about forty years earlier, but the examinations were still conducted in that language. In his Inaugural Lecture Professor Cheape announced that he would discontinue this and examine in English. This Lecture, which was published in 1827, is an eloquent statement of the nature and character of the Civil Law and of its value at the present day. It was delivered before an audience of more than four hundred, whom the Professor interested in his subject for an hour and a half.

¹ His only contribution to the literature of his profession was:—*A short Exhibition of the Poor Laws of Scotland . . . to which is added the Answer to five Queries relating to the Rights of the Poor*, by Mr. Robert Davidson, Professor of Law, College of Glasgow. Glasgow (D. Mackenzie) 1816, 8vo. The third edition.

The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Allan Alexander Maconochie (1806-1885), eldest son of the second Lord Meadowbank and a grandson of Lord President Blair. Although Professor Davidson taught Scots Law his Commission was for Civil Law only ; and upon Professor Maconochie's appointment the Faculty of Procurators represented to the Lord Advocate that it would be of advantage if he were recognised as Professor of Scots Law. The Lord Advocate thereupon asked Mr. Maconochie to deliver lectures upon Scots Law, which he agreed to do upon receiving a royal warrant to that effect. This was duly issued, and provided that under the designation of Civil Law Mr. Maconochie as long as he occupied that chair should have the exclusive right to lecture on Scots Law.

Mr. Maconochie was an enthusiastic professor, took much interest in his students and endeavoured to assist them in other ways than by lectures. He obtained a considerable grant from the University for additions to the law section of the library. Besides reading the reports of cases decided in the Court of Session he was of opinion that it was desirable that students should be able to refer to the pleadings. Towards this end he arranged that copies of all printed papers in the Court of Session should be boxed for the library of the University of Glasgow as in the case of the libraries of the Faculty of Advocates and of the Society of Writers to the Signet. He was also able to get a long set of Session papers of earlier date, which was placed upon the shelves of the library. I have elsewhere pointed out the extraordinary store of information relating to Scottish affairs to be found in the Session papers irrespective of their value as law sources. Unfortunately the University librarian did not know upon what system the Session Papers should be arranged and bound. Had he consulted the Keeper of the Advocates' library or of the Signet library he would have got the information, but instead of doing so he proceeded upon a system of his own which was wrong and put everything in hopeless confusion. The binding of the papers was therefore discontinued, they were tied up in parcels and stowed away and so became inaccessible to inquirers.

Now that the library has larger funds at its disposal it is to be hoped that this great mass of valuable material will be gone over, arranged and bound.¹

The Professor promoted the formation of "The Law Debating Society" and took an active part in its management. This Society proved exceedingly useful and many of the more active legal practitioners of sixty and seventy years ago owed much to it.

Professor Maconochie resigned in 1855. In 1861 he succeeded his father in the family estates and assumed the additional surname of Wellwood, becoming Maconochie-Wellwood. He died on 29th May, 1885.

The next professor was George Skene of Rubislaw (1807-75), eldest son of Sir Walter Scott's friend, James Skene of Rubislaw,—to whom the Fourth Canto of *Marmion* is dedicated,—and his wife, Jane Forbes, youngest daughter of Sir William Forbes, sixth baronet of Pitsligo, and was born in Edinburgh on 23rd October, 1807. After passing through the High School of Edinburgh, he entered the navy in 1821 and served as a midshipman for eighteen months. In 1824 he went with his younger brother William (afterwards H.M. Historiographer for Scotland) to Hanau, near Frankfort, where he studied German. In 1829 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and on 25th February, 1830, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1837 he succeeded Sir William Hamilton in the Chair of Civil History in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until 1842. In 1843 he was appointed one of the Sheriff Substitutes of Lanarkshire at Glasgow by Sir Archibald Alison, and in 1855 received from the Crown his commission as Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow.

The professor was a tall, well set up, good-looking man with considerable dignity of manner, courteous, affable and modest; punctual in the discharge of his professional duties, ready to assist his students

¹The University library likewise possesses a long and interesting set of Private and Local Acts of Parliament, properly arranged and bound.

in any way in his power and was much respected and liked by them. He was not an erudite or a profound lawyer, and his lectures were merely a reproduction of the ordinary text-books, but they were well arranged and clearly expressed. He was not always up to date, as I have heard him refer to "that recent case decided in 1828." His only personal contributions to his lectures were occasional explanations of particular points which had occurred in the Small Debt Court. The mere substance of a professor's lectures is, as a rule, of minor importance if he possesses the faculty of teaching, the power to arouse and hold the attention of his students, and to stimulate their minds. Skene had not the literary gift which makes Blackstone's lectures so attractive; he had no inspiration; he had a pleasant voice, read slowly and distinctly, but mechanically, without emphasis or animation. He sat while he read, and never raised his eyes from his manuscript until he closed it at the end of the hour. The students either took notes, or followed the notes taken by others in previous sessions. They might just as well have looked on Bell's *Principles* while the professor read that work aloud. There were occasional oral but no written examinations. Professor Skene was not, however, an adept in interrogation. He merely put questions on the lectures delivered since the previous examination; he turned over the pages of his manuscript, putting a question here and there upon the law as he had stated it. He did not try to elicit how far the student understood or appreciated the proposition; he did not illustrate the point, turn it round or show it as part of a whole, its bearing on other propositions or how it might be affected by circumstances. All that was expected of the student was to repeat *ipsissimis verbis* what the professor had stated.

Skene, though earnest and conscientious, had no illumination. He could not lift his students along or make them feel that law was a great and noble science. Attendance on a course of Scots Law in a University was a necessary qualification for admission to the bar either in Glasgow or in Edinburgh. The professor thought that he had discharged his duty when he had provided the necessary lectures,

and others have taken the same course. This is mere "Brodwizenschaft." Law is one of the greatest of the sciences and when properly handled can be made a most stimulating and illuminating subject of study, as has been seen in the case of John Millar. An effort is now being made to place the study of law upon a higher level and to make it a culture subject, and it is dealt with by a number of lecturers, several of whose courses qualify for a degree in Arts.

Skene resigned the chair in 1867, for what reason I do not know. The death in 1861 of his only son James Forbes Skene (b. 1833), advocate, was a great sorrow to him, and in 1864 he had succeeded to Rubislaw on the death of his father. It may be that he desired a change or it may be that he was asked to resign by the Government of the day, who wished to provide a post for the gentleman who became his successor. On resigning his chair Skene was appointed successor to Joseph Robertson as Curator of the Historical Department in the Register House. I saw him there repeatedly, but it was evident that the office was not a congenial one and he resigned it in a short time.

The professorship was in many respects a desirable office. It ensured a fair income and a comfortable house in the outer quadrangle looking out upon the Principal's garden. The day's work began at 9 and ended at 10 o'clock. Thereafter the professor was free for the rest of the day, and as he did not lecture upon Monday he could leave Glasgow if he so desired on Saturday morning and did not require to return until Monday night. The University session closed at the end of April and Skene was then free until the beginning of November. The position was an ideal one for a student. Skene was interested in historical research, but had not the same aptitude as his brother William Forbes Skene and did not engage in it seriously.

When he left Glasgow he disposed of a large number of works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on the Civil Law which had belonged to his father and bore his bookplate, many of which I purchased.

Although George Skene was not a distinguished professor, he was an excellent man. What he lacked was animation; he did not do himself justice. He was most unassuming, and did not rate himself at his true worth. His brother, referring to his later life when resident in Edinburgh, writes:—"Mr. Skene was a man of much subtilty of intellect and of unusual acquirements, which, united with an ardent temperament, led him to the cultivation of strong religious principles and to the exercise of an untiring and self-denying devotion to works of charity and benevolence."¹ In a word, he was a Scottish gentleman of the finest type.

His only contribution to literature was *The Chronology of the Old Testament, and its connection with profane history*.

All of us have our weaknesses and that of Skene was tobacco-smoking. In those days very few of the professors smoked, smoking in the quadrangles was strictly prohibited and no student would have ventured to smoke in a college room even at a meeting of a Rectorial Committee. Professor Skene had returned to his house before the 10 o'clock bell ceased ringing and was to be seen at his window surveying the quadrangle. He used a long hookah pipe and when the quadrangles were clear he quietly opened his door, looked round, and if no one was visible walked quickly across the east end of the outer quadrangle into the Professors' Court with the pipe carefully concealed under his coat. He passed through that Court into Museum Square and into the College grounds. He then took out his pipe from its hiding-place, lighted it and paced the paved walk between the Square and Blackfriars Street until the pipe was finished, which was generally in about half an hour.

CONVEYANCING

Under his Commission Professor Skene was sole Professor of Law in the University. He taught Scots Law and Conveyancing

¹ *Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene*, p. 144, Aberdeen 1887, 4to (New Spalding Club).

in alternate sessions, but in 1861 the Chair of Conveyancing was founded and he thereafter confined himself to Scots Law.

The first Professor of Conveyancing was Anderson Kirkwood (1812-89). Born in Edinburgh in 1812 he entered while still very young the office of a Writer to the Signet. In 1839 he became managing clerk to A. & D. J. Bannatyne of this city and three years later was admitted a partner when the firm became Bannatynes & Kirkwood, so long and honourably known in Glasgow. Messrs. Bannatyne were deeply immersed in railway work and when Mr. Kirkwood came to Glasgow the arrears of general work were enormous. From the day he entered the office, he told me, he disposed of the current business in the first instance and then worked back upon the arrears. By method and hard work these were cleared off and were never again allowed to accumulate. His health broke down and he was obliged to give up and go abroad. His partners were very sensible of how much he had done for the business, made him a handsome gift and said good-bye little expecting to see him again. His health was, however, restored by rest and change ; he returned and outlived both the Messrs. Bannatyne.

Kirkwood was in every way the antithesis of Skene. He was a little man, extraordinarily active and alert. When you called upon him your business was disposed of and you found yourself at the door of his room, shaking hands before you realised that the conference had begun.

He was an ideal professor. He stood when lecturing, and although he read his lectures, they were instinct with life. He had a low, but firm and distinct voice, and he so spoke that you felt that what he said was worth listening to. He knew all about his subject in every detail. In referring to a decision of the Court, he very often paused, emphasised the principle it illustrated, or questioned it if he considered it doubtful. Many of these decisions turned upon points of professional practice, when he was always careful to point out what should have been done and what was the proper course to follow.

He introduced the system of written examinations which had been established by Professor Montgomerie Bell¹ in Edinburgh.

No appointment was ever more successful and none illustrates more clearly the desirability of having as professor one who is conversant with the practice of the branch of the law he is called on to teach. To set a man to teach conveyancing who is not engaged in large practice, and who only knows the subject from books or historically, is like making a man professor of surgery who has only read about it and who never performed an operation.

Mr. Kirkwood held the appointment of professor until 1867, when he retired on account of his health. Shortly after his retiral he advertised for publication "The Principles of Conveyancing on the model of Bell's Principles of the Law of Scotland," but the project never took shape and not a line was written.

He was assessor of the General Council in the University Court for twenty years and did a great deal of useful work for the University. He died on 18th February, 1889.

Much of his work was done early. He rose about four in the morning and went to bed about eight in the evening.

MATERIA MEDICA

The Materia Medica class met in the Law lecture room. In my day the professor was John Alexander Easton (1807-65), M.D., who before his appointment had been lecturer on Materia Medica in the Andersonian Institution 1840-55. His name is still known throughout the world as the deviser of a well-known tonic mixture of iron, quinine and strychnia, commonly called "Easton's Syrup."

He may be said to have been a teacher popular with the students, although, owing to the pompous, stilted, and at times even bombastic style of his lectures, they did not always take him very seriously.

¹ Alexander Montgomerie Bell (1808-66) was a distinguished student of the University of Glasgow 1822-25. He was admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1835, and was Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh 1856-66.

He, however, kept excellent order. He was a man of rather short stature and stout build. He read his lectures from manuscript and, unlike his medical colleagues, always wore a gown. His favourite attitude was an erect one, with outspread hands resting on the hips or loins, while the body swayed slowly from side to side, as he declaimed his lecture with formal and precise elocution. At times the language employed was amusingly bombastic, as when, for example, in lecturing on the therapeutic uses of sulphur, he referred to the skin affection known as Scabies or Itch in such words as these :—“ Our friends south of the Tweed speak of this disease as the Scotch Fiddle or Caledonian Cremona. But, gentlemen, its silent notes have been attuned in other lands than that of the mountain and the flood. We claim no monopoly in any such disease and we trust our countrymen’s hands are clean as we know their hearts are pure.” At another time he would amuse his hearers with some grotesque exaggeration. Thus, when lecturing on the necessity of modifying the usual dose of certain medicines in the case of weakly patients, or of women and children, or even of natives of certain lands, he used to say, “ No sane practitioner would think of prescribing for the rice-eating native of Madras as large a dose of a powerful cathartic as he would fearlessly administer to the stout English yeoman, who bolts his bacon by the cubic foot and quaffs his porter by the imperial gallon.” Or, again, he would suddenly introduce some poetical quotation into a description of the common use of some well-known article of the *Materia Medica*. Thus, he would describe at length the mode of capturing the cantharides or Spanish Flies, and tell how, after a preliminary preparation, their bodies are crushed to powder, and then suddenly add “ And in their ashes live their wonted fires.”

Professor Easton’s Inaugural lecture at the Andersonian Institution in 1842 was printed at the request of the Trustees. It dealt with the history of medicine and the curriculum of medical instruction ; and is of interest at the present day in indicating the condition of medical education in Glasgow eighty years ago. He was a man of

wide knowledge and considerable learning, but he sometimes wandered to matters not quite relevant to his main subject, as for instance whether a particular vowel was long or short in some Latin word. In those days it is to be remembered that Latin was an essential in the medical course and medical students were to be seen in the quadrangles with Celsus or with Gregory's *Conspectus* under their arms. A false quantity or a blunder in gender on the part of a professor would then have been regarded as unpardonable. Dr. Richard Millar, who was Lecturer and afterwards Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University from 1791 to 1831, examined his students on the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, causing them to read it aloud and translate it in class and so obtain a knowledge of Medicines and Preparations. This, he said, at the same time, "impressed upon them the necessity of being acquainted with the Latin language."

There was no attempt made on Professor Easton's part to teach pharmacology, as we understand that term nowadays, and there was no laboratory. The requisite knowledge of practical pharmacy was gained by the student by working for a given number of hours daily during three months in a recognised druggist's shop and producing a certificate of his having done so before his admission to the examination in *Materia Medica* for the degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Professor Easton died at Glasgow on 12th November, 1865, and was succeeded by John Black Cowan, M.D., son of Robert Cowan, the first professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University.

FORENSIC MEDICINE

The class of Forensic Medicine met in the southmost room of the east building, that is, it was at the opposite end of the block from the Law class-room. The students, as in the case of the Law class-room, entered from Museum Square. The professor had a retiring room to which he gained access from the inner quadrangle.

Dr. Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy, was of opinion that a Chair of Medical Jurisprudence was unnecessary, at least in so far as medical

students were concerned. The subject, he said, could not furnish matter for a six months' course, unless the professor after he had stated all that was necessary to be said, turned to the Sepulchreta and Thesauri and read to his students cases which they could as well read at home. The subject, he explained, divided itself into three branches, viz.: Injuries, which should be taken up by the Professor of Surgery; Poisons, which should be treated of by the Professor of Surgery [?Materia Medica]; and Child Murder, which naturally falls to the Professor of Midwifery.

A different view, however, was taken by the Crown, and the Chair of Forensic Medicine was founded in 1839, when Dr. Robert Cowan was appointed professor, but he died two years later at the early age of 45. There had been a change of administration. Sir Robert Peel was then Prime Minister and Dr. Harry Rainy (1792-1876), who had been passed over by the Liberals when the Chair of The Institutes of Medicine was founded, was appointed to fill the chair now vacant. He was Professor in my time and for many years afterwards. He had been a student in the University more than fifty years before I entered, and although still active he had a very venerable appearance. He had been a fellow student of John Gibson Lockhart and furnished G. R. Gleig, who had also been his fellow student, with material for the latter's sketch of Lockhart in the *Quarterly Review* in 1864.

The professor was rather over middle height, light and erect, his features were good, his face was clean shaven with fair smooth skin, his head was high and well-shaped, with a profusion of long snow-white hair, his eyes bright and penetrating. He was not, however, a very approachable person and seemed to be cold and impassive. He was a man of ability, of large experience, sound judgment and a good professor. He taught well and thoroughly and lectured without notes, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his students. One of the points which he was wont to impress on them was the value of practical sagacity, and this he illustrated by anecdotes.

Dr. Rainy studied Ophthalmology in Paris under Dupuytren and had thoughts of specialising in that branch of surgery, but upon his return to Glasgow he established himself as a general practitioner and soon acquired a large practice. He continued, however, to take a keen interest in the diseases of the eye and was a warm friend of Dr. William Mackenzie, the Waltonian Medical Lecturer, and with him assisted in founding the Glasgow Eye Infirmary.

Dr. Rainy had not the qualities of an expert witness and, although an eminent toxicologist and a good chemist, he seldom appeared in court. The leading expert of the day was Dr. Frederick Penny (1816-99), lecturer on Chemistry in Anderson's Institution, who appeared in every notable case in which chemical questions were involved. He was an admirable witness. He took nothing for granted, but carried out all necessary investigations with the greatest care, patience and accuracy. He was cool, calm and collected, was never confused, and never lost his nerve. He had the gift of clear and terse expression, and answered the questions put to him shortly but precisely and so that his meaning could not be misunderstood. No counsel ventured to take a liberty with him. Cross-examination failed to elicit that he had overlooked any fact or failed to consider any point. He never over-stated his case, never gave two reasons for an opinion when one was enough, so that cross-examination instead of shaking his evidence was apt to strengthen it by giving him the opportunity of confirming it by additional reasons.

Professor Rainy was a son of the parish minister of Creich in Sutherlandshire, and was an elder in St. John's Parish Church, Glasgow, when Dr. Chalmers was minister and also during the incumbency of Dr. Thomas Brown. The professor was a strong non-intrusionist, and, following his minister, went out at the Disruption and became an elder in St. John's Free Church in George Street. He died in 1876 and bequeathed £1500 to the University for the establishment of bursaries for medical students.

THE WALTONIAN MEDICAL LECTURESHIP

The Reverend William Walton, LL.B., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of Upton, near Alconbury Common, in Huntingdonshire, had for many years taken special interest in the study of medicine, had attended several teachers of the best reputation in London and had practised in a charitable manner from about the year 1743. After an experience of twenty years he applied to the University in 1763 to grant him the degree of M.D. ; he came to Glasgow for examination, and at the same time expressed his intention of founding a bursary of £20 a year. He was remitted for examination to Dr. Joseph Black, who reported that he found him well qualified. The Faculty thereupon resolved "to make him a present of a degree in Arts and of the said degree in Medicine in a silver box and in the most honourable manner." The bursary was duly founded and is appropriated in terms of the donor's direction for a student in Medicine, preference being given to "Students of the English Nation."

In 1788 Dr. Walton made a further gift to the University of a sum which ultimately amounted to £2850; and directed that the net revenue should be applied "for the support and maintenance of an Institution founded in the said College and University of Glasgow . . . to be called The Waltonian Medical Lectureship. The Lecturer is to be obliged to lecture on that branch of medicine or science connected with it which the Faculty of the said College shall allot to him." The lecturer was to be entitled to the income of the fund and the usual class fees, and was to be chosen from amongst the Waltonian bursars, or scholars as they were termed, provided such bursar should have taken a degree in Medicine in the University of Glasgow. If there was not a suitable bursar when a vacancy in the lectureship occurred, the Faculty might elect yearly a fit person to act as lecturer until a suitable Waltonian bursar was found. The permanent Waltonian lecturer, that is the lecturer chosen from amongst the Waltonian bursars or scholars, was to be allowed "one year of grace

to attempt a settlement as a practising physician in any part of the world he shall judge proper," with liberty to return to the lectureship if such attempt should not succeed.

The revenue of the Waltonian fund was applied in payment of a lecturer on Midwifery from 1792 until 1815, when a chair of Midwifery was founded. From 1815 provision was made in the same way for teaching Materia Medica until a chair on that subject was established in 1831. In 1828 a lectureship "on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Eye" was instituted by the University and in 1831 it was created The Waltonian Medical Lectureship. William Mackenzie, M.D. (1791-1868), was the lecturer in my day and had held the appointment since 1828. He lectured in the Forensic Medicine class-room, Dr. Harry Rainy, as I have said, being his intimate friend.

Dr. Mackenzie was a familiar figure in Glasgow and I remember him well. He was one of the most celebrated oculists of the day and had a world-wide reputation. Referring to him Dr. Freeland Fergus says, "I well remember Mackenzie, who was the last great man of the old school, and who was probably, if we except Graefe of Berlin, the greatest of them all. According to his day Mackenzie was a clinician of the first rank, and although his great book has long ago passed out of the sphere of practical work, yet its pages shew that Mackenzie in his time was a man of keen penetration and of the scientific spirit. That Mackenzie was fully alive to the scientific side of his subject is abundantly proved by the fact that in 1840 he published a book of considerable dimensions on the *Physiology of Vision*, which was, in its day, a masterly production, although it is not so well known at present as is his treatise on the *Diseases of the Eye*."¹

As previously mentioned he was one of the founders of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary in 1824 and his medallion, together with that of Dr. Rainy, adorns the south front of the present Infirmary

¹ *An Ophthalmic Retrospect*, p. 3, Glasgow 1909. See also *Sketch of the Life of William Mackenzie, M.D.*, by Freeland Fergus, M.D., London 1917, with portrait.

in Berkeley Street. His valuable medical library passed into the possession of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of which he had been a member for nearly fifty years.

On Dr. Mackenzie's death the Diseases of the Eye was again made the subject of the Waltonian Medical Lectureship and Dr. Thomas Reid was appointed lecturer. He resigned in 1900 and the lectureship became vacant. The University being at that time desirous of instituting a lectureship in Organic Chemistry, and the Carnegie Trust having in 1903 provided £2500 towards the endowment of such a lectureship, the University Court conjoined the revenue of the Waltonian Medical Lectureship with the income of this sum and styled the occupant "The Waltonian Lecturer and Lecturer on Organic Chemistry." This seems to be wrong. The University cannot change the style of the lectureship which is appointed to be "The Waltonian Medical Lectureship," and they cannot apply the revenue to a lectureship in Organic Chemistry. Its subject must be a branch of Medicine or of Science connected with Medicine, and it can hardly be maintained that Organic Chemistry falls within the definition. It is also to be kept in view that unless the lecturer be a Waltonian bursar he can hold the lectureship only from year to year, and that at the end of each year it is the duty of the Court to endeavour to find a Bursar who would be a fit lecturer.

ANATOMY CLASS-ROOM

The Department of Anatomy occupied the southern part of the upper floor of the Hamilton building. As designed this section included a class-room and laboratory for Chemistry and a class room for Logic, but as has been explained these rooms had to be given up to meet the growing requirements of Anatomy. The Professor of Anatomy at the date of the erection of the Hamilton building was Dr. James Jeffray (1759-1848), who had been appointed in 1790 and held office until 1848.

Dr. Jeffray was one of the few medical men of his time who took a degree in Arts. He matriculated in 1772, entered the Humanity class under Professor Muirhead and graduated M.A. in 1778. He was the inventor of a chain saw for use in amputation, and reprinted at Glasgow in 1806 the work of Park and Moreau, *Cases of the excision of carious Joints*, adding observations and an account of his instrument.

We get a glimpse of the Professor as he was in 1801 from the *Pedestrian Tour* of John Birsted of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. "Dr. Jeffray, the present professor of Anatomy and Botany, for he monopolizes both these chairs, and fills that of botany by deputy, possesses a range of ability, an extent of knowledge, and a vigilance of activity, that all men would do well to endeavour to emulate, but I know not who could equal. I wish that his exertions were backed by able colleagues; as it is, however, Glasgow bids fair, under his auspices, to become one of the first and best medical schools in Europe. The hospital is happily situated, liberally supported, and well attended. The college has also lately received a most valuable acquisition to its treasures in the museum of the late celebrated William Hunter, for whose arrangement apartments are now building, on a most judicious and enlarged plan, under the immediate inspection and superintendence of Dr. Jeffray."

Professor Jeffray's students were not all young men entering upon a course of medical study, but a number were elderly, some of whom had served for many years in the Navy or Army. The course of study required for a degree in medicine was fixed, but the order in which the subjects were to be studied was not. The professors were prepared to advise, but they were not always consulted and some students commenced with Surgery and the Infirmary or with the Practice of Medicine "so that they got completely confused."

Dr. Jeffray was a strong, tall, handsome man with white hair.¹ His portrait by Graham Gilbert shews that he had a finely-poised,

¹ Mackenzie, *Reminiscences of Glasgow*, ii. p. 498.

It has been suggested that Professor Jeffray was the original of Dr. Alamode in *Northern Sketches*, p. 64, but this must be an error; he was

well proportioned head, clean shaven face, good features, and a pleasant expression.

The vacancy caused by Professor Jeffray's death was filled by the appointment of Dr. Allen Thomson, F.R.S., in 1848.

On Dr. Thomson's appointment the Faculty purchased the whole or the greater part of Professor Jeffray's museum. A portion of this was transferred to the Hunterian Museum and the remainder was retained in the Department as a teaching collection. With these Professor Thomson incorporated his own collection, which included a large number of drawings and paintings. The present Anatomical Museum in the new building at Gilmorehill thus includes the collections of Professor Allen Thomson, Professor Jeffray and a portion of that of Professor William Hamilton. It is an interesting and valuable Museum and is beautifully displayed, and is placed in close proximity to the corresponding section of the Hunterian Museum so that students are able easily to study that admirable and in some respects unique collection.

The Anatomical Department in the Hamilton building was reached by a staircase from the inner quadrangle. The Anatomy students' Reading Room or Osteology Room,—more generally known as the Bone-room,—the Lecture Room and the Professor's retiring room were on the east side, the Lecture Room being in the middle, the Professor's room at the south end next the University Library and the Reading Room at the north end next the Common Hall. The Lecture Room was large, 36 feet long, 40 feet wide and 21 feet in height. The lecture platform was next the Professor's room and the students' benches were in circular form and rose slightly from front to back. The Preparation Room was underneath the back benches and there was a store room at the west end of the Lecture platform, while to the south of this and to the west of the Professor's room there was

not a dandy, and could not have been called an old man in 1810. Dr. Balmanno has been suggested, *Glasgow Past and Present*, ii. p. 115, but probably Dr. Archibald Young was intended.

a small ante-room. The Dissecting Room was to the west of these rooms over the limb of the University Library, through which, as I have mentioned, the keeper of the students' Reading Room had access to the general library. The Dissecting Room had three good roof-lights and was in those days considered spacious and well suited for its purpose.

Dr. Allen Thomson (1809-81) was a distinguished anatomist and biologist, an admirable professor, an excellent organiser, and a wise and energetic administrator. Testimony to the excellence of his teaching comes from an unexpected quarter; John Nichol, afterwards Professor of English Literature, says:—"I was sent besides to the anatomical course of Dr. Allen Thomson, one of the clearest lecturers to whom I have ever listened. It was a good idea, and, whatever way I turn myself, I shall never have cause to regret the time I gave to the study of one of the most universally interesting of sciences. I devoted myself with zeal to the early part of the course, made elaborate notes, drew diagrams, and spent hours in the Museum, so that I have still a notion of the main features of the human skeleton." ¹ He was popular not only with the students of his own class, but with the whole body of the students of the University. No one in his day enjoyed so much respect from the students or exercised so great an influence over them as he did. When the removal of the old College was decided on and the erection of new buildings at Gilmorehill became necessary the greater part of the arrangements was entrusted to him, and it was largely owing to his tact, energy and organizing ability that the work was carried through. One of the most important matters was the provision of funds. During the forenoons of many months Professor Allen Thomson and Professor Anderson Kirkwood were to be seen hurrying through the streets of Glasgow on their way to the offices of business men whom they wished to interest in the building-scheme and from whom they hoped to obtain support. Their efforts were at the time considered eminently successful.

¹ *Memoir of John Nichol*, p. 93.

The brothers Robert and Thomas Hamilton and William, son of the latter, were all professors of Anatomy in the University, but the association of Allen Thomson with the University was still wider.¹

THE PHYSIC GARDEN

As already mentioned the Faculty in the early part of the eighteenth century were anxious to have the professorship of Medicine revived, and Principal Stirling entered into correspondence upon the subject with the Earl of Mar, the Secretary of State for Scotland, in December 1705. The Faculty had, however, taken the preliminary step of establishing a Physic or Botanical Garden. In 1704 they

¹ Allen Thomson was the son of John Thomson, F.R.S., Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh and his second wife Margaret Millar, daughter of Professor John Millar. John Thomson was a student at Glasgow and acted as tutor to the Earl of Lauderdale when the latter was a student of Professor Millar. Another of Professor Millar's daughters married James Mylne, Professor of Moral Philosophy, and his second son James Millar became Professor of Mathematics. Professor Allen Thomson was thus grandson of a professor and nephew of two others. His uncle John Millar, junior, a member of the Faculty of Advocates and author of an excellent treatise on the Law of Insurance, married (1789) Robina Cullen, daughter of Professor William Cullen, and as Professor John Millar's wife was a cousin of Mrs. Cullen, Allen Thomson had a double connexion with that celebrated man.

John Thomson's first wife was Margaret Gordon, who was the mother of William Thomson, M.D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, 1841-52, and half-brother of Professor Allen Thomson. Margaret Gordon was related to Lewis D. B. Gordon, C.E., the first professor of Engineering in the University, 1840-55, and in this way Allen Thomson was related to him. William Thomson and Allen Thomson married respectively Eliza and Nina Hill, daughters of Ninian Hill, W.S., Edinburgh, and through them were related to Professor William John Macquorn Rankine, the second professor of Engineering. Ninian Hill was of the Hill family, who for over a century have acted as College Factors. John Millar Thomson, son of Professor Allen Thomson, was born in the old College, studied in the University, acted as Demonstrator of Chemistry here, 1868-71, and is now LL.D., F.R.S., and Emeritus Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London.

Mr. Andrew Bannatyne, LL.D., the first assessor to the University Court appointed by the General Council 1859-64, married Margaret Millar, daughter of Professor James Millar and grand-daughter of Professor John Millar, and Milheugh thus came into the Bannatyne family and is now owned by and is the residence of Andrew Millar Bannatyne, writer in Glasgow, great-great-grandson of Professor John Millar, and now Dean of the Faculty of Procurators.

resolved to set aside part of their Great Yard or Garden¹ for this purpose and appointed John Marshall, surgeon in Glasgow,² to "have the charge and oversight thereof," and to "instruct the scholars who shall apply to him for the study of botany." In a letter to Lord Mar of 20th December, 1705, Principal Stirling says that they had resolved to revive the professorship of Humanity and "to begin a Botanick Garden on account of the" professorship of Medicine.³

John Marshall was a man of ability and capacity, and it is believed studied medicine in Paris. He was styled Professor of Botany and continued to teach the subject until his death in 1719. In 1708 Queen Anne assigned a salary of £30 a year to a professor of botany which seems to have been paid to Mr. Marshall, and this may account for his being called "Professor."

In 1720 the Chair of Botany and Anatomy was founded and Dr. Thomas Brisbane was appointed professor. As previously explained (p. 173) he disliked dissection, but taught Botany.

In 1753 the College purchased a property at the head of Castlepens Close, a narrow alley nearly opposite Grammar School Wynd and leading eastward from High Street. Shortly after this purchase the Faculty laid out a new Physic Garden upon the land, or partly upon it and upon other adjoining property belonging to the College.⁴

¹ The College great garden was to the east of the inner quadrangle, and its appearance when the Physic Garden was laid out may be gathered from Slezer's Bird's-eye View and from Principal Fall's Narrative of 1690. *Munimenta*, iii. p. 590.

² John Marshall was a son of William Marshall (1631-97), surgeon in Kilsyth, whose descendants through seven generations have practised and now practise medicine in Glasgow, amongst whom was his great-great-grandson Robert Cowan, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, already referred to.

³ *Manuscripts of the Earl of Mar and Kellie*, p. 241 (Historical Manuscripts Commission 1904).

⁴ It was immediately to the west of the College garden and was situated between Blackfriars Church upon the north and Blackfriars Wynd upon the south. The Physic Garden is shewn on M'Arthur's four-sheet Map of 1778, reproduced in part at pp. 8, 185. It is also well shewn on Fleming's six-sheet Map of 1807, and is there divided into four plots.



THE PROSPECT OF Y^E TOWN OF GLASGOW FROM Y^E NORTH EAST.

(Slezer, 1680.)

The road in the foreground leading to the Molendinar Burn is Kirk Lane. The house behind the wall is the Manse of Carnwath; the Dean's Garden is nearer the spectator. The Bishop's Castle is seen at the west end of the Cathedral; the high land is Sighthill. The east and north fronts of the College are seen—the Professor's Court was not then built. The high land at the left-hand side of the picture is the Easter Common; the College grounds abutted on it. See Plan p. 8.

We get a glimpse of the garden in a paragraph in *The Edinburgh Evening Courant* of 20th April, 1776, which states that in the previous year a plant of the *Rheum palmatum* was dug up in the garden, which after it had been washed clean weighed 45 pounds. Reference has been formerly made to Professor William Hamilton's Banana tree and other things in the garden in 1791.

When the Physic Garden was laid out the site was open and eminently suited for the purpose, but this changed with the increase of buildings in the neighbourhood and the expansion of industry, and about twenty years after Professor Hamilton's death the garden was closed and the site sold. The price was converted into ground annuities of about £181, representing at twenty years' purchase a capital sum of £3620.

On the closing of the Physic Garden at the College the University was for a short time without this necessary adjunct for teaching botany. Dr. Thomas Brown, afterwards of Lanfin,¹ who was assistant to Professor Jeffray for some years prior to 1818, lectured in an old house² in Kirk Lane,³ formerly the manse of the Rector of Carnwath, and had a collection of plants for the use of his students in the adjoining garden which had been part of the manse of the Dean of Glasgow.

¹ Thomas Brown (1774-1853) was an M.D. of Edinburgh; married Marion, sister of Francis Jeffray, and succeeded to the estate of Lanfin in 1852. He bequeathed his collection of minerals and fossils to the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, equally between them.

The origin of the name Lanfin is curious. See *Glasgow Past and Present*, iii. p. 309.

² This house, after having been the property of the Earls of Kilmarnock and others, became a tavern in which the magistrates who attended the High Church dined on Sundays between sermons.

³ Kirk Lane was a narrow street leading from the north corner of Drygait Lane or Limmerfields Wynd—popularly known as The Limmerfields—to the Molendinar at the point where in later years the Bridge of Sighs was built. In old days the manse of the Parson of Glasgow—Glasgow *Primo*—stood at the corner of Kirk Lane and Drygait Lane on the site afterwards occupied by the old Barony Church, now removed. To the east of it was the manse of the Rector of Carnwath, who was Treasurer of the Cathedral, and between the latter and the Molendinar Burn was the Deanery, the manse of the Rector

The difficulty arising from the want of a botanical garden was met by the formation of the Royal Botanic Institution of Glasgow. This Institution was established in 1817 on the initiative of Thomas Hopkirk younger of Dalbeth¹ and largely through his exertions and those of Professor Jeffray. The University contributed £2000 towards the scheme, and arrangements were made for

of Hamilton, who was Dean of Glasgow. These three manse had large gardens behind them and were bounded on the south by the Girth Burn. The Sub-deanery was on the other side of this burn and of the three manse just mentioned. It had the manse of the Rector of Tarbolton on the south and the Molendinar Burn on the east.

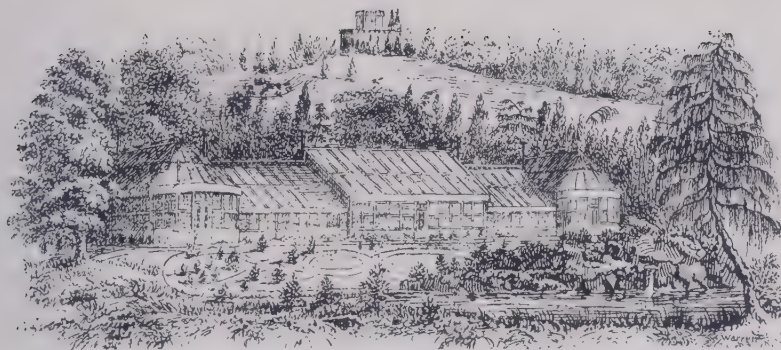
These manse were in the sixteenth century looked upon as attractive residences. Writing of the Sub-deanery in 1576, James Melville speaks of it as a "fear houss and yeards wherin an erle nicht haiff dwelt." It was then occupied by Mr. David Cuninghame, who was Dean of Faculty of the University and Subdean of Glasgow with a yearly stipend of over a thousand merks. Melville, *Diary*, p. 44 (Bannatyne Club), p. 56 (Wodrow Society). Cuninghame had acquired it in property in 1570. Renwick, *Protocols*, No. 1746.

The appearance of Kirk Lane and the three manse as these were in Dr. Brown's time is well seen on David Smith's six-sheet Map of 1821. The Girth Burn was then still open and the large garden of the Sub-deanery is seen on its south side. The contour was not much changed when I became a student, as may be seen on the Ordnance Survey sheet of 1857. The ground was open, but not much of it was used as garden.

There is a good view of the Dean's garden and of the manse of Carnwath in Slezzer's "Prospect of the Town of Glasgow from the north-east," about the year 1680. (See opposite page.) The Dean's manse and garden are also seen in the Foulis Academy pictures, "A View of Glasgow from the south-east, 1762"; "A View of Glasgow from the north-east about 1760"; and "A View from the south on the east side of St. Mungo's Church, 1769."

¹ Thomas Hopkirk younger of Dalbeth (1785-1841), LL.D., F.L.S., was a son of James Hopkirk (1750-1835) of Dalbeth, merchant in Glasgow, and grandson of Thomas Hopkirk, merchant in Glasgow, a Virginia Don. He matriculated a student of the University in 1800 and had the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1835. He was an ardent and scientific botanist, formed an excellent collection of plants in the garden at Dalbeth and published *Catalogue of the Plants, indigenous and exotic, cultivated in the garden, Dalbeth*, 1813, Glasgow (William Lang) [1813], 8vo, pp. 116. He was for some time engaged on the Geological Survey of Ireland and died at Belfast on 23rd August, 1841.

Mr. Hopkirk also published:—*Flora Glottiana, being a Catalogue of the indigenous Plants on the banks of the Clyde*, Glasgow 1813, 8vo. *Flora Anomoia; A General View of the Anomalies in the Vegetable Kingdom*, Glasgow 1817, 8vo.



VIEW OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN ON SANDYFORD ROAD.

The Lodge with Lecture-room, in the distance ; the Hot-houses with stove at each end, in the foreground.

The height of the Lecture-room above the Hot-houses is exaggerated.

the erection of a lecture room for the Professor at the garden and for giving him access to the plants for illustrating his lectures and for instructing his students. The garden, which contained eight acres, was situated between Dumbarton Road on the south and Sandyford Road—now known as Sauchiehall Street—on the north and was bounded on the east by what is now Claremont Street, but then a private road leading from Dumbarton Road to Claremont House. The situation was excellent, being surrounded by villas and open ground and only twenty-five minutes' walk from George Square "by a good footpath."¹

Mr. Hopkirk presented his valuable collection of plants, amounting to several thousands, to the garden, so that when it was opened in 1818 it was already in a matured condition. One of its attractions for the public was a yew tree, propagated from a cutting from a tree at Crookston Castle said to have been planted by Mary Queen of Scots. At the entrance on Sandyford Road there was a handsome Lodge with house for the curator on the ground floor and a large lecture room above.²

As the garden developed it was found that the area of land which had been acquired was too small, and from the rapid expansion of Glasgow in the twenty years following its establishment it was apprehended that it might soon be surrounded with buildings and that factories might be set down in the neighbourhood. The formation of the Great Western Road under an Act of Parliament passed in 1836 opened up an extensive district far beyond the city, and the Institution in 1840 purchased twenty-two acres of land on the north side of this new highway, also accessible from the old Byres Road, then a country lane. To this site the Botanic Garden

¹ Houses at Sandyford were let for summer quarters. See, e.g., *Glasgow Courier*, 17th February, 1792.

² An excellent account of the garden will be found in *Companion to the Glasgow Botanic Garden or Popular Notices of some of the more remarkable plants contained in it*, Glasgow [1818], 8vo. A plan of the garden is prefixed.

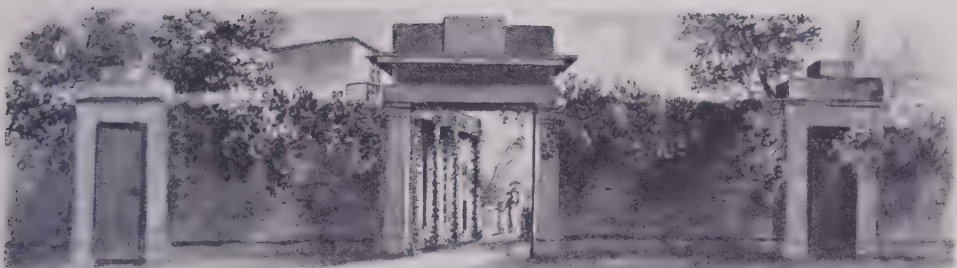
was transferred and opened in 1842.¹ Much time and trouble were required to get the new garden into proper order, and in this Professor Balfour, who was appointed to the chair of Botany in 1841, took a leading part.

The site of the old garden was purchased by my father and some friends at the price of £12,000, or at the rate of £1500 an acre : and as the Institution paid £200 an acre for the new site two-and-a-half times as large, they did well by the sale. Having obtained possession the purchasers considered various schemes for utilising the old garden. One of these was to convert it into a cemetery, and a company called "The Company of Proprietors of the Western Cemetery of Glasgow" with a capital of £20,000 was projected. In the prospectus it was stated that the Glasgow Green was too far from the western portion of the city for purposes of recreation and that the Glasgow Necropolis on the Firhill Park, which was also looked upon as a public park, laboured under the same disadvantage. This too could have been said of Sighthill cemetery, which had been opened in 1840 and was then unrivalled for the beauty of its situation.² The object of the company was to provide a cemetery "for the higher classes in combination with an Arboretum and at the same time to furnish a pleasing place of resort"; and for this end it was intended to set apart a portion of the ground for recreation.³ It was suggested that

¹ The new garden is described in *Glasgow Botanic Garden : or a Popular Guide to the Botanic Garden of Glasgow*, London 1849, 8vo, with illustrations, and at a later date by Christopher Sherry, in *The Glasgow Botanic Gardens : its Conservatories, Greenhouses, etc.*, Glasgow, n.d., 8vo.

² George Blair, writing in 1857, says :—"The Sighthill cemetery beyond the north-eastern suburbs . . . surpasses even the Necropolis in sylvan verdure and commands a most delightful prospect." *Biographic and Descriptive Sketches of Glasgow Necropolis*, p. 5, Glasgow 1857, 8vo.

³ This was the idea of the day. It had been strongly advocated by John Strang in his work :—*Necropolis Glasguensis, with Observations on ancient and modern Tombs and Sepulchres*, Glasgow 1831, 8vo, and led to the laying out of the Fir-hill Park as a cemetery with ornamental gardens, which were largely used for recreation before the introduction of public parks more than twenty years later. The citizens of Glasgow were therefore somewhat surprised in



Entrance to Botanic Garden.

ENTRANCE TO THE BOTANIC GARDEN ON SANDYFORD ROAD.

the house of the curator and the lecture room might be easily converted into a chapel for the English burial service. The scheme, however, did not find support and was abandoned.

The syndicate then resolved to lay out the ground for building purposes and built the terrace known as Fitzroy Place. My father acquired No. 13, and took possession at Whitsunday 1845. I was taken there then, and there I still reside.

The Garden remained much as it had been except that the area next Sandyford Road was occupied by Fitzroy Place. The strip next the road was reserved as ornamental ground and contained some fine hawthorn and pear trees which blossomed every spring. The glass houses and the specimen plants had been removed to the new gardens, but the trees and many herbaceous plants remained. My mother took a number of them to Ayrshire, and after various wanderings they are now in my garden at Cardross. Later, when Kelvingrove Park was laid out several of the finest trees from the old garden were removed to it.

In the middle of the garden there was a small pond, on the south side of which a high mound of earth was thrown up. The Glasgow Archery Club was then very active and met in the Botanic Gardens during the summer months and practised against this mound. My father and mother used to go out to see the shooting, and I was often taken. The archers in their dark green uniforms with their bows and arrows, belts and quivers, were a very pretty sight. Near the pond there was a well, covered with a round flagstone with a hole in it, through which a long, narrow can was let down and the water drawn up. The water was of excellent quality and we used it for drinking as the public water supply was poor. I remember going with the maid, before dinner, to the well for the water.

April 1856 to be told by the Rev. James Gibson that to walk in the Necropolis on Sunday was something akin to "profaning the Sabbath day." *The Glasgow Gazette*, 29th April, 1856.

The surroundings were then open. The land east of Claremont Street to North Street was in grass pastured by cows. North Street itself was a narrow road, with a steep bank upon its eastern side crowned by old thorn trees which hung over it and scented the air when in blossom. Claremont Terrace and the other terraces to the north and Kelvingrove Park did not then exist, and the land was occupied by Claremont House—popularly known as Bombay House, its owner, Mr. John Fleming, being a Bombay merchant—Woodlands House and Kelvingrove House and their extensive grounds. Sandyford or Sauchiehall Road terminated at the present Kelvingrove Street. Westwards to Dumbarton Road there were two villas, Sandyford and Kelvinbank, with large fruit and flower gardens. At the bend in the Dumbarton Road, where Sauchiehall Street now emerges, there was the Wheatsheaf Inn, an attractive little hostelry with a bowling-green and large garden, and numbers of people used to walk out to it in summer, play bowls and partake of curds and cream or strawberries and cream. There were no buildings between Dumbarton Road and the Clyde, and none upon the south side of the river, so that there was an unbroken view from Fitzroy Place southwards to Neilston Pad, and this continued for the next twenty years.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

As we have seen the chemical laboratory and class-room were in William Cullen's time in the original east building ; in 1763 they were removed, at the request of Joseph Black, to a new building erected for the purpose near the Physic Garden. When the Hamilton building was being designed it was resolved to transfer the department of Chemistry to it and to abandon Black's building ; but as Dr. Cleghorn did not use a laboratory none was provided.

Dr. Thomas Thomson, who was appointed Professor of Chemistry on the foundation of the chair in 1828, was a scientific chemist, eager in research and anxious to establish a practical class. A laboratory

was essential and Professor Jardine gave up the Logic class-room, which was then fitted up for the purpose. The room was in itself suitable, but was too small, as it could accommodate only ten students as a maximum and the Professor did not care to have more than six if it could be avoided. This Experimental class, as he termed it, was, he claimed, the earliest of its kind in Great Britain. His lecture room was exceedingly inconvenient, being just under the roof and so low that students at the back had great difficulty in seeing anything at the front. The number of his students continued to increase and these defects were aggravated, while the class of Anatomy likewise kept on expanding. The Faculty accordingly in 1831 erected the building in Shuttle Street, before referred to, and to this the department of Chemistry was transferred and the space vacated in the Hamilton building was added to the department of Anatomy. This new laboratory was esteemed one of the best and most complete of its time.

Dr. Thomas Thomson was born in 1773 and was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, studying chemistry in the latter under Joseph Black in 1795-6, the first year in which Mr. Hope was assistant, and graduating M.D. in 1799. As previously mentioned Dr. Hope confined himself to lecturing and gave his students no practical instruction, so that there was ample room in Edinburgh for a private laboratory. Dr. Thomson lectured on chemistry for some years in Edinburgh and in 1811 established a chemical laboratory for the training of students, the precursor of the laboratory in Glasgow. On the death of Dr. Cleghorn he was on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks appointed Lecturer and, on the establishment next year of the chair, Professor of Chemistry, an office which he held until his death on 2nd July, 1852. He was a chemist of great eminence, with a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of many branches of science, a man of immense industry and exact method, and in 1811 was elected F.R.S. His *System of Chemistry*, first published in 1802, was the standard

work of the day and passed through many editions. He brought the teaching of chemistry in the University of Glasgow to a high level and created an interest in the science in the industrial community of the city. By his students he was regarded with affection and esteem.

Professor Thomson was for many years President of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, and in 1843 the members presented him with his bust from the chisel of Sir John Steell, R.S.A. In making the presentation Mr. Walter Crum of Thornliebank, F.R.S., gave an interesting account of the Professor's work,¹ and on his death nine years later contributed an article on his life and work to the Proceedings of the Society.²

Professor Thomson was succeeded in 1852 by Dr. Thomas Anderson, who was Professor in my time, and held the chair until his death on 2nd November, 1874. My friend, John Crum (Auldhouse), was a student of chemistry for some time in and after 1859, and I often visited the laboratory and occasionally attended one of Professor Anderson's lectures. He was an excellent lecturer; he spoke without notes, readily and methodically, but slowly so that all could follow him.

John Birsted, in his *Pedestrian Tour*, remarks upon the bad habit prevailing in the Scottish Universities of students expressing their emotions in the class-room by means of their feet, a practice which prevailed in my day and does so still.³ Sir William Ramsay tells an

¹ *The Glasgow Argus*, 27th May, 1843; see also advertisement, *Ib.* 13th March, 1843.

² *Proceedings*, iii. p. 250.

³ See *The College Album*, 1828. This is alluded to in one of the facetious rules of the "Royal College of Sydney:—"The right of Ruffing being now established by the old law of 'Use and Wont,' ruffing shall be practised at the conclusion of every classic or portion of classic that shall be read in the several classes of the Royal College of Sydney; on which occasions it shall commence on a signal being given for that purpose by the hand of the professor, and it shall cease as soon as said signal shall be discontinued." This annoying practice is of very ancient date, and has prevailed all over

amusing story of how Lord Kelvin detected a student, who was disturbing his class in this manner, by the use of Cartesian co-ordinates. Professor Anderson was much more direct. Annoyed by the stamping of feet on the conclusion of every experiment, he said nothing, but kept his eye upon the class. The benches rose steeply up from the Professor's platform, and as there was only a small book-board in front of each the professor had a good view of the pedal extremities of the students. He soon ascertained that the applause was led by a big, raw Highland student about midway up the benches, and also observed that he had very large feet. Waiting till one of these bursts had subsided he quietly looked up and remarked, "Mr. MacGrowther I am surprised that you should desire to direct the attention of your fellow students to the largeness of your feet." The students aware of this peculiarity roared with laughter, Mr. MacGrowther subsided and there was no further interruption during the remainder of the session.

Professor Anderson was, I believe, a good all-round chemist, but his researches were in organic chemistry. It was he who suggested to Professor Lister the use of carbolic acid—then practically unknown in this country—for the antiseptic treatment he was investigating and rendered valuable assistance in carrying its use into practical effect.

The students in the Laboratory got their retorts and other glass vessels from an old man M'Kenna who had a small glass-house to the east of the College grounds near the old Barracks. I sometimes accompanied Crum to the place and watched the glass-blowing and other operations. M'Kenna himself was a great curiosity, but an

Europe. At Bologna in the fifteenth century when wearied of a lecture the students used to interrupt the lecturer *bancas pulsando*, which it was endeavoured to stop by means of regulation.

Writing of Sir William Hamilton, Professor Knight says:—"When he became feeble in the 'fifties,' and his assistant had to read the later half of his lecture . . . the rowdy element in his class—and there is unfortunately at times a residuum of that sort in many a class—used to try to rouse the 'grand old man' of the University (then half paralysed) into a passion, chiefly that they might see his eye flashing fire upon them, and his whole frame aglow with indignation." *Some Nineteenth Century Scotsmen*, p. 28.

agreeable and intelligent man who always made us welcome and our visits instructive.

COLLEGE STREET

Originally, with the exception of a few narrow wynds and closes, the west side of High Street from Rottenrow to Trongait was unbroken. When the College was built the land opposite was mostly open and the houses on the street front were low. Things changed greatly during the eighteenth century, taller houses were erected along the west side of High Street and much of the land behind was covered with buildings. Between 1750 and 1790 the University had purchased the property between High Street and Greyfriars Wynd, now represented by North Albion Street, and towards the end of the century resolved to form a new street through this land, in order to provide a convenient access to the New Town which was growing up on the west and to bring the handsome west front of the College into view. They accordingly consulted the celebrated architect, James Adam of London, who designed the street afterwards known as College Street, opening opposite the main gateway and ultimately running westwards to the present North Albion Street.¹ The street, up to the line of Shuttle Street, was completed about 1794, and the land on each side was laid out for building; the architect designed the buildings which were to occupy the High Street corners, the southern of which, opposite the Principal's house, was built and afterwards sold by the College. Archibald Campbell Tait, when a student, occupied rooms in it; and Duncan MacVean, the well-known bookseller and bibliographer, had his shop on its ground floor.² The

¹ There is a plan of College Street, as laid out, amongst Kyle's Plans in the Library of the Faculty of Procurators. See also Plan of the College lands in the *Report of the University Commissioners of 1830*.

² As to MacVean, see Murray, *Bibliography, its scope and methods*, p. 94. The only catalogue I have seen of his curious stock is in an advertisement of a column in the *Scottish Guardian* of 17th January, 1832.

adjoining tenement to the south was "Barr's Land," having been built by Mr. James Barr, Rector of the Grammar School 1756-82, on the front of which there was a niche with a bust and the inscription "M. T. Cicero." In Mr. Barr's time High Street was a fashionable residential quarter. When John Stirling of Tillichewan, one of the foremost citizens of Glasgow, married Janet Bogle, they took up house in the first floor of Barr's land; his sister Elizabeth was wife of Professor William Hamilton and lived in the Professors' Court. In my day Alexander Hadden had his bookshop at the north corner of College Street and High Street, and John Burnet, another bookseller, occupied the next shop. Hadden had a large stock and I picked up some curious things amongst heaps of old books which had not been disturbed for a generation. Burnet had nothing rare or curious, but he had an agent in London who searched for any out-of-the-way book that was wanted and was generally successful, and, what was still more satisfactory, his prices were reasonable.

Dr. Cleghorn, the lecturer on chemistry, lived in College Street (No. 18); here too Granville Sharp Pattison had his Glasgow School of Medicine Rooms, and here at a later date the Eye Infirmary was established (No. 14). In the earlier years of last century many students lived in the upper flats of the houses on each side of the street. Some of them stretched double lines of cord from window to window by means of which small articles could be transferred across the street from one lodging to another.¹

Duncan MacVean was eager in the collection of information regarding Glasgow people, institutions and places and often visited the Muniment room of the old College on the opposite side of the street from his bookshop for the purpose of examining the records.

¹ *Northern Notes and Queries*, p. 310, Glasgow 1852. Nestor [Hugh Barclay], *Rambling Recollections*, p. 32.

THE OBSERVATORY

Astronomy, as has been seen, was included under Physics. John Law, the last of the Regents admitted after disputation, published *Calendarium Lunæ perpetuum* in 1699,¹ and judging from the dictata of the Regents and the graduation Theses, astronomy occupied a considerable place in the course of study in the Magistrand class. There may have been some practical work in that class, as the University had a telescope in 1693, and in that year acquired another eight feet in length,² and such work was no doubt continued, and was probably extended when the Magistrand class became the class of Natural Philosophy in 1727. In this connexion Alexander Carlyle tells a story illustrating how a specialist in one subject may lose interest in another. In the winter of 1743 or 1744 a comet having appeared, Mr. Robert Dick, Professor of Natural Philosophy, brought out his telescope in order that all interested might view it. When it came to the turn of Mr. James Purdie, the Rector of the Grammar School and a famous grammarian, he took his stand at the instrument, and then turning to the Professor, said, "Mr. Robert, I believe it is *hic* or *hæc cometa*, a comet."

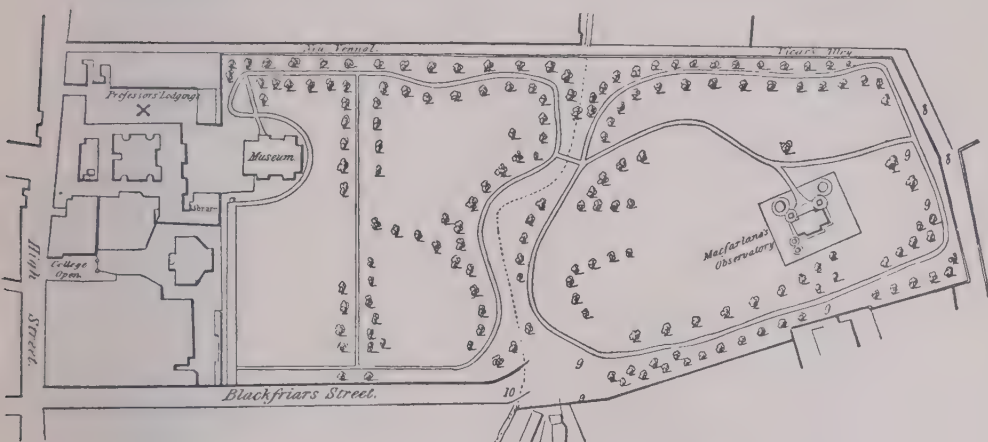
In 1754 the Faculty had under consideration the raising by subscription of a sum of money for the purchase of astronomical instruments; but this became unnecessary in consequence of the death of Alexander Macfarlane, merchant in Jamaica, brother of the Laird of Macfarlane, the antiquary, who bequeathed to the University his collection of astronomical instruments. The Faculty thereupon

¹ The Theses prepared by John Law for disputation at the graduation ceremony in 1698 relate largely to Physics and Astronomy and refer to a new form of Sun-dial devised by him.

In Stirling's Library, Glasgow, there used to be a copy of Mr. Law's *Demonstrationes Logicæ* made by William Stirling when a student in his Bajan class in the year 1699-1700.

² In 1620 the great quadrant sent by Briggs to Napier of Merchiston was presented to the University of Edinburgh. A site beside the College was purchased and a wooden house was erected for its accommodation. Crawford, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, p. 92.

erected an Observatory, had the Macfarlane collection brought to Glasgow and put in order by James Watt and then placed in the new building. The Observatory was on the Dowhill—where, according to the legend, St. Kentigern sat—near the south-eastern corner of the College grounds, some additional land, part of the Butts, having been acquired from the town in order to gain elevation.¹ It is shewn on Robert Paul's drawing executed in the Foulis Academy in 1762, of which a reduced copy is given on the



THE MACFARLANE OBSERVATORY ON THE DOWHILL.
*From Road Survey by Allan & Ferguson, in 1836.*²

accompanying plate. The Observatory had a frontage of sixty feet, and is thus described in 1822 by the Rev. W. M. Wade:—"This simple little structure . . . consists of a quadrangular centre with a projection also quadrangular and surmounted by a balustrade on the east and west."³ The foundation stone was laid on Wednesday,

¹ *Town Council Minutes*, vii. pp. 7, 619.

² The continuation of the New Vennel to the east of the Molendinar Burn was comparatively recent. In Fleming's Map of 1807 it has no name. In Smith's of 1821 it is styled Vicar's Alley, and this is continued as above. It had, however, no significance and was a misnomer, as will be subsequently explained. *Infra*, p. 420.

³ *History of Glasgow*, p. 19.

17th August, 1757, by the Professors, accompanied by the Magistrates, and the building was named *The Macfarlane Observatory*. "In each of the four corners, under the foundation, they deposited a medal, having on one side an inscription,¹

OBSERVATORII MACFARLANEI FUNDAMENTA JECIT ALMA
MATER GLASGUENSIS XVII. AUG. MDCCLVII,

and on the other side a portion of a convex celestial sphere, with the constellations, and round it these words,

FELICES ANIMÆ QUIBUS HÆC COGNOSCERE CURA."²

The Observatory was well equipped with instruments, and the collection was added to from time to time.

Tobias Smollett, an old Glasgow student, a friend of the Laird of Macfarlane, and who probably knew his brother Alexander, speaks of the Observatory in *Humphrey Clinker* as "well equipped with astronomical instruments." The Rev. John Lettice describes a visit he paid to it in 1792 under the guidance of Professor Patrick Wilson, and refers particularly to the reflecting telescope which had recently been provided by Sir William Herschel.³

Being in possession of an Observatory, the Faculty became anxious to have an astronomer to use it, and in 1760 were successful, through the influence of the Duke of Argyle, in obtaining a warrant from King George II. founding a Chair of Practical Astronomy, and providing that the Professor should be Observer, and at the same time Alexander Wilson, M.D. (1733-86), was appointed first Professor and Observer.⁴ The Chair of Practical Astronomy, like that of Natural History, was not however in the Faculty of Arts, and was not required for graduation, so that it did not attract

¹ *Glasgow Journal*, 22nd August, 1757; *Scots Magazine*, xix. (1757), p. 431.

² Cf. Natural Philosophy class-room. *Supra*, p. 109.

³ Krebel describes it as an "excellent observatory." *Die vornehmsten Europäischen Reisen*, iv. p. 101, Hamburg 1792-1802, 4 vols., 15th edition.

⁴ In 1772 the gold medal of the Royal Society of Sciences in Copenhagen was adjudged to Professor Wilson for the best and most satisfactory dissertation on the sun-spots. *Glasgow Courant*, 28th May, 1772. *Infra*, p. 351.

students. Mr. Wilson had studied at St. Andrews, had practised medicine in London, had become a typefounder, and at the date of his appointment was typefounder to the University, and latterly had his foundry near the Physic Garden as shewn on Macarthur's Map (p. 185). He resigned in 1783 and the appointment passed to his son Patrick Wilson (1743-1811), LL.D., F.R.S., who held office until 1799, when he resigned. He was succeeded by William Meikleham,¹ who in 1803 was transferred to the chair of Natural Philosophy, when the Crown appointed the Rev. James Couper, minister of Baldernock, to be Professor of Practical Astronomy.

A good deal of useful work was carried on at the Observatory, and some observations were published in scientific journals. Dr. Patrick Wilson on resigning the chair presented various instruments to the University, together with the sum of £1000, the income to be applied in providing new apparatus, models of special instruments used in other Observatories, and in forming a library of astronomical books.

¹ William Meikleham (1771-1846) was Professor of Natural Philosophy 1803-46. He was diligent and painstaking, but not brilliant. He was, however, said to be "a more intelligible and greatly more interesting lecturer" than John Playfair of Edinburgh. *The Kilmarnock Mirror*, i. p. 322, Kilmarnock 1819, 8vo. The writer states that most of the students could not profit by his lectures on account of their ignorance of mathematics. As to his course, see Jardine, *Outlines of Philosophical Education*, p. 449. His soubriquet was "The Pig of Knowledge."

And there was wee Piggie o' Knowledge,
Wi' a face like a winter's day snaw,
Wha aft to the chaps at the College
Is subject o' frolic and fun.

Rodger, *Stray Leaves*, p. 79.

Glasgow 1842; but at this time he was unable to teach on account of ill-health. *The Glasgow Argus*, 22nd October, 1840. See *The Show-Box or Gotham depictus*, pp. 3, 4, Glasgow 1817; *More News from Gotham*, Glasgow 1816; *The Contrast*, pp. 287, 292, London 1823; *The Glasgow Free Press*, 27th August, 1825, p. 549.

Professor Meikleham "was a good-natured, fat, little hunchback with a very red face; and he had a fat, little curly-haired black dog called Jura, that always toddled beside him." This refers to the year 1835. Mrs. King, *Lord Kelvin's Early Home*, p. 121.

During the early years of last century the surroundings of the Observatory greatly altered. Not only did the volume of smoke increase, but many tall buildings were erected, particularly St. John's Parish Church, the tower of which it is said stood in the meridian line of the transit instrument. The church and most of the other buildings were on land which had belonged to the University, and in selling it they do not seem to have made any restrictive condition as to the use to which it might be put or the nature of the buildings which might be erected. Thus in the course of years the usefulness of the Observatory was greatly marred. The instruments, however, were kept in good order and the students were instructed in their use. Lord Kelvin mentions that Professor Nichol taught him in the old Observatory the method of taking a transit.¹ John Nichol, referring to the same period, says: "I used to mount up the rising ground on the College Green to the old Observatory . . . and see my father with his fur cap on winter nights peering through the tube of the old telescope. I was alive to the wonders of the old tube. I remember seeing Orion through it for the first time, and Jupiter and the moon."

In my student days only a few fragments of the Observatory remained, but they were sufficient to mark its site. Twenty years earlier it was described as "a quaint and picturesque building of moderate size."²

In 1807 a private association was formed under the style of "The Glasgow Society for promoting Astronomical observation," with a capital of £5000. The Society acquired a site on Garnethill, part of the area on the south side of Hill Street between Scott Street and Thistle Street, on which they built and equipped an Observatory.³

¹ *James Watt, an Oration*, p. 10, Glasgow 1901.

² Mrs Elizabeth King, *Lord Kelvin's Early Home*, p. 95.

³ The site and ground plan of this Observatory are shewn on David Smith's six sheet Map of Glasgow of 1821.

Underneath the foundation stone a plate was deposited with this inscription :—

MAY XI, MDCCCX,
GEORGE III. L YEAR.
THIS BUILDING, SUGGESTED BY THE LOVE OF SCIENCE,
ERECTED BY INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION,
INTENDED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF ASTRONOMY, AND TO
RECORD OBSERVATIONS THE MOST INTERESTING,
IT IS HOPED WILL LONG REMAIN
APPROPRIATED TO ITS DESTINED OBJECT,
AND A MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT
OF THE SCIENTIFIC TASTE, AND PUBLIC SPIRIT, OF
THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
AND OF THE PRESENT TIMES.

The Observatory was divided into two sections, the Scientific and the Popular, both provided with instruments, the one section being for research and the other for the use of the subscribers and their friends. Andrew Ure, M.D. (1778-1857), lecturer on Natural Philosophy in Anderson's Institution, took an active part in the establishment of the Observatory, was installed as Observer and occupied an official residence in the building. Dr. Ure was a man of great versatility, but is best known as a chemist. On the other hand, he was vain, overbearing, and aggressive. He figures in *Northern Sketches* as "Dr. Transit," and the character presented is nearer the truth than some of the others portrayed in that volume. He is described as "a young man high indeed in the estimation of the world, but far higher in his own opinion. . . . Believing he knows as much as any man he has the air of being perfectly satisfied on that head and of envying nobody."¹

¹ Dr. Ure went out of his way to attack Dr. Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry, in quite inexcusable terms. Professor Thomson's reply to these attacks will be found in *The Scot's Mechanics' Magazine*, vol. ii. pp. 175, 177, 21st and 28th January, 1826.

There is a lively account of Dr. Ure and his lectures by Sheriff Barclay [Nestor], *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, pp. 61-63.

The Observatory was very popular for a few years, but the interest of the members of the Society and of the public gradually slackened and it ultimately fell into disuse. The proprietors then approached the University and offered to transfer it to them, but they clogged the offer with conditions to which the University could not agree. Further negotiations followed, and ultimately the offer was made free of all conditions. By this time, however, Garnethill and the adjoining land were being built upon, and the University were of opinion that the site had become unsuitable, and reluctantly declined the offer. The site, buildings, and equipment were then sold, so that the pious wish expressed in the Memorial tablet was not fulfilled.

On the death of Professor James Couper in 1836, John Pringle Nichol (1804-59) was appointed to the Chair of Practical Astronomy. He had been recommended by James Mill and William Nassau Senior for the chair of Political Economy in the Collège de France when it became vacant by the death of Jean Baptiste Say, but declined nomination. For the chair of Astronomy in Glasgow Thomas Carlyle was a candidate. Professor Nichol was a commanding and attractive personality, and in some respects one of the most remarkable men who ever held a Chair in the University. His position was that of observer rather than of teacher, and it is doubtful whether he could have been required to teach. On his appointment Nichol, however, formed two classes, the one Popular and the other Scientific. The former was intended for those who desired to get a general view of astronomy without the use of mathematics, and met twice a week. The Scientific class met on four days of the week, and was intended for students who desired to study astronomy for professional purposes, particularly navigation and engineering. "The great and increasing attention now paid throughout Europe to the improvement of the means of internal intercourse, demands a supply of young men, trained in the theory of engineering, and practically conversant with the processes of surveying in all its

departments; but as this demand became urgent only in recent years, our Institutions have not hitherto fully supplied the means of communicating the necessary instruction. The Class here referred to is the only one of the kind in Scotland:—it may be termed a school of engineers. The Students are exercised in the different Astronomical calculations, and made acquainted with the construction and use of the tables founded upon them. The theory and adjustment of the various instruments are all minutely described. But perhaps the most important and valuable feature of the Class is this,—the Student has ready access to the Observatory, and is obliged to perform numerous computations from actual observations.”¹

What success Professor Nichol had with these classes I do not know. They had ceased to exist before I became a student; but the scheme is notable as being an anticipation ninety years ago of the present doctrine that it is part of the function of a University to train students in science for professional life.

During his later years Dr. Meikleham, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, was unable to teach on account of illness, and Professor Nichol took his place. Dr. Meikleham, says Lord Kelvin, “taught his students reverence for the great French mathematicians Legendre, Lagrange, Laplace. Dr. Nichol added Fresnel and Fourier to this list of scientific nobles; and by his own inspiring enthusiasm for the great French school of mathematical physics, continually manifested in his own experimental and theoretical teaching of the Wave Theory of Light, and of practical Astronomy, he largely promoted scientific study and thorough appreciation of science in the University of Glasgow.” As we have seen, he undertook at a later date the work of the Chair of Natural History during the illness of Professor Couper.

Nichol’s influence was not limited to the students whom he taught, but extended to the whole students of the University as a

¹ Hay, *Inaugural Addresses by Lords Rectors*, p. xlv, Glasgow 1839. *Outline of the plan of Instruction proposed to be followed in the class of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow*, Glasgow 1836, 8vo.

body. He imparted to them something of his own bright spirit, rousing them to aspire to higher things.

His influence with the citizens of Glasgow was equally great. As a lecturer to a popular audience he was unrivalled. His statements were clear and precise, arranged in logical sequence and easy to follow, but beyond this he had extraordinary rhetorical power, and carried his audience from point to point and from argument to argument in language that swept them along to a magnificent peroration. Principal Story looking back says: "One of my own early reminiscences as a young student in Edinburgh was going to hear the Professor of Astronomy in Glasgow lecturing on the subject of his science one evening at the Philosophical Institution of that City. I was struck with the flow of lucid exposition and brilliant description which he gave us, as far as I remember, without note or any assistance except the brightness and fertility and readiness of his own mind. I remember the tall, handsome figure, the imposing looks of this man from Glasgow, with which we young students in Edinburgh were very much impressed. I never, I think, saw him again, but I remember him as if I had seen him yesterday." So too Dr. Donald Macleod: "The Professor of Astronomy was certainly the most eloquent lecturer I ever listened to. Well do I remember the thrills of awe and admiration in which he held us spell-bound, so that, like St. Paul, we sometimes could not tell whether it was 'in the body or out of the body' that we were raised to magnificent visions of the universe, as he unfolded the Nebular Hypothesis, then less familiar than it is now."

Of Whewell it was said that Science was his forte; Omniscience was his foible. Of Nichol it was said that Astronomy was his forte; Universality was his foible. He had a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of a vast range of subjects, Astronomy and Geology, Mathematics and Physical Science, Philosophy and Political Economy, and was deeply interested in Education and Social questions. He was as popular as a writer as he was as a speaker. *The Architecture of the Heavens* went through many editions, and his other books

found numerous readers, and one or more were to be seen on the book-shelves of most Glasgow houses seventy or eighty years ago. His *Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences*, published in 1857, although now out of date was an admirable work in its day.

In the winter of 1836 Professor Nichol delivered a course of popular lectures in the Assembly Rooms in Ingram Street on the then recent discoveries regarding nebulae, which attracted such crowds of hearers that the lectures had to be repeated in the evening.¹ Largely owing to the enthusiasm thus created a Festival was held by "the friends of Astronomical Science in Glasgow" in the Town Hall² in the month of December. It was then resolved to establish an institution to be called "The Astronomical Institution of Glasgow," and to raise money by subscription for the erection of a new Observatory. The scheme was, however, brought to a standstill by the severe commercial depression of 1837, but it was taken up in 1838, funds were subscribed to the extent of £1195 and a grant of £1500 obtained from the Treasury, a site was acquired and the building was proceeded with.

The site selected was on Horselethill in the parish of Govan, then several miles west of Glasgow. Horselethill was an old thirteen shilling and fourpenny land O.E. which then formed part of the estate of Kelvinside, but it was necessary also to acquire a small portion of the adjoining land of Dowanhill. The purchase was made by Professor Nichol and other members of the Institution as Trustees for its behoof. To guard against obstruction in the line of the transit instrument and against smoke, the purchasers obtained

¹ It was suggested at the time that the Professors of Botany, of Chemistry, and of Natural History and of literary subjects might give similar popular courses of lectures to the public of Glasgow, but nothing came of the suggestion. *Scottish Monthly Magazine*, i. (1837), p. 105.

² This was the Town Hall at the Cross erected between 1736-40. It stood upon pillars decorated with grotesque heads executed by Mungo Nasmith, the foreman mason employed on the building, and long known as the Tontine Faces. There is an excellent view of the Town Hall in 1828 by J. Knox in Swan's *Select Views of Glasgow and its Environs*, Glasgow [1828].

an obligation from the Dowanhill Trustees "not to erect or allow to be erected on a space of ground measuring ten feet in width from east to west and two hundred feet from the southern boundary of the ground now feued in a line directly south of the position of the transit or meridian instrument already erected or to be erected by the said second party any building the highest point of which shall be above the level of the ground on which the said instrument shall be placed or to erect any furnace from which smoke may issue so as to interfere with the use of said instrument, such servitude to cease and determine forever whenever the buildings on said ground shall fail to be used for astronomical purposes."

John Nichol thus records his first visit to the Observatory: "One afternoon in the autumn of 1840, I and my father and uncle William went to take what seemed to me a very long walk into the country. We passed the outskirts of the town—then about Sauchiehall Street; left behind a few detached houses, which remain to recall the old days of St. George's Road; crossed over the fields where Queen's Crescent was afterwards erected; and went on by an ill-made narrow road that skirted the great black quarry;¹ and reached a farm-house on Horslet Hill, and plunged through ploughed fields to the top, where a crowd of masons were planting the foundations of the future Dome. 'Miratur molem Aeneas'; it seemed to me as if they were preparing to build a city. I only remember my wonder, and my weariness on drawing near home,

¹ The quarry referred to on the south side of Great Western Road was immediately behind Queen's Crescent, but there is a mistake in the name. When it was discontinued it became a tip for rubbish, and after it was filled was used as a drill ground by a regiment of volunteers. The quarry known as the Black Quarry was on the west side of Garscube Road, a little to the north of the old Woodside Road, and is shewn on Smith's Map of Glasgow in 1821. In 1802 a school was established in the district, known as the Black Quarry School, which was well managed and had an excellent reputation. The site was required by the Town in connexion with certain improvements and it and the school were purchased by them in 1872. The school was thereafter discontinued and its affairs wound up. In 1876 the Trustees transferred the balance of their funds, amounting to £420, to the University for the foundation of an entrance bursary known as "The Black Quarry School Bursary."



THE OBSERVATORY.

Horslethill.

and that I was dragged along between my uncle's and my father's arms."

On the completion of the building the Institution appointed Professor Nichol to be Observer, and he took up residence accordingly in the Observatory in April 1841.

The Institution was in pecuniary difficulties, and in 1843 the University agreed to take over the Observatory and pay off its debt, amounting to £1859. This was agreed to, the transaction was completed in 1845, and the University instruments in the old Observatory were transferred to Horslethill.

It was a condition of the transfer that members of the Astronomical Institution should be entitled during their lifetime to visit the Observatory. My father was a subscriber, and I was taken by him to the Observatory in 1847.

Professor John Nichol has contributed many interesting recollections of life in the Observatory during his father's lifetime. I remember John Rollo the Observatory assistant to whom he refers.

A beautiful window in the Bute Hall, presented by Professor Jack, commemorates Professor John Pringle Nichol, his son Professor John Nichol, and his daughter Mrs. Jack.¹

On the death of J. P. Nichol in 1859 Robert Grant was appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy. He was an accomplished astronomer, but had not the gifts which rendered his predecessor so popular. He had, however, other qualities. When the movement for the higher education of women began in Glasgow Professor Grant undertook to lecture on astronomy, and proved himself to be an excellent lecturer and his course was very attractive. He had no graces of oratory, no flowers of rhetoric, and spoke with a strong Aberdonian accent, but he spoke easily, his statements were clear and concise and always to the point. His hearers were able to

¹ *Unveiling of a stained glass Window designed by Henry Holiday, in the Bute Hall, University of Glasgow . . . in memory of John Pringle Nichol . . . his son John Nichol . . . and his daughter Agnes Jane Nichol or Jack, Glasgow 1903, 8vo. See also Memoir of John Nichol by Professor Knight, Glasgow 1896, 8vo.*

grasp just what he intended them to know, and left the lecture room with a precise and definite picture in their minds.

I knew Professor Grant, and he took me over the Observatory several times.

When Lord Kelvin met with his unfortunate accident in the winter of 1859 Professor Grant and Professor Darwin Rogers carried on the class of Natural Philosophy.

THE LIBRARY

One of the greatest treasures of the University is its library. Its history is striking and instructive, but must be passed over for the present.

The library in the original fifteenth century building was in the High Street front adjoining the Principal's house. In the second building it was accommodated on the east side of the inner quadrangle completed in 1639. Thomas Morer gives us a glimpse of its appearance in the latter part of the seventeenth century:—"The *Library* is well digested, and the *Books* so order'd, (not as at *Edinburgh*, where they are Marshall'd and distinguish'd according to the *Benefactors*, but) as the *Sciences* direct 'em. And the *Superscriptions* serve only to shew what Books they are, and not *who gave 'em*."¹ The collection expanded and space was wanted for other departments. A new Library was erected between 1732 and 1744 from plans furnished by Deacon Dreghorn and James Craig. The cost was met from a gift of £500 by James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos (1673-1744),²

¹ *A short Account of Scotland*, p. 108, London 1702, 8vo. As to the Edinburgh library see *ib.* pp. 77, 78.

² Referred to by James Arbuckle when speaking of the University:

Oh may it last ! and she continue late

Lov'd by the wise, and honour'd by the great,

Propitious fates the matron still attend :

MONTROSE protect, and CHANDOS long befriend.

Glotta, A Poem, Glasgow 1721, 8vo ; reprinted *ib.* 1791.

Arbuckle was a Glasgow student.

The Duke of Montrose was Chancellor of the University. See p. 42.



APPROACH TO HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

THE LIBRARY.

HAMILTON BUILDING.

The outside staircase was only erected
a few years before 1870.
Blackfriars' Church behind.

South end of east front.
Archway is to Inner Quadrangle.

Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, with accumulated interest, and the balance was provided by the University. The site was beyond the main building and immediately to the east of Blackfriars Church.

The Library was a well-proportioned and pleasing building. Its upper hall was a fine room fitted with noble bookcases,¹ and it was this hall which the University placed at the disposal of Robert Foulis for the use of the Academy of the Fine Arts.²

When I entered the University the external appearance of the Library was the same as when erected, but a few years before the removal to Gilmorehill, an unsightly outside staircase was added at the north end to give access to the upper floor, which was then converted into the Students' Reading-room.³ When the original building became insufficient to meet the growing wants of the library, an extension, as already mentioned, was made on the south side of the Anatomical department, with a communication to the old Reading-room; the Humanity class-room in the Hamilton building was likewise absorbed by the library and the Humanity class transferred to the Common Hall.

MATRICULATION

The Library served as the Matriculation Office. The first of the *Leges* annually promulgated in the *Comitia* was: *Academici omnes nomina sua in Album Academiae inscribunto*: that is, that students should matriculate.⁴ Gown students (*togati*) alone were

¹ "The Library," says a traveller of 1775, "is a very noble room with a gallery round it supported by pillars." *A Journey to the Highlands of Scotland*. . . . By a Lady [Mary Anne Hanway], p. 19, London, s.a., 8vo. See also Wade, *History of Glasgow*, p. 17.

² It has been frequently stated that the room which the Academy occupied was the Fore Hall, but this is a mistake. The picture of the Academy students at work shews the round-headed windows of the Library. The windows of the Fore Hall were square-headed.

³ *Supra*, p. 166.

⁴ 1696, Nov. 19. To a new parchment folio book for a Matriculation Register, £74 [Scots]. *Munimenta*, iii. 585.

required to matriculate, and this was compulsory only upon those who intended to proceed to graduation. Other students, the *non-togati*, might matriculate if they desired, and if so this was carried through under a form known as attestation. A few did so in years in which there was an election of Rector, as none but matriculated students were members of the *Comitia* or Congregation of the University in whom the right of election was vested. Attestation, however, only enfranchised the student for the session in which it took place.

From 1843 onwards, however, all students were obliged to enter their names each year in an Attendance Register corresponding with what is now known as the Matriculation Album. To enforce this it was provided that a Professor should not enrol a student in his class without production of a Library Ticket.

Under the old arrangement which was in force when I became a student, a gown student attended in the Library and entered his name on the Attendance Register, and at the same time gave particulars of his age and parentage, place of birth, and his usual place of residence and the classes he proposed to attend. Matriculation was a distinct proceeding and took place in presence of the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek and Humanity and of the Clerk of Faculty on 14th November. The students attended and signed the Matriculation Album; the information regarding their parentage and other matters was obtained from the Attendance Register and entered in Latin by the Clerk of Faculty in the Matriculation Album.¹ The latter was part of the University records, the Attendance Register was a mere memorandum book. Taking the session 1857-58, the entries in the Matriculation Album stood thus :

¹ See *Memoir of Francis L. Mackenzie* by C. P. Miles, p. 85, Professor George Buchanan in *Glasgow University Magazine*, x. p. 181.

MDCCCLVII

Incorporati tempore viri honorabilis Edvardi Bulwer Lytton
Equitis Aurati Rectoris magnifici¹ Universitatis Glasguensis.

Nomina discipulorum in classe Physica sub præsidio Gulielmi
Thomson Professoris qui hoc anno Academiam intraverunt vel
quorum nomina in Album Academiæ nondum inscripta sunt.

The concluding words refer to the law just quoted requiring
inscription in the Matriculation Album.

Then come in Latin the names and descriptions of the students.
Similar lists follow as regards each of the classes of Ethic, Logic,
Greek and Humanity, a like title being prefixed to each list specifying
the name of the class and of the Professor.

In 1857 the number of students who matriculated were :

Physics	-	-	-	-	1
Ethic	-	-	-	-	1
Logic	-	-	-	-	28
Greek	-	-	-	-	12
Humanity	-	-	-	-	62
					104

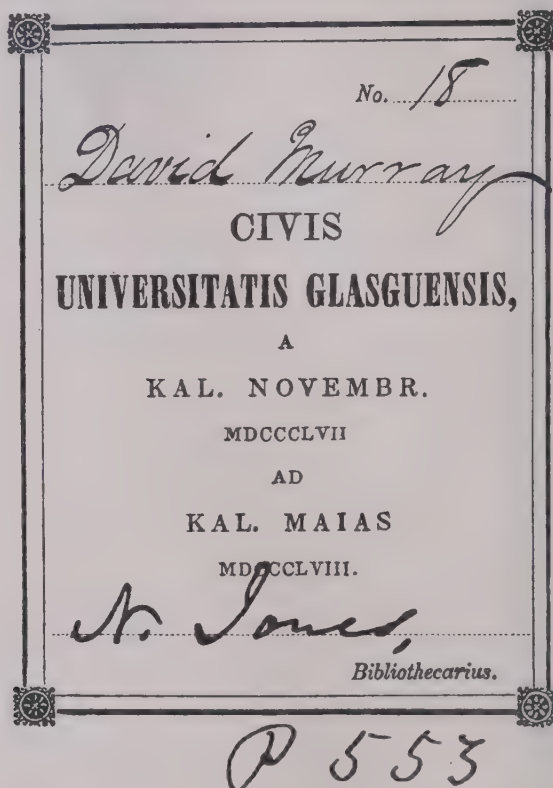
In 1858, which was an election year, 200 students matriculated. In
1856, which was likewise an election year, the number was 153. Those
entering the University for the first time generally enrolled in the
Class of Humanity, but some began with Greek. Others again might
not matriculate until the third or fourth year of their attendance at
the University, when they did so as students in the Ethic or in the
Physics class.

Having subscribed the Attendance Register, the student received
from the librarian a card, known as a "Library Ticket," bearing that
he was a "Civis Universitatis Glasguensis," for the period from the
Calends of November to those of May following. For this he paid

¹The ancient title of honour, Savigny, *Geschichte d. römischen Rechts im
Mittelalter*, iii. c. 21, § 73.

a fee of ten shillings, which, according to an old regulation, was appropriated for the benefit of the Library. Below is shewn a specimen of a Library Ticket.

The original Matriculation Album is necessarily a very imperfect



register of the students actually attending the University.¹ Thus in

¹ By a statute of the University of Cambridge of 1541 every student was required to matriculate soon after coming into residence, but many—probably about one-tenth—omitted to do so, even although they proceeded to graduation. Oliver Cromwell was a student at Cambridge, but did not matriculate. Venn, *The Book of Matriculations . . . in the University of Cambridge from 1544 to 1659*, p. x, Cam. 1913. Tobias Smollet and James Stirling (1692-1770), the mathematician, were students of the University of Glasgow, but neither matriculated.

1824 the whole number matriculated in the Gown classes was 220, and in 1825 it was 182; while we know from other records that in the class of Anatomy alone there were in the former year 262 and in the latter 277 students. It is possible that some of these may have attested for that session and have been able to participate in a Rectorial election, but they were not matriculated students.¹

The University regulation of 1843 provided for the formation of a complete register of students in attendance during each session, but it did not shew which of them were matriculated. For this it was necessary to refer to the Matriculation Album. The old arrangement was altered by an Ordinance of the University Commissioners of 1858 (Ordinance No. 3, Glasgow No. 1), which provided that "there shall be one matriculation only of each student for each session of attendance; and such matriculation shall like the matriculation or enrolment now in use at the Library be compulsory on all students." This is a curious misunderstanding of the constitution of the University.

Matriculation in its academical sense means the incorporation of a student as a member of the University. Once matriculated he remains a member of the University as long as he continues a student. Practically all Divinity students had passed through the Arts curriculum and were matriculated students. A considerable number of students in the Faculty of Law were in the same position. Very few students, however, in the Faculty of Medicine had passed through the Arts curriculum, and consequently had not matriculated. The Commissioners treat enrolment and matriculation as identical, but this is not so, and matriculation in its proper sense having been abolished, it may be questioned whether there are now any matriculated students. At best they are in the position of attested students. They may be *Cives* of the University, to use the old phrase, but they are not *cives optimo jure*.

Another curious result of the misunderstanding of what was meant by matriculation arose under a provision in the Act of 1858,

¹ Regulation of 1727. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 571.

that all doctors of medicine of the University who shall have, as *matriculated students* of the University, given regular attendance on classes in any of the faculties in the University during four complete sessions were to become members of the General Council, and a similar provision was made as regards all persons who had, as *matriculated students*, given regular attendance on the course of study in the University for four complete sessions. Whatever may have been the intention of the legislature the statute refers only to matriculated students, that is, students who had been enrolled in the Matriculation Album. No medical students matriculated as such and attendance on medical classes for four sessions could not create the qualification. Comparatively few of the general body of students who had attended for four sessions without graduating in arts had matriculated. The Commissioners, however, admitted as members of the General Council every one who could produce four Library Tickets and a certificate of attendance for four sessions upon any University class. The essential qualification of matriculation was ignored and a large number of members were placed upon the roll of the General Council who had not been matriculated students.

CLASS ENROLMENT

Having become a "civis," the student had next to enrol himself in the classes he was to attend during the session. This he did by calling on the Professor, presenting his Library Ticket and getting a Class Ticket in exchange for the Professor's fee. A. K. H. B. thus recounts his experience:—"They find him seated in his study, a low-roofed chamber of small dimensions, but abundantly provided with the comforts which beseem a sedentary and studious life. There is the writing-table at which to sit; by the window, the desk at which to write or read while standing; there is the cool seat of polished birch, without a trace of cushion; and the vast easy-chair, where horse-hair and morocco have done their utmost to receive the weary man of learning in the day's last luxurious hour of leisure.

The professor is seated at his table, fresh and hearty from his six months' holiday, brown from his shooting-box in the Highlands, or his ramble over the Continent, or his pretty villa in the sweetest nook of the beautiful Frith of Clyde. Three or four lads who have come to enter the class fidget uneasily on their chairs, with awe-struck faces. The professor may perhaps, for his own guidance, make some inquiry as to the previous acquirements of the student, but there is no preliminary test applied to ascertain the student's fitness for entering college. The ceremony of entering the class is completed by paying the professor his fee, which in almost every class is three guineas. In return the professor gives the student a ticket of admission to the class-room ; on which at the end of the session he writes a certificate of the student's having attended his class."

The picture is a composite one. The description of the professor's study applies to several and not to one. Ramsay and Lushington sat at their writing tables ; Professor Buchanan did not sit, but had a desk at the window at which he stood when writing. The " vast easy-chair " was that of Dr. Fleming, Professor of Moral Philosophy. The professor " brown from his shooting-box in the Highlands " was William Ramsay. The professor who had returned from " his pretty villa in the sweetest nook of the beautiful Frith of Clyde " was Professor Buchanan.

Students entering the University for the first time generally took Junior Humanity and Middle Greek—the *Provectiones* as they were styled. William Ramsay was particular in his inquiries as to the personal history and previous training of those who presented themselves for enrolment in his class. He got their names, ages, parentage, place of residence and school, all of which he noted. When therefore a student was called up for examination he knew what to expect, and shaped his questions from the student's point of view and enabled him to do his best. Most students from Parish schools thoroughly understood the structure of a Latin sentence and its syntax, were familiar with the rules of Prosody, and had been well

exercised in the old Latin verses regarding the quantities of syllables :

Vocalem breviant aliâ subeunte Latini.

Semper A curtat *âtis* ternæ ; sit *dogmâtis* index.

Oris ab OR longum est ; cum neutris corripie Græca.

and so on. They had also a fair knowledge of ancient geography and mythology, were well versed in Dr. Adams' *Roman Antiquities*, and had some acquaintance with Crombie's *Gymnasium*. They, however, lacked the finer and more delicate elements of scholarship, their translations were often tame and nerveless. It was Ramsay's aim to infuse into them something of the spirit of the author before them, to impart a keener appreciation of the grace and force of the language. He found many apt pupils, and made Latin a vehicle of culture to many a country lad. A considerable number of students came from schools whose scholarship was good ; these the Professor encouraged, and was able to keep his teaching at a high level.

Professor Lushington asked few questions, and after inscribing the student's name in his Class list assigned him the bench he was to occupy in the Lecture room. Ramsay, on the other hand, waited until his Class list was full and then arranged the bench order, which he did not announce for a week or so after the work of the session had commenced.

THE COMMON HALL IN THE HAMILTON BUILDING

The Common Hall, as we have seen, occupied the northern section of the upper floor. It was seventy-two feet in length by forty in width and was well lighted by windows on its eastern and western sides. On the latter there was an enclosed tribune or platform for the rector, dean of faculties, principal and professors,¹ at the north end there was a gallery for the families and guests of the

¹ Before the completion of the Bute Hall at Gilmorehill in 1888, the lower hall of the Museum was used as the Common Hall and an enclosed space or tribune was fitted up on its north side for use by the Principal and members of Senate.

professors, and a corresponding one at the south end for strangers. The area of the hall was allotted to students. The professors and guests entered by a small flight of steps and a door in the north-east corner of the inner quadrangle ;¹ the students and strangers entered by the door and staircase immediately to the south of the passage to Museum Square.

The benches for the students had no backs and were firmly fastened to the floor. In old days the students assembled in the Common Hall according to classes, and special benches were assigned to each, Humanity, Greek, Logic, Ethic, Physics, the class-names being painted on the appropriated benches. This arrangement was abandoned when the Hall ceased to be used for chapel service, but in my time the lettering remained. In order to make the southern end of the hall suitable as a lecture room the benches were slightly raised so as to slope upwards to the back. When the hall came to be used as the Humanity class-room an open rail was fixed behind each bench at its south end to form a back and a book-board for the bench behind.

In the original Common Hall the students likewise sat by classes. At one time there was much jealousy between the two senior classes in Philosophy, that is the class of Moral Philosophy and the class of Natural Philosophy, and in order to put an end to any question of superiority or of subordination the Faculty in 1727 resolved :

“ 1°. That the said two classes shall be called in the Common Hall as if they were one class, by order of the alphabet ; and that in the same order they shall go to the Church [*i.e.* the College or Blackfriars Church] and sit in it.

“ 2°. That the two seats formerly possessed by those two classes shall for the future be and are hereby declared to be alike honourable.”

Another regulation provided that the other Philosophy classes—Logic and perhaps Mathematics—should have each a different pre-

¹ See illustration at p. 334.

lecting hour, and as previously mentioned the bell was to give for each the same number of pulses differently grouped.

The Hall of 1811 was designed to seat 990 students, although this fell short of the actual number in attendance at the University and which no doubt it was considered would increase. The explanation is that the Hall was intended for meetings of the *comitia*, which included matriculated students only, and their number was well within the bench accommodation. The number of *togati* at this time was from 600 to 700, while the total number of students was about 1400. Many of the *togati* did not matriculate, but taking them at 700, assuming that all were matriculated, and adding 100 as representing students in the faculties of divinity, law and medicine who had previously matriculated, the accommodation provided in 1811 was sufficient for all the matriculated students and for nearly 200 others.

The Aula or Common Hall or *Auditorium publicum* was the meeting place of the University, the focus of university activity; here the election of the Rector took place and here he was installed; here the Principal was inducted into office and Professors delivered their inaugural discourses; here the *Leges* or Statutes of the University were annually promulgated; here graduation took place and on the first of May prizes were distributed.

In dealing with these matters it will be convenient to take them in the following order:—The *Comitia*; the admission of the Principal; the Promulgation of the *Leges*; the first of May and the giving of Prizes; the Graduation ceremony; the Rector; and the election of the Rector.

THE COMITIA

The meeting of the whole members of the University, that is, of the Rector and Vice-rector, the Dean of Faculties, the Principal, Professors and matriculated Students, was known as the *Comitia*,

and took the place of the *Congregatio generalis* of early days, save that the latter included the graduates or at least the graduates in residence.

ADMISSION OF THE PRINCIPAL

Before the Universities Act of 1858 came into force the Principal was required to be a clergyman of the Church of Scotland; a layman could not hold the office. The Principal was *Primarius* Professor of Divinity, but no Principal has taught Divinity since the beginning of the eighteenth century. On the other hand the Commissioners of 1727 directed "that the precedency of the Masters in point of ceremony shall in all time coming be that the Professor of Divinity take place first after the Principal."¹

The Principal was nominated by the Sovereign, but could not act until duly installed in the *comitia*; his commission had in the first instance to be submitted to the Faculty for approval, and if found in order they convened the *comitia*. The Faculty maintained that the right of election lay with them, and although not pressed they made the claim that they must be satisfied by public examination of the fitness of the Crown nominee. When the *comitia* assembled to receive the Principal-nominate he gave a specimen of his ability to lecture and teach. Being found to be sufficiently qualified—although no examination took place and no question was put²—he was asked whether he was prepared to accept office, and having replied in the affirmative he was admitted, received the right hand of fellowship from the Professors and took the oath of office.³ The old procedure is thus described by Mr. John Tran, one of the Regents and Clerk of Faculty, in a letter of 18th September, 1701, to the

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 580.

² Professors before being admitted had to satisfy the Faculty of their ability to lecture, which they did by reading a Latin thesis. This, however, came to be merely formal, and after the candidate had read a few sentences it was the practice for the Principal to say, *satis disseruisti*.

³ *Munimenta*, iii. pp. 367-372, 597.

rector, Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, relative to the installation of Principal Stirling :—" According to the foundation of this College by K. James [that is, the *Nova Erectio*] the minister of the High Church of Glasgow, the ministers of Hamilton, Cadder, Old Monkland and Renfrew together with the Rector and Dean of Facultie . . . are appointed Examinators of the intransit Principall before his admission and though not so much as the form of Examination hes ever been used Yet all the foresaid persons were ever present. . . . It is ordinar allso to invite all persons of qualitie in the toun to be present at the inaugurall oration. . . . The Principal hes the King's presentation all lying before him in the pulpitt while he has his oration. . . . When he hes endit his discourse and hes come down from the pulpit he takes the Rector, Dean of Facultie and all the Masters by the hand and for a little takes the chair which is left emptie on the Rector's right hand and the Dean of Facultie on the left." ¹

In later days the preliminary lecture disappeared and the Principal after he had been admitted in the *comitia* addressed the meeting, that is, he addressed the students.

PRINCIPAL MACFARLAN

When I entered the University the Principal was the Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, D.D., who had held office since 1823. The Principal was the eldest son of the parish minister of Drymen, and was born in the manse of Drymen on 27th September, 1771.² In

¹ Letters to Principal Stirling, MS. 4 vols. in the University library. Presented to the University in 1795 by the Rev. James Wodrow, D.D., of Stevenston. I have a transcript. See also *Munimenta*, iii. p. 597, and cf. *ib.* p. 595. Principal Fall was instituted by the Archbishop of Glasgow in the Faculty Hall on Michaelmas day 1684, *ib.* p. 589.

Mr. Tran mentions that it was the custom to allow a new Principal £15 sterling as transportation money, that is, to meet the cost of coming into residence.

² His father, likewise Duncan Macfarlan (1708-91), was, along with Principal Neil Campbell and the Professors of the University, associated with the Lord Advocate (Dundas) in 1758 in an action against the Duke of Montrose

1783 he was matriculated a student in the University, graduated M.A. in 1788, and attended during eight sessions. Students at this period entered the University at a very early age. John Gibson Lockhart was not twelve when he matriculated; Sir William Hamilton was a few months over twelve; Professor Harry Rainy was just thirteen. William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) matriculated in 1834 at the age of ten years and three months, graduated B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1840.¹ Wodrow, writing in 1728, speaks of the students of that time as boys.²

The admission of boys to the Universities of the Continent and of England was the rule in early times,³ but the custom continued longer in Scotland than in England.⁴

In 1792 Macfarlan succeeded his father as minister of Drymen; took an active part in ecclesiastical affairs and soon became a prominent churchman. In 1809 the University conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; in 1806-08 and 1810-12 he was Dean of Faculties of the University, and in 1819 Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

and other heritors of the parish of Drymen regarding the teinds of the parish. These had belonged to the Archbishopric of Glasgow and were vested in the Crown; the University had a lease of the teinds, while the minister was interested as incumbent of the benefice. The question between the parties was whether a valuation by the sub-commissioners which had not been confirmed by the court was in the circumstances binding. The Court of Session decided against the heritors; and this decision was affirmed by the House of Lords. 2 Paton 15; and the papers in the House of Lords.

¹ Mrs King, *Lord Kelvin's Early Home*, p. 171. ² *Analecta*, iv. p. 18.

³ Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe*, ii. p. 604 *sqq.*

⁴ Until comparatively recently students entered the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge at a very early age. This was considered inadvisable, not because of inability to profit by University studies, but because of the laxity of discipline on the part of the University authorities and the loose life of the places. Speaking of Oxford Dr. Erasmus Knox says, "It is really cruel to let a boy of fifteen be precipitated into drunkenness and debauchery." *Liberal Education*, Section 39. *Works*, iv. p. 140, London 1824; first published London 1781, 8vo.

Dryden had said of an earlier age:

In colleges, you scorned the art of thinking,
But learned all moods and figures of good drinking.

Dr. William Taylor,¹ who had been Principal since 1802, died on 29th March, 1823, and within a few days Dr. Macfarlan was appointed to succeed him. Dr. Taylor had also been minister of the High Church and North Parish of Glasgow, and the Lord Provost made an application that the Magistrates and Council might be allowed to recommend a minister as presentee of the Crown, but on 10th April the Home Secretary (Sir Robert Peel) wrote, "I think it desirable that Dr. Macfarlan who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Taylor as Principal of the University should also succeed him as minister of the High Church of Glasgow, and I have therefore recommended Dr. Macfarlan to His Majesty for the latter appointment." So rapidly was this carried through that in the *Gazette* notice of Dr. Macfarlan's appointment as Principal he was styled minister of the High Church.

A section of the Faculty were of opinion that this association of offices was undesirable and not in the interests of the University.² When, therefore, the question of fixing a day for the admission of the new Principal came up for consideration, these members voted that no day be fixed, basing their objection on the fact that the minister of the High Church was *ex officio* one of the visitors of the University and that consequently he could not hold the office of Principal. The motion was defeated, a day was fixed, and the Principal was admitted to office on 29th April, 1823, and presided at the Annual Prize-giving on 1st May.

¹ Dr. Taylor is the original of Dr. Grovel of the *Northern Sketches*. "Possessed of feeble and narrow powers of mind the Reverend Doctor has never dived farther into literature than the necessity of a graduation required. Yet he has always had enough to say of his talents, but has wisely refrained from bringing their excellence to the test." Principal Taylor had his failings, but the article exaggerates them and is written in an unjustifiably bitter spirit.

The attacks on Principal Taylor were prompted by political feeling. In 1794 he published *French irreligion and impiety alarming to Christians, an address to the people of Scotland*. He was strongly opposed to the popular movements of the day, and his position gave a certain weight to his opinions. He, however, lacked force; he was unable either to refute the doctrines he opposed or to defend those he advocated, and thus exposed himself to attack.

² See Regulation of 1651. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 322.

There was, however, a strong feeling in the church against pluralities, and when Dr. Macfarlan's presentation to the High Church was submitted to the Presbytery of Glasgow in July 1823 they refused to sustain it on the ground that the clerical charge was incompatible with the office of Principal of the University, and this decision was affirmed by the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr in October.¹ The case was then appealed to the General Assembly, and that reverend Court in May 1824, by a majority of 165 to 80, reversed the decision of the Synod, and Dr. Macfarlan was inducted to the parish on 29th July, 1824.² The question debated in the General Assembly was not whether pluralities should be allowed, but whether as things stood there was any law against them.

The opposition to Dr. Macfarlan's appointment had nothing of a personal character. It was remarked at the time, "It is the thing with which we quarrel not the individual. To his virtues and talents all bear witness."³

Dr. Macfarlan filled the two offices with great acceptance for a period of thirty-four years. He was a faithful parish minister and an excellent Principal. Indeed, it may be questioned whether any Principal has performed the duties of the office more efficiently and more to the advantage of the University than Dr. Macfarlan. He had strong and decided opinions upon many questions, but he

¹ *Plurality of Offices in the Church of Scotland examined with a particular reference to the case of the Very Reverend Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, Principal of the University of Glasgow.* By the Rev. Robert Burns, Paisley, Glasgow 1824, 8vo. See also *The Edinburgh Magazine*, 1824, Part I. p. 586; and "Pluralities and Dr. Macfarlan" in *The Edinburgh Magazine*, 1824, Part I. p. 1.

² *Report of the Proceedings of the Presbytery of Glasgow . . . in the case of Principal Macfarlan*, Glasgow, 1823, 8vo; *Report of the Proceedings of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr in the case of Principal Macfarlan*, Glasgow 1823, 8vo; *Report of the Proceedings . . . at the Bar of the General Assembly in the case respecting the admission of the Rev. Principal Macfarlan . . .* Edinburgh 1824, 8vo; *A speech delivered before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr . . . in the case of Principal Macfarlan . . .* By Thomas Chalmers, D.D., Glasgow 1823, 8vo.

³ *Glasgow Free Press*, 23rd April, 1823.

Dr. Candlish did not approve of pluralities, but he wrote on 27th May, 1824: "You will be happy to hear of Dr. Macfarlan's success in the General Assembly." *Memorials of Robert Smith Candlish*, by Wilson, p. 33.

was genial, courteous and fair-minded, and could maintain his own views firmly and forcibly without offending his opponents. He was respected and trusted by his colleagues and was popular with the students. He stood high in the esteem of the citizens of Glasgow, and no public function was considered complete unless Principal Macfarlan was present. As minister of the High Church he appears on one of the bas-reliefs on the statue of Queen Victoria—formerly in St. Vincent Place,¹ now in George Square—in the act of receiving Her Majesty at the door of the Cathedral on 14th August, 1849.



The Principal died on 28th November, 1857, and his funeral took place on 1st December and was attended by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, the Sheriffs, the Professors and students and many friends, all of whom walked in procession from the College to the Necropolis, the arrangements being modelled on those at Principal Taylor's funeral.²

Gown students wore crape on the left sleeve of their gowns. The students of Humanity, of whom I was one, assembled in the

¹ The statue was inaugurated on Wednesday, 13th September, 1854. There is a picture of the ceremony in *The Illustrated London News*, 16th September, 1854, xxv. p. 249.

At a banquet in the evening Sir Archibald Alison suggested that a companion statue of the Prince Consort should be obtained by the city, which was afterwards done.

² Described in *Glasgow Free Press*, 9th April, 1823; Cleland, *Statistical facts, descriptive of the former and present state of Glasgow*, p. 200, Glasgow 1837, 8vo.

Principal Taylor was buried in Blackader's aisle under the southern transept of the Cathedral.

In 1664 this aisle was appropriated as a burying place for the city ministers.

Mathematical class-room ; the other gown students in their respective class-rooms. Mathematics, it should be explained, although in the Arts Faculty, is not a gown class.

The Order of the Procession was :

Town Officers with halberts.

Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council.

Three and three.

Judicial and Civil Officers of the Corporation.

Three and three.

The Bedellus with the Mace and other College Servants.

The Sheriff.

Professors in their Gowns.

Three and three.

Professors Hill, Weir and Jackson.

Followed by the students of Divinity.

Four and four.

Professors W. Thomson and Rankine.

Followed by the Students of Natural Philosophy
in their gowns.

Four and four.

Professors Fleming and Skene.

With the Students in the Ethic class in their gowns.

Four and four.

Professors Buchanan and Blackburn.

With the Students of Logic in their gowns.

Four and four.

Professors Nichol and Lushington.

With the Students in the Greek class in their gowns.

Four and four.

Professor Ramsay and Mr. Taylor.

With the Students in the Humanity class in their gowns

Four and four.

The Professors of the Medical Faculty
Followed by the Medical and other ungowned Students.

Four and four.

Mutes and Ushers.

The Body.

The Relatives of the deceased.

The Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Glasgow.

Other Clergymen of all denominations.

The Kirk-Session and Congregation of the High Church.

The Society of Sons of the Clergy.

The Company and Friends of the deceased not specially
invited.

On emerging from the College gate the procession passed up High Street, crossed George Street, then up the Bell-o'-the-Brae, through Kirk Street, past Isle Toothie, Darnley's cottage, the Limmerfields and the Barony Kirk to Kirk Lane and thence to the Bridge of Sighs. Every window along the route was filled with spectators, crowds lined the foot-pavements, and on a large open space at the corner of Rottenrow and High Street many hundreds of people were collected.

On crossing the Bridge of Sighs the students filed off right and left, and lined the sides of the northern carriage road to the grave, and with heads uncovered saw the Body and the Procession pass between them. When the procession had passed the students again fell into line and proceeded past the grave, returning by another route to the gate of the Necropolis, where they dispersed.

The Principal's grave is near the southern end of the Fir Hill, a few paces from John Knox's monument. Shortly after his death Dr. Macfarlan's friends erected a handsome memorial over his resting-place, bearing the following inscription :

“ Principal Macfarlan as a minister of the
Gospel was faithful and diligent ; as a member of

the Church of Scotland, his knowledge of its constitution and history, his zeal for its stability and extension, and his sound judgment and sagacious counsel, in circumstances of difficulty, obtained for him the confidence and respect of his brethren, and the singular honour of having twice filled the Chair of the General Assembly.

In the University, he strenuously upheld its privileges, and judiciously watched over its interests. He enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues and the respect of the students.

In the management of the public institutions of the city, his great sagacity and good sense, joined to an extensive experience and a singular aptitude for business, made his services valuable; while his firm adherence to principle, and his dignified yet courteous demeanour secured for him the esteem of all who had intercourse with him.

To erect this Memorial of his honoured and useful life all classes of the community cordially contributed."¹

¹ As to Principal Macfarlan, see Professor Andrew Buchanan, *Valedictory Address*, p. 15, Glasgow 1876. He is referred to by Sandy Rogers as "Duncan Rungs"; this, however, was the nick-name given to his father from his dexterity in handling a cudgel.

There is part of a sale catalogue in the University library which is catalogued as that of Principal Macfarlan, but this is a mistake. Principal Macfarlan was not a collector and had nothing of a library. Curiously, however, he is commemorated by Dibdin as the possessor of a copy of an edition of Cocker's *Arithmetick*, published at Glasgow in 1749, *A Bibliographical . . . Tour in . . . Scotland*, ii. p. 726, London 1838, 8vo.

Dr. Macfarlan was joint author with the Rev. Andrew White, minister of Kilmaronock, of *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Dumbarton*, Glasgow 1811, 8vo.

PRINCIPAL BARCLAY

Dr. Thomas Barclay was appointed Principal in succession to Principal Macfarlan on 22nd December, 1857, admitted on 12th February, 1858, and was the last Principal admitted in accordance with ancient custom.

Principal Barclay was a handsome man of venerable aspect with long flowing beard as portrayed in his excellent portrait in the Senate Room. He had seen much of life. Born in the island of Unst, Shetland, in 1792, he was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. After completing his course in Divinity he went to London and for four years acted as one of the parliamentary reporters of *The Times*. Returning to Scotland he became minister of Dunrossness in Shetland. He held several subsequent charges, and in 1858, when he was appointed Principal, was minister of the Parish of Currie in Midlothian.

He was a skilful boatman, with nerve and judgment, and no Shetlander could guide a boat more surely through the wild and dangerous waters of the North Sea. When Sir Henry Holland, the celebrated physician, visited Shetland, he was much impressed by Barclay's preaching, and having been introduced to him they went on a boating expedition together. A sudden squall arose, and the man in charge lost control and the boat was in danger of being capsized. Barclay seized the tiller, righted the boat and brought her safe to port. The intimacy thus formed continued, and Sir Henry never forgot the impression Barclay had made upon him as a preacher and as a man of force and judgment. The story goes that on Dr. Macfarlan's death Sir Henry used his influence with the Government of the day to appoint Barclay to the vacant office and was successful in his advocacy.¹

¹ Holland, *Recollections of Past Life*, p. 58.

It is said that it was likewise upon the recommendation of Sir Henry Holland that Dr. Charles Badham was appointed to the chair of the Practice of Medicine in 1827. Of this gentleman the late Dr. James Finlayson gave an amusing account in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, May, 1900.

I was present at Principal Barclay's installation in the *comitia*, in the Common Hall. His address was to the point, but his stately and dignified oratory did not appeal to his audience. An assemblage of young students looked for something crisp and bright, something to please their ears while it stimulated their minds. Their attention soon flagged, the Principal was forgotten and peas began to fly from bench to bench; but none reached the tribune, and the Principal had not personally to complain. Sir Alexander Grant had a different experience at his installation as Principal of the University of Edinburgh and he used to say that "he had *peas* with honour."

Principal Barclay had not the knack of handling the students, but managed his colleagues with great dexterity. He thoroughly understood how to conduct a business meeting, kept it well in hand and was an adept in deciding points of order. He came into office at a critical period, the Faculty was disappearing and the new Senate created under the Act of 1858 was coming into being. The old thirteen did not favour the new arrangement, and it required great tact and firmness on the part of the Principal to weld the two bodies into one. In this he was successful. He put life into the new Senate, and by his judicious administration enabled it to carry out as far as was possible the somewhat incongruous duties with which it was entrusted. The University Court was likewise a new creation, and Principal Barclay launched it and guided it with marked skill and success. The General Council was also a creation of the Act of 1858. The Principal presided at its meetings and assisted the Council in initiating and carrying out much useful work. The affairs of the University could not have been entrusted to more judicious or competent hands at a difficult juncture. Those who are familiar with the smooth working of the University constitution probably do not realize how greatly they are indebted for this to the sound judgment and administrative ability of Principal Barclay.

It was during Principal Barclay's term of office that negotiations commenced and were carried through for the sale of the old College and grounds in the High Street, for the acquisition of another site

and for the erection of new buildings at Gilmorehill. The labour involved was very great. Principal Barclay had the assistance of many of his colleagues, particularly of Professor Allen Thomson and Professor Blackburn, and of the College Factor, Mr. William Henry Hill; but the ultimate responsibility lay with him, and he had to keep himself *au courant* with all that was going on. He possessed the rare gifts of reticence and self-restraint; he knew when he had good lieutenants, trusted them implicitly and did not try to improve upon what they did. He kept himself in the background, but he was the centre of activity, and the success of the great scheme was largely due to his influence and to the sympathy and encouragement which he gave to all those who took part in carrying forward the work.

The Parochial Schools Bill of 1869 gave rise to much controversy, and we had a somewhat stormy meeting of the General Council in the old Common Hall to discuss its merits and demerits. It was warmly supported by one section and as hotly denounced by the other. After the vote had been taken the leaders crowded round the clerk's table to adjust an appropriate petition to Parliament. There was a good deal of wrangling. No progress was being made, when the Principal, rising in his seat in the tribune and looking down upon the eager and surging crowd below, said: "Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves so much trouble over the terms of your petition, as the House of Commons will never read it." This was too much. Those who had been disputing so hotly for a quarter of an hour looked at each other, laughed and settled the petition in a few minutes.

Dr. Barclay was the last Principal who occupied the old College and the first to take possession of the new buildings on Gilmorehill. He died at the Principal's lodging there on Sunday, 23rd February, 1873. He was buried in Sighthill Cemetery on Friday following (28th February). There was a service in the University chapel and then a procession was formed in accordance with the plan in the case of the funeral of Principal Macfarlan, except that two new bodies,

the University Court and the General Council, took part. The procession was very long, the first portion was marching on the east side of the Kelvin in Kelvingrove Park while the rear was defiling before the door of the University buildings on Gilmorehill. It passed through the Park, along Woodside Place, North Street, Bath Street and Cathedral Street. On reaching Castle Street the students and others filed off right and left and the funeral party then passed on to Sighthill, where the interment took place.¹

Dr. John Caird, Professor of Divinity, in a sermon preached before the University on 9th March, said: "I believe him [Principal Barclay] to have been a man of clear, vigorous brain, of shrewd and ready wit, of great natural sagacity, sharpened and developed by experience of the world, by long and varied converse with men and books, and of sound and substantial scholarly acquirements. He has not left us almost anything by which his mental gifts and attainments can be measured. He wrote no books; he took, at least of late years, little part in public affairs. Perhaps it was that the toils and struggles of an active and somewhat eventful life left him in his best days little leisure for literary effort; and that, when that leisure in some measure was granted to him, the time for hard mental work was past. Nevertheless I am sure I express the opinion of those of us who have been brought into intimate contact with him in the government of this place, when I say that he left upon us ever the impression of a strong and clear intelligence, asserting itself often to the last under the depressing conditions of old age and enfeebled health, of a judgment sound and self-reliant, and of no little power of ready and apt expression.

"Of the deeper nature of the man, I shall not trust myself here

¹ See *The Glasgow Herald*, 1st March, 1873.

Principal Caird died in Greenock and was buried in the Cemetery there. Principal Story died in the Principal's lodging, Gilmorehill, but was buried in the churchyard of Rosneath, of which parish he and his father had been incumbents. I was present at the funerals of both principals.

to say much. No one could look on that worn and strongly-marked face which we all remember so well, without reading in its lines something more than the effect of physical decay, without discerning in them suggestions of a life of struggles and sorrows and trials not a few, yet also the indication that these trials had been met in no craven spirit, that they had not dimmed the clear intelligence, nor broken the vigorous will, nor chilled the native benignity of a kindly and gentle soul. There was, however, one outstanding feature of his character on which I cannot conclude without adding a single word. I mean his love and loyalty to truth. He lived in a time of great changes, a transition period of thought in the Church and in the State. But whether in matters secular or sacred, in theology, ecclesiastical polity, literature, politics, he was one who thought it worth while to think, who thought for himself, and who had the courage of his opinions. There are some minds characterised by the tendency to cling to the principle of authority, others whose bent is towards that of freedom. In the complex whole of human thought and life both are useful, and neither could be spared. Our departed father's tendency was markedly the latter. This is no time nor place for discussion, nor would I venture a single word to rouse feelings out of keeping with the occasion. But without pronouncing, in the slightest, on the rightness either of what is called liberalism or of what is called conservatism, this much I may presume, that all men here, whatever side they take, honour sincerity and consistency, and are ready to pay respect to the man whose opinions are the result of earnest inquiry, and who, for no personal interest, will consent either to muffle or modify them. Now, I think this a kind of respect which all who knew Principal Barclay and the career through which he had passed will be constrained to pay to him. There is a kind of liberalism and a kind of conservatism which are, both alike, very cheap. There is an attraction towards freedom and the life of the future which is the mere effervescence of youth and hope and high spirits. There is a disposition to cling to the past, which is merely the retrospective temper of age and the reluctance of the old to re-

consider long-consolidated opinions. In both cases opinion is not due to reason and the force of truth, but is little better than a heat or coldness in the blood. Not such were the convictions of my venerated friend. His opinions, like those of all candid men, were by no means stereotyped, but underwent, with new conditions and opportunities, reflection, revision and modification. But the modifying causes were not physical; still less were they derived from selfish interest. The principles of his youth—love of truth, reasonableness, openness to conviction, sympathy with the progress of humanity in knowledge and goodness—were also those of his old age. He had begun life in the days when they were unpopular, when they subjected the men who were known to hold them to suspicion, and excluded them from preferment; and he continued to hold them—not more firmly, for that was impossible, but as sincerely and conscientiously—when they had become widely prevalent, and were the pathway to place and power. It is surely no little thing to be able to say of an octogenarian clergyman that, to the last hour of life, he was as considerate, candid, tolerant of difference, as open to new light, as enthusiastic for truth and ready to follow her lead, as the most ardent youth in that great institution over which he so long and so worthily presided.”¹

Sir William Gairdner has also paid a fine tribute to his memory :² “His predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Macfarlan, has always been described to me (for I never saw him) as a man of a remarkably fine presence. Dr. Barclay was not exactly that; but, though cast in rather a plain, or even rude, mould, he had a dignity all his own, and in the portrait by Macnee, which hangs in the Senate Room, with the long flowing beard and the quick observant eyes overshadowed by shaggy eyebrows, one seems almost to find something of the features of a John Knox in the nineteenth century, though he himself would not have

¹ *In Memoriam. A Sermon preached before the University of Glasgow on the occasion of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Barclay, D.D., Principal of the University, Glasgow 1873, 8vo.*

² *The Book of the Jubilee*, pp. 47-52, Glasgow 1901.

acknowledged the resemblance. As one very closely associated with him in his later years, I can testify to Principal Barclay's having filled his great office in such a way as to win the respect and sympathy of us all. . . . He was an admirable linguist, being especially expert in the Scandinavian languages ; and was one of the very few men who could, I believe, decipher Icelandic and Runic inscriptions. He had also several other refined tastes and accomplishments, learned in early life, but which, from the entire absence of any love of display, he had allowed, in a measure, to fall into desuetude."

PROMULGATION OF THE *LEGES*

A meeting of the *comitia* was held on a Saturday early in the session when the laws of the University and College (*Leges de Studiis et Moribus Discipulorum in Universitate Glasguensi et in Collegio Glasguensi*) were promulgated.¹ This was done by their being read in the *comitia* by the Principal or by the Clerk of Senate, who in my day was Professor Weir. The latter had a clear resonant voice and the sonorous Latin sentences fell pleasantly on the ear. Few students were able to comprehend the full meaning of what they heard, but most understood enough to be amused when penalties were threatened for the non-wearing of gowns, for breaking College windows, and so on. The meeting was generally a small one and the proceedings were decorous. No one ventured to appear without a gown and no one caused disturbance.

The Laws are alluded to in a College poem of 1830 :

And after that was hurrying to and fro,—
And reading Laws, and Canvassers' distress,
And faces crimsoned, which an hour ago
Were pale as Chaerophon's.

The Laws were sanctioned by the Rector's Court, which consisted of the Rector and his assessors, that is, the Senate of the University and the Faculty of the College of Glasgow.

¹ "In iis [Studiis Generalibus] habentur Comitia certis temporibus, leges et statuta conduntur." Bulaeus, *Historia Universitatis Parisiensis*, i. p. 99.

The *Leges* as revised in 1771 were those in force in my time. In England a statute remains in force till it is repealed, no matter how antiquated it may have become. This is not so in Scotland; with us statutes which fall into desuetude cannot be enforced and Acts of the Scots Parliament which are out of date disappear if they cease to be acted upon. So it was with the *Leges*. Many of the regulations of 1771 ceased to be in harmony with the ideas of the time and were dropped. Amongst these were the compulsory use of Latin and prohibitions against wearing gold or silver lace (*lacinea aurea vel argentea*);¹ of keeping hunting dogs and going to the country to hunt; against joining a Freemason Lodge;² against attending card parties, dancing assemblies and theatres; against the use of cards or dice (*chartæ pictæ, aleæ*) or playing at billiards (*globuli eburnei*).

The Laws were binding upon all students, graduates and undergraduates, *togati* and *non-togati*, and absence from the meeting at which they were promulgated was no excuse for ignorance, as they were published in the *University Calendar*.

JURISDICTION

One of the functions assigned to the Senate under the Universities Acts of 1858 and 1889 is to superintend and regulate the discipline of the University. There is no definition of the term, but the Senate is to possess and exercise the powers of its predecessors. What these were in Glasgow as regards discipline are well known, and were to a certain extent defined by the Faculty in 1771. The Senate dealt with all students and all graduates, and

¹ Thomas Somerville, *My Own Life and Times*, p. 327.

² There was at this period a strong and wide prejudice against Freemasonry on account of its alleged immoral tendency, and apparently not without justification. In *Free-masonry, a Lecture*, by George Stayley, comedian, Glasgow 1780, 8vo, the author says (p. 11): "The conduct of many Masons gives but too good ground for an opinion which hath no foundation in truth that Masonry hath a tendency to lead men into debauchery and extravagance."

claimed the right to expel as well as to imprison offenders. They also claimed and exercised the right to deprive a graduate of his degree. These powers were in the first instance exercised by the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, but this court was subordinate to the Faculty, and a student who considered himself aggrieved by its decision had right of appeal to the Faculty.

No court corresponding to the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria* was set up by the new Senate created under the Act of 1858. The Senate has, however, all the powers of the old body, and an appeal from its decisions now lies under the Acts of 1858 and 1889 to the University Court.

THE FIRST OF MAY

The first of May was at one period the most notable anniversary in the University calendar. It marked the close of the session and of the academic year, for at that time there was but one session, or term, as it is now styled.¹ The *comitia* assembled in the Common Hall, degrees were conferred and prizes distributed.

May-day or Beltane was for long observed in Scotland as a day of mirth and festivity. Maypoles, or Summer-trees, as they were called, were erected, and women danced around them often to the annoyance of their neighbours.² George Buchanan has two epigrams on the Pine-tree erected in front of schools on the Calends of May, and a long poem on the same subject occurs in his Book of

¹ Dr. Johnson explains "session" as the equivalent of the English "term," *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, p. 12, London 1775, 8vo. Speaking of Glasgow he says that the session in 1773 extended from 10th October to 10th June, and adds "The division of the academical year into one session and one recess, seems to me better accommodated to the present state of life than that variegation of time by terms and vacations derived from distant centuries, in which it was probably convenient and still continued in the English universities." *Ib.* p. 374.

² In 1555 the Scots Parliament passed an Act prohibiting women disturbing the lieges by singing around Summer-trees, 1555, c. 40. *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, i. p. 500.

Elegies,¹ in which we get a glimpse of school discipline in the middle of the sixteenth century :

Vos quoque turba feri pueris invisa magistri,
 Qui geritis durâ lenta flagella manu,
 Ponite difficiles in idonea tempora vultus
 Incutiant nullos verbera secta metus.
 Parcite plagosis ferulis, virgæque sonoræ,
 Nec scuticæ teneras lædat habena manus :
 Candida nec moestis suffundite fletibus ora,
 Nec foedet niveam pustula rupta cutem.

The first of May is the festival of SS. Philip and James, and in the office for the day the seventh lesson at matins is from the gospel of S. John xiv. 1-13 which contains the saying *Ego sum via veritas vita*.² This might suggest an explanation of its adoption as motto by the University, but it seems to be merely a coincidence. The day was not specially observed in the early years of the University,³ and the session did not then close until a considerably later date. The first of May was probably selected in later times merely as a convenient time for bringing University work to a close.

It is said that students used to gather flowers on the first of May and with them fill up the empty fire-places in their chambers,⁴ but this is doubtful. Another apocryphal story is that at one time it was customary for students to write poems on such subjects as Spring and the first of May, and a poem of this kind by William Richardson (1743-1814), afterwards Professor of Humanity (1773-1814), so pleased Professor James Moor that he declared that he would not thereafter teach on that day, and so it became a College holiday.⁵

¹ *Epigrammata*, i. 7 and 8 ; *Elegiarum Liber*, No. 2.

² In the *Book of Common Prayer* the Gospel for S. Philip and James day is from S. John's gospel xiv. 1-13.

³ See George W. Campbell in *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, iv. p. 70.

⁴ *The Student*, p. 196 (21st May, 1817), a University periodical already referred to, *supra*, p. 84.

⁵ *The Student*, *ut supra*.

PRIZE-GIVING

From 1782 onwards the first of May was the day upon which University prizes were awarded and on which they and other prizes were distributed in the Common Hall. The proceedings in the original Common Hall are described by Thomas Campbell in an early poem¹:—the assembling of the students in the College grounds, the rush to the door, the struggle up stairs, the fight for places, the pulpit draped in green, the bench for the principal and professors. The most popular feature was the contest for the Elocution prize already referred to.² Then follows the distribution of medals and books. There is a lengthy account of a dull student, *Plumbanos*, whose parents were disappointed that he made no appearance; a tutor was got who prepared his papers which carried off the prize,

The tutor'd dolt outstrips his best compeers;
Merit is brought to light, before unknown.
Ah! merit truly, had it been thine own,
Had not another penn'd the admired theme,
Nor thou, at truth's expense, procur'd thy fame!

The proceedings concluded with an exhortation by the Principal.

Captain Thomas Hamilton, who entered the University a few years later, recalls the scene with much vividness. "The first of May is the day fixed by immemorial usage in the University for the distribution of the prizes; a day looked forward to with 'hopes, and fears that kindle hope,' by many youthful and ardent spirits. The great hall of the College on that day certainly presents a very pleasing and animated spectacle. The academical distinctions are bestowed with much of ceremonial pomp, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators, and it is not uninteresting to mark the flush of bashful triumph on the cheek of the victor—the sparkling

¹ "The first of May," Beattie, *The Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell*, i. p. 69; *supra*, p. 169.

² *Supra*, p. 78.

of his downcast eye, as the hall is rent with loud applause, when he advances to receive the badge of honour assigned him by the voice of his fellow students. It is altogether a sight to stir the spirit in the youthful bosom, and stimulate into healthy action faculties which, but for such excitement, might have continued in unbroken slumber.”¹

COMMEMORATION

After the conclusion of the ceremony in the Common Hall the Professors met in the Fore Hall and drank the toast *Resurgat in gloria Alma Mater*. This may be a reminiscence of an early custom. In many of the mediaeval universities the anniversary of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of scholars,² was observed as a festival or “gaudy-day” by the Colleges of Arts, and it was so in Glasgow.

At a congregation of the Faculty of Arts held in the chapter-house of the cathedral upon 2nd May, 1462, it was resolved, with the consent of all the Masters of Arts, that in all time to come upon the festival of the translation of St. Nicholas, that is, on the ninth day of May, a general congregation should be summoned by the dean for the election of two discreet Masters to furnish as purveyors things necessary and useful for a refection in the college of the Faculty of Arts upon the Sunday or festival day next after the anniversary of the translation of St. Nicholas, as the Faculty might judge convenient and as the season suggested. Upon the day appointed all masters, licentiates, bachelors and students met at eight o'clock in the morning

¹ Cyril Thornton, c. 14. Captain Hamilton matriculated in 1803.

See also *The College Album*, 1828, p. 191; Nestor [Hugh Barclay], *Rambling Recollections of Old Glasgow*, p. 35. Sheriff Barclay's anecdote is of Laurence Lockhart (1796-1870), afterwards minister of Inchinnan and D.D. of the University of Glasgow.

² King James IV. was regular in his remembrance of St. Nicholas. See *Lord High Treasurer's Accounts*, ii. p. 128; iii. p. 175.

On the west side of Kirkgait there was a small hospital for the poor dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was founded about the middle of the fifteenth century.

in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr¹ and heard Mass. Thereafter the whole company received flowers and branches of trees from the purveyors, and then mounted upon horses furnished for the occasion went in grave and seemly procession along the public street from the upper part of the city to the market cross—in other words down High Street—and thence back to the College. There the joy of the feast was partaken of, and the masters discussed such matters as were for the advantage of the Faculty and the welfare of the supposts. If there was secret ill-will, discord, difference or quarrel between any of the masters, the others were to endeavour to effect a reconciliation, so that all rejoicing together in heart and soul might honour the Prince of Peace and Joy. After the banquet the company moved to a place more suitable for a spectacle (*solatium*), and here the masters or students presented an interlude or something of a like character which might amuse the people. The Faculty further resolved that the masters and students who provided such amusements (*talia solatia*) for its credit (*pro honore ejus*) should have special thanks, recognition in their promotions and consideration for their requests. If any cleric within the city who belonged to a Faculty other than that of Arts desired to participate in the functions of the day he was to be allowed to do so upon making the same contribution to the expenses as that of the others.²

This I take it refers to the College upon the east side of High Street. Lord Hamilton made his gift of the site in 1460, and the building of the Pedagogy or College was commenced shortly afterwards and might thus have been fit for occupation by May 1462.³ It seems probable, therefore, that the Faculty went into occupation at this time and that this function was intended to be a commemoration. The May festival of later times was therefore

¹ The Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr was in St. Thenew's gait, now the Trongate, and seems ultimately to have come into possession of the University. *Munimenta*, i. p. vi.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 39.

³ *Supra*, p. 15.

celebrated on the same spot as the St. Nicholas festival of the early days of the College. The Fore Hall of the second building, in which the principal and professors had a meeting of commemoration at the close of the Session, was on the site of the Pedagogy of Arts of 1462. The Common Hall stood on the garden ground of the Pedagogy, whither presumably the company adjourned after the feast to witness the Interlude presented to them by the masters.

It is a pious and seemly duty that the University should gratefully preserve the memory of those who in the years that are past have by their thoughtfulness and munificence enabled her to carry on and extend her work. Their names are enrolled in the records of the University but scattered through many volumes, and it would be fitting that they should be brought together in a Calendar or Roll, which it is to be hoped will be drawn up ere long. While this is right, it is the further duty of the University periodically to commemorate her benefactors in a special congregation of her members. Some of our early donors gave specific directions that they should be remembered in prayer,¹ but whether there was then any bidding of beads for the souls of benefactors or general commemoration does not appear. In post-Reformation days, while this duty was not overlooked, it was much neglected.

In the University of Edinburgh, in accordance with a regulation made in 1640, "all the Benefactors names are inserted in the books of the Town-Council, and in the register in the Library; and are also drawn in golden letters upon several places in the walls of the Library together with their several donations; and also at the time of the public commencement, which is once every year, they are recited *viva voce*."² The Commissioners of 1690 for visiting the colleges appointed "that at all yearlie laureations . . . there be honourable

¹ Our first benefactor, Lord Hamilton, is commemorated on the University Mace, which bears his arms.

² *Scotiæ Indiculum*, London 1682, quoted Craufurd, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, p. 165. Founded on a Regulation of the Town Council of 1640, Dalzel, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 114. Many gifts had been received in 1639. Craufurd, *op. laud.*, at p. 136.

mention made of their founders and benefactors by publick recitall.”¹ As this instruction is entered in the records of the University of Glasgow it was no doubt observed for a time, and commemoration made in the *comitia* at the close of the graduation ceremony. In later years it was overlooked, but the meeting of the Professors in the Fore Hall on the first of May may have been a reminiscence of this commemoration function. In my time Professor William Fleming gave a separate course upon the Scottish School of Philosophy. He often paused to relate some anecdote or to recall some incident illustrative of his subject. One day he closed the lecture with one of these supplementary discourses; he grew more earnest, his emotions were stirred, his frame moved, his face lighted up, his eyes sparkled, his right hand was raised and his utterance became slow and measured, as he concluded:—“And as we pray when we meet in the Fore Hall at the close of the session, so now I pray ‘Resurgat in gloria, Alma mater.’” The words came as from a trumpet, and at the same instant the upraised hand fell with dramatic emphasis on the edge of the pulpit. The effect was electrical, the students drew themselves up, bent forward and responded with a shout.

In recent years commemoration has been revived and forms a pleasant feature in University life.²

THE GRADUATION CEREMONY

In my day degrees were not conferred at the prize-giving, but at a special meeting of the *comitia*, or “commencement,” as it used to be styled. The proceedings were more orderly and perhaps more picturesque than those of the present day. Three degrees only could be obtained by students, those of M.A., M.D., and Ch.M., that of B.A. having been suppressed by the Act of 1858 and that of M.B. not having been instituted. Degrees in Divinity and Law were honorary, and as there was no Faculty of Science there were no degrees in Science. A degree in Arts was of little use in advancing

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 526.

² See the Order of Service for the Commemoration of Benefactors issued periodically.

the graduate in the world. In making an appointment in the church, in the law, or in any other department, no preference was given to a graduate.

Degrees were conferred only once a year, and the number of students who proceeded Masters of Arts was only from twenty to thirty. No student was permitted to enter upon the study of Divinity who had not passed through the Arts curriculum, and a considerable number of Divinity students accordingly graduated B.A. or M.A., and so satisfied the requirements of the Divinity Hall. There was not a similar rule in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Medicine, and students in these faculties did not generally take a degree in Arts. A degree in Arts could be taken with honours, first or second class, in Classics, in Philosophy and in Mathematics and Physics, but very few students did so, as an Honours degree was of no advantage.¹

Few members of the public attended the graduation ceremony, and only a handful of students occupied the benches of the Common Hall. The bell having been rung the graduands assembled and were drawn up in a line or in a semicircle on the floor in front of the tribune, and being still *togati* wore their red gowns. The Principal, the Clerk of Senate, the Clerk of Faculty, and other members of the Senate, preceded by the bedellus bearing the mace, entered and took their seats upon the tribune, and the bedellus passed down to the floor and stood immediately below the Principal's desk. The Principal or the Professor of Divinity offered the old Latin prayer

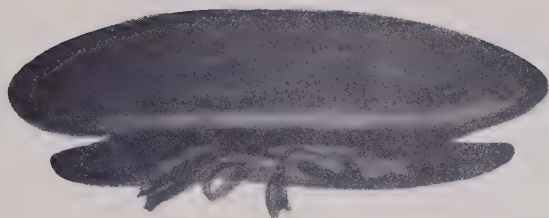
¹ Personally I would have had no difficulty in getting honours in Philosophy. I was fond of Logic, read many works on the subject and collected all that came my way. After an oral examination one day Professor Buchanan remarked, "You know more about Logic than any student in the class, but it would be better if you followed my lectures more closely." We had a written examination in Moral Philosophy and identified our papers not by our names but by a motto or the like. I disposed of the paper in half the time allowed. After a certain paper had been awarded the first place, Professor Fleming said that there was another which was in some respects the best but was too brief, and asked for the name of the writer. I acknowledged it, when he said, "I thought so, and regret that you did not take more time and deal more fully with the subject as you have a better grip of it than any of the others."

still in use, and after certain preliminaries the Clerk of Senate announced the names of those who had been found qualified after due examination to receive the degree. If any had taken honours they were placed at the top in order of seniority. The Principal and Clerk then came down to the floor of the Hall, and the Clerk having ascertained that the students in attendance were those on his list, the inceptors or graduands were asked whether they promised to be faithful to the University, and having individually replied in the affirmative, were requested to kneel, and having done so, the Clerk of Senate as promoter—for there were no deans of faculties in those days—presented each in turn to the Principal in his character of Vice-Chancellor, who thereupon conferred the degree upon each in turn and placed the Master's cap, or bonnet as it used to be styled (*magisterialis biretta*),¹ upon his head. The Vice-Chancellor then said *Surgite ac virtutis et scientiæ amore devincti, dexteras jungamus!* All stood up and he then shook hands with each,—a reminiscence of the kiss or embrace of fellowship of older days,—and was followed in this by the Clerk of Senate. The Vice-Chancellor, in accordance with custom, congratulated the newly made graduates in a short address, and offered them the good wishes of himself and his colleagues, and then returned with the Clerk of Senate to the tribune. The benediction having been pronounced, the Principal and Professors, preceded as formerly by the bedellus, retired, and the *comitia* was dissolved.²

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 183, 201. See *supra*, p. 196.

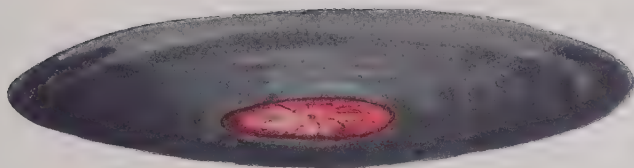
² The graduation ceremony towards the end of the seventeenth century is thus described by an English traveller, as regards Edinburgh: "The *Cap* wherewith they *Graduate* their Scholars is *Round* and made of Velvet like the *Physicians Cap* with us. This they put on the Head of the promoted Party, and thereby signifie his being called to be *Master*, referring as is thought to the usage of the *Old Romans* (*ad pileum vocare*) who by this Ceremony made their Servants *Free* and put on a *Cap* as the Token of future Liberty." [Morer] *A short Account of Scotland*, p. 82, London 1702. This was probably applicable to the other Scottish universities.

As to graduation at Oxford about the same period, see the Caroline Statutes, ix. § 5 *sqq.*; *Parecbolæ*, p. 107 *sqq.* Oxon 1671. At Cambridge: Beverley, *An account of the different ceremonies observed in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge*. Cambridge 1788, 8vo.



THE DOCTOR'S BONNET.

Water-colour Drawing. About 1844.



GRADUATION CAP.

Water-colour Drawing. About 1844.

In old days the *cappha* or cope was used by graduates in the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, but disappeared at the Reformation. Hoods and the trencher or the biretta had not been introduced at Glasgow or at any other of the Scottish Universities in my time or until many years afterwards.

The ceremony in the case of the medical degree¹ was somewhat longer. Instead of merely promising loyalty to the University those about to be created Doctors of Medicine took the medical oath. In capping the Vice-Chancellor conferred upon them the right to prescribe medicines for the sick, as also right to lecture, to teach, to respond, dispute and write on the subject of medicine, to ascend the Doctor's chair,² and so fortified to exercise all acts in the theory and practice of medicine in all places and amongst all nations, and ruled that they should be known and addressed by all as Doctors of Medicine. The cap used on this occasion was the Doctor's cap. At the conclusion of the ceremony the graduates signed the register and took the medical oath. The concluding words :—*Quaecunque inter curandum videro audiverove, siquidem ea efferre non expediat, silentio suppressurum* seem occasionally to be overlooked.

THE STINT-MASTERS

In early days it was the custom in Glasgow as elsewhere that graduation should be celebrated by a banquet, and statutes were made determining the expense to be incurred, the persons to be invited and other details.³ This custom continued after the Reformation and had to be regulated from time to time. In 1628 the Visitors of King's College, Aberdeen, were of opinion that the banquets given by the students before their examinations and at their graduation were unprofitable and unnecessary and a burden upon parents,

¹ Much curious information regarding this is given by Dr. D. J. Cunningham in *The Evolution of the Graduation Ceremony*, Edinburgh 1904, 4to, pp. 51.

The form of the Glasgow oath is given. W. H. S. Jones, *The Doctor's Oath*, p. 60. Cambridge 1924.

² See *supra*, p. 160, as to allusion by Dr. Andrew Buchanan, founded on the rights so conferred.

³ *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 15, 18.

and prohibited them in time to come, save that it should be allowable for "students to be graduat at the tyme of their examinatioun and tryallis and graduatioun to bestow upon the saidis maisteris [professors] and examinaturis ane drinke upon fote for recreatioun allanerlie without anie forder additioun." ¹

In 1693 the Faculty of Glasgow College put on record that several customs had crept in which tended to render public laureations an insupportable burden both to masters or professors and to students of the magistrand or graduating class. They accordingly enacted :—

"1°. That for stenting or assessing the candidates of the magistrand class such of them as intended to take a degree should meet and appoint nine of their number to be stent-masters of the class.

2°. In order that the stent-masters should be able to perform their duties satisfactorily such were to be elected as best knew the circumstances and abilities of the members of the class so that all should be stented proportionately to their ability ; and for this purpose it was provided that the stent-masters 'ought to be of all the different nations and countries the classe is composed of.'

5°. After those stent-masters have agreed on the quotas they assesse on the students who are to be laureat, they are likewise to propose a quota for themselves and to convene the whole candidates who may either approve of or alter the quotas which these stent-masters have assessed themselves in if they think that they have not assessed themselves proportionately to the rest.

6°. These stents are to defray the charge of the publick laureation and the remainder to be given to their regent as a gratuitous honorary and that the same may not be needlessly wasted the faculty strictly forbids any superfluous expense." ²

¹ *Fasti Aberdonenses*, p. 283.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 370. In France stenting was termed "cotisation."

The desire for some social festivity was, however, very strong, and the meeting for the election of the stint-masters was itself made the pretext for what was called a "treat," and in order that this might be the more readily carried out the students met in a tavern. To check "the manifold inconveniences of this custome" the Faculty in 1708 prohibited all treats at the meeting for election of stint-masters and the holding of such meetings "in any place without the college."¹

The arrangement of 1693, with some slight modification in detail, was in force and duly carried out when I became a student. The name "stent-masters," which is correct, had for some unrecorded reason been altered to "stint-masters," which is wrong, and their number had been reduced from nine to four, one for each of the four nations. They were elected yearly by the students who had that year completed their course in the classes required for the degree of M.A. and who were thus qualified to apply to be candidates for the degree. Their election took place between the first Friday and the last Friday of January. The stint-masters as of old fixed the fee to be paid by those who received the degree. They could not, of course, know which of those who were qualified would in fact apply for or would obtain the degree, and they therefore assessed every one who was qualified. Occasionally by way of joke they fixed an absurdly large assessment on some dull student who was unlikely to sit for examination, or if he did so would not be successful in passing.² As a rule the sums assessed were fair. The average was about £3 and the minimum £1 10s. In addition a guinea was paid for expenses connected with the diploma. This scheme worked well and

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 393.

² In old days, in the University of Paris the fee was 4½ purses, an indefinite payment representing the sum expended in a week by the student for maintenance, which varied in accordance with the circumstances of the student, large in the case of the wealthy and small in the case of the impecunious. The fees were collected by the Doctors or Professors, not by the students, and thus gave room for oppression. Crevier, *Histoire de l'Université de Paris*, iv. p. 178.

with entire satisfaction both to the Faculty and to the students. It was, however, extinguished in 1861 by the operation of an Ordinance of the University Commissioners fixing graduation fees.

William Stewart, afterwards Professor of Biblical Criticism, was the last of the stint-masters.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Towards the end of the year 1857 David Livingstone, the great missionary and African explorer, returned to this country on a visit and was everywhere received with distinction. He had been a student of the University of Glasgow 1835-37, and in 1854 the University, in recognition of his splendid work, conferred upon him, *in absentia*, the honorary degree of LL.D. On his return he desired to thank the University, and this he did at a meeting of Senate on 25th February, 1858, and on the same day he addressed the students in the Common Hall.

There was much eagerness on the part of the students to see and to hear this man who had so impressed his fellow-countrymen. He was received with deep respect as one who had achieved great deeds, and there was a look of earnestness and resolve upon his face which inspired awe. He spoke slowly and distinctly and at once secured the attention of his hearers. He told them of his work and of his plans, and that he looked to them as the men of the next generation to carry these out. He spoke of his student days in Glasgow and of Sir Robert Peel's address as Rector to the students of his day, and emphasised his saying that if success is to be achieved in this world it must be by hard and earnest work.

The Senate had posted a peremptory notice that there should be no disorderly conduct during Dr. Livingstone's address, and threatening penalties in the event of this being disregarded. The students took it amiss that it should be assumed that they were to be disorderly and were annoyed at the mandatory tone of the notice. In this state of feeling George Robson, my fellow-student in the

Junior Humanity Class, later Moderator of the United Free Church, wrote some macaronic verses in burlesque of the notice, which he distributed as a leaflet to his friends as they entered the Common Hall.

SENATUS DECRETUM

In hallo communi quum speaket Livingstonus,
 Si quis studens clamabit, aut utteret groanas,
 Aut catchabitur peasas aut aliquid throwando,
 Aut benchos, aut floorum, aut up rowum kickando,
 Aut creating annoyance ad alios studenses,
 Senatus, O Gemini ! him bringabit ad senses ;
 Per Jovem ! him kickabunt, et hic erit datus
 Tonitrundo, fulgurundo, fulmenundo up flatus ;
 Et si non begabit pardonem sub in suis kneesis,
 Senatus ad eum pitchabit the peasis ;
 Et eum expellabit, being omnes in flamma,
 Et eum flentem mittent domum ad mamma.
 Et si non Senatus quite goit so farum,
 Janitorem jubebit featherare et tar'im.
 Aut si non hoc doabit, they will, sine doubtum,
 Eum compellabit ire up spoutum.
 Tunc omnes, et omnes, et omnes vos date.
 " Tres groanas pro peasis, hurrah pro Facultate ! " ¹

A bronze statue of Livingstone was presented to the city in 1879 by Mr. James White of Overton on behalf of the subscribers, and stands in George Square.²

LORD BROUGHAM

One of the most memorable addresses delivered in the Common Hall was that of Henry Brougham, on his installation as Rector on 6th April, 1825. Lord Brougham visited Glasgow in September 1860 as President of the National Association for the Promotion of

¹ See " Senatus Academicus Togatis et Nontogatis "—" Address by the Faculty to the Students on the occasion of the visit of two Archdukes "—a college squib—which Andrew Lang has rendered into English, but not quite accurately, as he translates " aulam Priorem " as first Hall instead of Fore Hall. *Life of Lockhart*, i. p. 100. The Archdukes were John and Lewis of Austria. Their visit was in November 1815.

² *The Glasgow News*, 20th March, 1879. The statue is by Mr. John Mossman.

Social Science, and I heard his presidential address in the City Hall. He was then eighty-two years of age. The address was long, and before it was finished he became inaudible save to those close beside him. In the early part, however, his voice rang out through the whole hall ; his slow and measured enunciation, the alternate rise and fall of accent and his balanced periods pleased the ear, and the audience learned something of the character of the eloquence of a bygone age. In sonorous language he referred to the University :—
“ It was here that Black made those discoveries which have changed the face of Natural Science more than any since the days of Newton ; that Watt gave the great invention to the world which has made such an alteration in its aspect, and such a revolution in its fortunes ; that Stewart learnt and Simson taught the ancient geometry which he restored ; that Reid placed the philosophy of mind upon its firm foundations, and freed it from sceptical cavils ; that Millar traced the history of the constitution upon principle, freed from the vulgar errors, empirical as well as absolutist ; that Smith established those sound doctrines, now happily become the faith of practical statesmen, as they had long been of the learned, connecting the commercial gains of all nations with the improvement of each, and making their mutual intercourse a mutual and equal benefit, and the bond of peace.”

At the same time a Committee on International General Average met in Glasgow, and of this Lord Brougham was chairman. They held their meetings in the Moral Philosophy Class-room of the old College, Lord Brougham occupying the pulpit from which Professor Reid had lectured. He took an active part in the discussion of the various questions considered. He was extraordinarily quick, his remarks were always pointed and often amusing. He explained the *Lex Rhodia de jactu* which was frequently referred to, but confessed his inability to read a Dutch work on Average which one of the members produced.

At the end of one of the sittings I had occasion to go into the Hamilton Building and was standing by the stair leading to the

Common Hall when Lord Brougham came in and took up his place alongside of me. There he was, the foremost orator of the preceding generation, a man of extraordinary power, vigour and versatility and for long one of the most prominent figures in the country. He stood beside me, a tall, strongly built man in the invariable shepherd-tartan trousers, black frock-coat, big stock and rather battered silk hat, with his despatch case in his hand, somewhat furrowed face, white hair, the large nose with its square-cut tip, and the great bushy eyebrows, just as he used to be portrayed almost weekly in the pages of *Punch*. I could see from his features that his mind was busy. He was looking out towards the archway, and I wondered whether he was thinking of the time five-and-thirty years before when as Rector he headed the procession across the quadrangle, and of his inaugural address in the Hall above us. He would have been much interested had he known that he was standing within a few paces of the site of the chemical laboratory of Joseph Black, whose pupil he had been in Edinburgh and for whom he had the greatest admiration. We stood together for some minutes when his host Sir James Campbell came up. The two walked smartly down the quadrangle, under Zachary Boyd's bust, and through the outer quadrangle to High Street, where Sir James' carriage was standing. I followed and stood in the gateway, saw them enter the carriage and drive along College Street, no doubt to the well-known 129 Bath Street. Charles Rogers' description of Brougham's departure from a country mansion, as reported by Henry Greville, is not inappropriate :—" This morning Solon, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chesterfield and a great many more went away in one post-chaise." Mr Greville adds, " Brougham is certainly one of the most remarkable men I ever met ; to say nothing of what he is in the world, his almost childish gaiety and animal spirits, his humour mixed with sarcasm, but not ill-natured, his wonderful information and the facility with which he handles every subject from the most grave and severe to the most trifling, displaying a mind full of varied and extensive information, and a memory which has suffered nothing to

escape it, I never saw a man whose conversation impressed me with such an idea of his superiority over all others."

THE RECTOR

The executive head of the University was the Rector elected by the supposts from the date of its foundation until 1859, when the Universities Act of 1858 was brought into operation.

The statutes of the University, promulgated in 1482,¹ following former practice, provided that a Rector should be elected annually on the festival of SS. Crispin and Crispinian, that is, 25th October, by the whole incorporated members assembled in a *Congregatio generalis*. Before the election the supposts or members of the University heard a mass of the Holy Ghost in the Cathedral or other suitable place. For carrying through the election the supposts were divided into four nations, and prior to the election each nation chose a procurator, that is, an agent, attorney or representative. The nations did not vote directly for the Rector, but for an "Intrant" or delegate. When the four Intrants² had been chosen they were enclosed and voted on the election of the Rector; the result was then communicated to the four Procurators and the election declared in the *Congregatio*. In the event of the Intrants failing to make an election by being equally divided or otherwise it lay with the retiring Rector as president or chairman of the *Congregatio* to

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 5, 6 sqq.; cf. p. 48.

The election of the Rector in 1452 was upon 18th September (*ib.* p. 59). Four Intrants were nominated by the four nations, and having conferred (*habita communicacione*) elected the Rector. In 1453 the election was on the festival of SS. Crispin and Crispinian, and the procedure was that given in the statute of 1482. *Ib.* p. 62.

² If amongst the members of the University there were none belonging to one of the nations, and it was not therefore represented, three Intrants only were elected. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 147. John Major was then Principal. See also pp. 150, 154, 155 and elsewhere.

In 1530 there were only two Intrants "*quod nulli nativi nacionum Albanie et Tevidalie exituri in dicta congregacione interfuerunt.*" *Ib.* p. 156. Next year, however, there were four. *Ib.* p. 157.

give a casting vote. This mode of election was known as "the way of the Holy Ghost,"—*qui quatuor intrantes habito maturo consilio unanimiter via spiritus sancti pronunciaverunt A.B. in rectorem alme Universitatis Glasguensis*.¹ The function of the Intrants expired with the election, but the Procurators held office throughout the year and were the mouthpiece of their respective nations and their representatives in communicating with the Rector.

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 62.

There were three methods of election sanctioned by the canon law:—

- (1) *Per scrutinium secretum*, that is, secret voting, practically vote by ballot;
- (2) *Per compromissum*, by compromise or arbitration, that is, the electors requested an arbiter or referee to name a candidate and then adopted his nomination;
- (3) *Per inspirationem*, or, more properly, *quasi inspirationem*, otherwise known as *per viam Spiritus Sancti*, that is, by acclamation. In this case the electors voted as a body, and not individually as in the case of *scrutinium secretum*, and openly and not secretly. In practice it meant open voting as against vote by ballot.

These three methods of election were sanctioned in the Decretals of Pope Gregory IX., Lib. i. tit. 6, c. 42, founded on c. 24 of the Fourth Lateran Council, 1214. The canonists explain that there must be no previous canvassing or debate, and that the electors, with a sudden and unanimous consent, as though breathed upon by the Holy Ghost, in one voice proclaim some one to the vacant office. See Lancelotti of Perugia (1511-91), *Institutiones Juris Canonici*, T. 6, p. 36, Tolosae 1671. Lucius Ferraris, *Prompta bibliotheca canonica, juridica, moralis*, s.v. "Electio," Venet 1782, fol. Van Espen, however, points out that this form of election is seldom resorted to in modern times as the impulse of the Divine Spirit may easily be made to excuse riotous and irregular elections, *Jus Ecclesiasticum universum*, i. p. 703, Lovanii 1753, fol. This, as Canon Rashdall mentions, is what occurred in the election of the Rector of the University of Paris when the Intrants sometimes came to blows. *The Universities of Europe*, i. p. 397. It was assumed that in this form of election there was no room for fraud or insidious suggestion; but the presumption of law was that in every assembly there was some one who was not upright (*non habet synceram fidem*) and could be influenced by a bribe or gain. Bernard Parmensis (d. 1266), Professor of law at Bologna, afterwards Chancellor of the University, *Casus*, b. 3 verso, Bologna 1487; *Super Decretalibus* "De electione," Philip Decius of Milan, f. 245, recto, Lugduni 1548, fol. This was said primarily of the laity, but it is to be feared it was also applicable to the clergy.

The three methods of election are explained in the first Partida or Division of the Laws of King Alfonso IX., the *Wise*, compiled in the year 1264 and relative gloss. *Las Siete Partidas del sabio Rey Don Alfonso el Nono*, Iª Partida, tit. 5, ley 19-21, i. b. 39, Salamanca 1565, fol. This edition has the gloss of the licentiate Gregorio Lopez de Madera, Professor of Law at Alcala and member of the Council of Castile.

When the Rector went to church or walked through the city he did so arrayed in a comely dress (*honesto habitu*) and wore a furred hood (*caputium foderatum*) or a hood lined with silk or tafet, so that he might be recognised. On Sundays and minor double festivals he was to have a goodly following wearing long gowns reaching to their heels (*induti talearibus*)¹ and to be preceded by the bedellus bearing the white staff or mace (*virga*). On the greater double festivals the bedellus was to bear the silver staff or mace (*argentea virga*).² It lay with the Rector to appoint the bedellus.

The first Rector, elected in 1451, was Master David Cadyow, subdean, afterwards precentor, of Glasgow,³ who was re-elected in 1452.⁴ Year by year thereafter a Rector was elected until 1859, when the old order was upset and a new arrangement introduced.

In the course of last century the practice grew up of referring to the Rector as "Lord Rector," but this was wrong, and was corrected by the Act of 1858, which provides (§ 9) that in the University of Glasgow there shall be "a Rector elected by the matriculated students voting by nations as at present." This is the authority for the election, and determines the style to be given to the person elected.

It is true that in the early records of the University the Rector is styled *Dominus Rector*, but this was merely a term of respect and had not the significance attached to our word "Lord." In the early records we also find *dominu scancellarius*, *dominus*

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 13; cf. *Ib.* p. 24.

See *Erasmi Colloquia* Ἀστυγαλισμὸς, p. 598. Lugd. Bat. 1664, 8vo. The Provincial Council of Edinburgh of 1549 required that the clergy should wear round caps and "togas in ecclesiis, civitatibus, oppidis et villis insignioribus portent longas et talaes," alluded to by Maitland of Lethington as

Usit round caps and gownis to thair heill.

When on a journey they were to wear short gowns with sleeves (*togas manicotas*). Robertson, *Statuta Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, pp. 89, 285.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 7; cf. p. 14. Otherwise known as "The Bedell's Wand." *Misc. Maitland Club*, iii. p. 203.

³ *Ib.* ii. p. 57. As to the manse of the Sub-dean, see *supra*, p. 250.

⁴ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 59.

decanus facultatis and *domini universitatis*. These officers at that period were ecclesiastics, and the title *dominus* was given to clergymen of all degrees:—*dominus archidiaconus*, *dominus canonicus*, *dominus vicarius*, *dominus capellanus*, and so on. *Dominus* was the title given to a Bachelor of Arts, and is still so used at Cambridge and Dublin. In pre-Reformation days the title was given by courtesy to all priests, and hence they were referred to as “Pope’s knights.”¹ It was the practice for the students to address a Professor as *dominus*, and we did so in my time in the University of Glasgow. *Domine Professor* was the equivalent of the “Sir” of ordinary conversation—“*Domine mi, tu scis*, Sir, thou knowest.” In the case of the Rector, the Chancellor or the Dean it has no greater significance, and is merely a courteous or respectful form of address.²

During the first four centuries of the University’s history changes were made in the method of electing the Rector, and disputes and difficulties sometimes arose. These were caused principally by differences amongst the members of the Faculty themselves, in which the students were induced to side with one or other of the parties. This led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Visitation in 1717, which decided that no student should take part in the election of Rector and that the election should lie with the Chancellor, Rector, Dean, Principal and Professors on leets to be prepared by the four first mentioned officers. This plan was not, however, successful. Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, Lord Pollock, was elected Rector under this arrangement, but his election was challenged

¹ The pure Preist thynkis he gettis na rycht,
Be he nocht stylit like ane knyght,
And callit, Schir, affore his name,
As Schir Thomas, and Schir Willyame.
Sir David Lyndsay, “Experience and ane Courteour.”
Works, ed. Laing, iii. p. 110, Edinburgh 1889.
Sir Domine, I trouit ye had bene dum,
“Ane Satyre of the Three Estaitis,” 2773, *ib.* ii. p. 140.

² The practice of addressing the Rector as “Lord” also prevailed at St. Andrews. See Dr. Johnson’s remarks on the subject, *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*, p. 12. London 1775, 8vo.

by the students by Bill of Suspension in the Court of Session on the ground that the right of electing the Rector lay with the matriculated students and that it could not be assumed that the Sovereign in granting a Commission of Visitation intended to authorise the Commissioners to alter the ancient constitution of the University. The Rector and Professors on the other hand pointed out that the Royal Commission had been duly issued, that the Commissioners had made certain regulations regarding the election of Rector and that the election in question had been carried through in accordance with these regulations and could not therefore be challenged.¹ The Court ultimately took this view, but the students continued to protest against the suppression of their rights, and a fresh Commission was issued, of which the Earl of Findlater was chairman. This Commission reversed the decision of their predecessors, restored the rights of the students and made Regulations which remained in force until superseded by an Ordinance passed under the Act of 1858.

The first election of Rector after the rights of the students had been restored took place in 1726, and we have this account of it by Robert Wodrow :—

“ *November 16*—Upon the 16th of this moneth the Rector was chosen at the Colledge of Glasgou, according to the last regulations made by the Visitors. The Regents had their own difficultys to keep the boyes from tumultuating, and factions, and had they had any to guide them, I believe they had been too strong for their Masters. But so it hapned, that the Provost of Glasgou declined to be chosen, otherwise I doubt there had been a strong party for him. No other desired the post. There wer fifty or sixty that without any concert would have been for Mr. John Maxwell of Blauarthill, when care was taken to spread a story that my Lord Pollock had been harsh upon Mr. Loudon and Mr. Carmichael. When the time of choice came, the day before every class wer listed according to the four Nations in the statute, *Glottiani, Transforthani, Lothiani* and

¹ Session Papers in *The Students of the University of Glasgow v. The Rector and other Members and Professors of the University of Glasgow*, 1718, folio.

Gallovidiani, and the exterior strangers wer classed with the *Lothiani*. The Masters also classed themselves by their Nations, that is, the places where they wer born, save the Principall and Professor of Divinity, who wer not at the meeting. Next day the Nationes mett separately and chose a Procurator, who was to collect the votes; and I forgot to add that the Theologues joyned with the boyes generally. Then every one was asked his vote by the Procurator. When this was over, the whole Colledge mett, and the Procurator found that George, Master of Ross, was chosen by about two hundred and twelve votes. Ther was one for my Lord Grange, six for Blythwood, seven for Mr. Maxwell; none of which would have taken the office. Then from the pulpit Mr. Andrew Ross published the choice, and ther was a *plaudite*. The Master's choice was violently espoused by Mr. Andrew, who went about and delt with the boyes, in his way." ¹

The new Regulations were, however, as distasteful to the Faculty as those of 1717 had been to the students. Accordingly, at the election on 15th October, 1727, two candidates were nominated, James Hamilton of Aikenhead and George Ross, Master of Ross, afterwards thirteenth Lord Ross of Hawkhead, who had been Rector in 1726. Aikenhead had been Rector, 1723-25, and a member of the Commission of 1717, and the Master of Ross was a member of the succeeding Commission. Aikenhead was elected Rector. Wodrow describes it thus:—

"November 15—We had most unaccountable debates about the choice of a Rector at Glasgou. Mr. Dunlop and his side used their outmost interest with the boyes, and dunned them for many dayes to have the Master of Ross chosen. Mr. Anderson and the other side wer for Aikenhead. The tounsmen and merchants in Glasgou struck in with Aikenhead, invited the boyes to taverns; in short, for some weeks before, ther was nothing but clubbing, and the poor boyes taught to be party men. The Masters fell foul upon one

¹ Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii. p. 365.

another, and gave other hard names in their classes to the students. Mr. Dunlop's side brought in young surgeons and prentices to be made *cives* in the University, in order to votes, and the other side followed ther example, in bringing young merchants and others. When the election came on, these [for] the Master of Ross separated from the rest, and as many as they could take with them. In short, ther was nothing but hurry, and the outmost confusion." ¹

The Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, thereafter appointed Mr. John Hamilton, one of the ministers of Glasgow, Vice-Chancellor. No protest was made against the regularity of the proceedings, and apparently both the Rector and the Vice-Chancellor were recognised as entitled to their respective offices. The party in the Faculty, however, which had supported the Master of Ross were desirous of having their own nominee appointed Dean of Faculties at the election on 26th June. They saw that they could not carry this if the Rector and Vice-Chancellor continued to hold office. They accordingly proceeded quietly to endeavour to get rid of them. They presented a petition to the Lord Ordinary on which they obtained an order of sist without notice to the parties complained against, and the Master of Ross appeared with it at the meeting on 26th June, superseded Aikenhead and himself assumed the office of Rector. The allegations of the suspenders were that Aikenhead had not been duly elected, that he had neither a plurality of students or of nations "and that there was plain and palpable Packing by Matriculating as Students great Numbers of Apprentices and shop-keepers immediately before the Election." ² The Rector's period of office expired before the question was finally determined.

The decision of the Commissioners of 1727 was that the right of electing the Rector lay with the whole matriculated members of the

¹ So great was the excitement that Andrew Ross, Professor of Humanity, lost his reason, that is became *non compos mentis*. *Analecta*, iii. p. 462 ; iv. p. 3.

² Session Papers, *Hamilton of Aikenhead and others v. The Master of Ross and others*, 1728. Wodrow, *Analecta*, iv. pp. 2, 6, 18. *Munimenta*, iii. p. 435.

University—Principal, Professors and students divided into four nations. While preserving the old plan of appointing Procurators and Intrants, the Commissioners somewhat modified their function. Each nation was to choose a Procurator or Preses, who should at the election collect the voices of his own nation. After the voices had been so collected each nation was to choose an Intrans or delegate to whom the Procurator should intimate the name of the person whom his nation had chosen as Rector. The Intrants of the four nations then met and determined which candidate had the plurality of voices of the several nations. The Intrans of that nation to which the Rector belonged then announced the new Rector in the *comitia*. In the case of equality of votes the retiring rector and failing him the preceding one was to have the casting vote.¹ The substantial difference between this and the original arrangement was the voting directly for the Rector and not for a delegate to vote for the nation. The latter method is apt in practice to become a direct vote, and this the Commissioners recognised. The work of the academic year commenced at this period on 20th October, and the election of Rector was transferred from the 25th of that month to 15th November. The nations were defined much as they had been in 1482.²

These regulations were not subsequently altered and were punctually carried out. I took part in the election of Rector in 1857 and in 1858, which were the last conducted in accordance with their provisions; I likewise took part in the elections of 1859 and 1862, the first two under the system set up under the Act of 1858.

Referring to the system which was swept away in 1859 Canon Rashdall remarks:—"Here alone does the ancient chancellorship—no longer held by a bishop—survive side by side with the Rectorship. Above all here alone do students—students still at Glasgow and Aberdeen divided into Nations under the government of Proctors—elect the head of a University. These Scotch Rectorial elections, now used as the means of paying a triennial homage to some distinguished public man, perhaps preserve more both of the outward

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 569.

² *Ib.* ii. p. 6.

mechanism and of the ancient spirit of mediaeval student-life than any feature of the more venerable, but in some respects far more altered, constitutions of Oxford and Cambridge.”¹

It is to be regretted that this ancient institution has been radically altered with no object and merely from the itch for change. The Universities Act of 1858 provided as already mentioned that the Rector should “be elected by the matriculated students voting by “nations as at present subject to any re-distribution of nations or “other regulations to be made by the Commissioners.” Under the old constitution the right of election lay with the whole members of the University, that is, the Rector, the Dean of Faculties, the Principal, the Professors and the matriculated students, all of whom voted together and by nations. The effect of the Act of 1858 was to disfranchise all except the students and to transfer the election wholly to them. There was no reason for the change, as the students, being far the more numerous, had necessarily the preponderating vote. There is now no longer an election by the *comitia* as formerly, and the *comitia*, which represented a General Congregation of the older statutes, is practically abolished. The Intrants and Procurators of the old days were superseded by the Ordinance which provides that the Senatus Academicus is to “appoint one or more “of their number to preside and take the votes in each nation and “to make such arrangements for the assembling of the nations “and taking of the votes of the students and otherwise for keeping “order at the election, as may seem to them expedient.” This was uncalled for, the old system worked smoothly and well and did not require alteration.

The Commissioners under the Act of 1858 likewise made some peddling alterations upon the definition of the nations. The Visitation of 1727 “for avoiding any doubt concerning the distribution and extent of the nations according to which the members are to vote” re-enacted the statute of 1482 which represented the distribution observed from the foundation of the University.² The

¹ *The Universities of Europe*, ii. p. 315. ² *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 6, 671; cf. p. 45.

Natio Glottiana, originally Clydesdalia, extended from the Erickstane¹—the boundary between Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire, near which the Clyde takes its rise—to Dumbarton, together with the barony of Renfrew and the parish of Kilpatrick. For this the Commissioners substituted Lanarkshire. The old boundary included the Clyde Valley as a whole, but students born in Yoker or anywhere between that place and the Leven are now transferred to Transforthana, that is, beyond Forth. An arrangement which had worked well for four hundred years need not have been altered for so trifling a change.

The Visitation of 1727 appointed the fifteenth of November as the day for electing the Rector, and it is remarkable that to this the Commissioners of 1858 adhered. The next Commission, however, that acting under the Act of 1889, swept away this fragment of antiquity and ordained that the election should take place on such day in the month of October or November as may be fixed by the University Court after consultation with the Senate, provided the day be not later than the second Saturday of November.

THE ELECTION OF THE RECTOR

From the foundation of the University the Rector held office for one year only, but was eligible for re-election, and in later times was generally re-elected once and sometimes oftener. For a long time prior to 1859 the practice had been to re-elect the Rector for a second term unless there were reasons to the contrary. Thus in 1819 Kirkman Finlay was elected Rector. He was a marked personality, one of the most enlightened and enterprising of the merchants of Glasgow, an alumnus of the University, Lord Provost, and M.P. for the Glasgow group of burghs. A rumour, however, had got abroad that he had supported a petition to Parliament by the Professors praying that the students should not be entitled to vote in the election of Rector. The rumour was unfounded, but acting on the

¹ The scene of Pate-in-Peril's escape. Scott, *Redgauntlet*, ii. c. 5 note.

belief of its accuracy the students declined to re-elect Mr. Finlay in 1820 and elected Francis Jeffrey in his place. Mr. Finlay shewed no resentment and attended Jeffrey's installation. Lord John Russell was elected Rector in 1846, but stated that it was inconvenient through pressure of public business to come to Glasgow to be installed. This gave great offence to the Conservative students, who in 1847 put up Colonel Mure of Caldwell. The Liberals again nominated Lord John, but they were rather lukewarm in their support and Colonel Mure was elected. Occasionally the Rector was re-elected for a third term, but this was generally resented and as a rule resulted in a contest.

The original arrangement under which the Rector was elected by the whole members of the University voting in nations was maintained until the Revolution of 1688. Soon after that event the new Principal and the Professors took the election into their own hands, excluded the matriculated students and elected the Rector at a meeting of themselves. In 1717, however, they disagreed and one section convened a meeting of *comitia* and had a Rector elected in the old fashion.¹ This led to sundry Royal Visitations, which made many recommendations, but did not settle the question. In 1726 the students claimed right to participate in the election, whereupon the Faculty expelled their spokesman William Robertson (1705-83), M.A., a student of Divinity.² He was, however, rein-

¹ *Report laid on the table 18th February, 1856, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the Professors.* 7 pp. fol. Glasgow 1856. Presumably prepared by Professor Blackburn, Clerk of Faculty.

² Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii. p. 185. Robertson was an Irish student of Scottish descent. He graduated M.A. in 1724 and had the degree of D.D. in 1768. His regent was John Loudoun, and he attended the lectures of Andrew Ross, Professor of Humanity, of Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek, and of Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics. In Divinity he studied under Professors John Simson and Charles Morthland. After officiating at various places in Ireland as curate, vicar and rector he became chaplain to Lord Cathcart, British Ambassador to Russia, and finally he was appointed Master of the Free Grammar School at Wolverhampton.

In 1783 an article founded on a MS. memoir left by Dr. Robertson ap-

stated in 1727 at the request of the Earl of Findlater's Commission. The commissioners having taken the matter of the election of Rector into consideration made the regulations before referred to, and from that time onwards the matriculated students participated in the annual election, and being the majority of the electors the decision was virtually in their hands. The Professors and students, however, generally agreed and difficulties seldom arose. In 1768 Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran was proposed as Rector and was the popular candidate, but at the *comitia* several questions were raised regarding the regularity of the proceedings by Thomas Dunlop, a student of law, afterwards I think Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace of Craigie, baronet, and David Woodburn before referred to,¹ and Adam Smith, who had recently retired from the chair of Moral Philosophy, was proposed by the dissentients as candidate. The laird of Kilkerran was, however, carried by a large majority and Adam Smith was not elected until 1787. Edmund Burke was elected in 1783. In the

peared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. liii. p. 746), in which Principal Stirling was charged with grave malversation in office, and was reprinted in Glasgow and widely circulated. The charges had no foundation and Principal Leechman sent a vindication of his predecessor to the editor of the magazine. Professor John Anderson happening to be in London at the time did everything in his power to prevent the Vindication being published. He had nothing personally to do with the matter, which related to a period long before his time, but he never missed an opportunity to disparage the University and to thwart his colleagues. He failed, and Dr. Leechman's explanations were published in the number for July 1784 (vol. liv. p. 513).

See *Munimenta*, ii. p. 431; Coutts, *History of the University of Glasgow*, pp. 286, 293; MS. letter Rev. James Wodrow, D.D., to the Earl of Buchan undated, but written in June 1806.

Robertson's *Memoir* was republished by Joshua Toulmin in 1806 in *The Monthly Repository of Theology and Literature*, vol. i. pp. 169, 225, 281, 337. The passages relating to Principal Stirling are published and given without mention of Principal Leechman's correction, but a correspondent (*ib.* p. 337) draws attention to the omission. There is a portrait of Dr. Robertson in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. liii. p. 745.

¹ *Supra*, p. 186. Woodburn's opposition on this occasion may have prompted and in any case probably told against him in the proceedings subsequently taken in the Rector's Court. The Rector himself endeavoured to stop these proceedings, but they were carried through by the Vice-rector and Professors.

session 1783-84 Professor John Anderson had been suspended by the Faculty from the *jurisdictio ordinaria*. Some of the students who sympathised with the Professor alleged that the Rector had been a party to the suspension and opposed his re-election in 1784. They put forward George Dempster, M.P. for the Forfar and Fife burghs, a celebrated agriculturist and land improver, but he was defeated.¹ When Adam Smith was proposed as Rector in 1787, Francis Jeffrey, then a lad of fourteen but a student, strongly objected on the ground that Smith was the nominee of the Professors.² The rights of the students were not, therefore, always viewed with favour. "In consequence of their right of interference in the election of the Rector and some other matters they have been known," it is said, "to enter into factions and the peace of the University has been disturbed by sedition."³

It was not until twenty years after this that politics began to influence the choice of candidates. Except the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland there were no popular institutions in the country, and as the Assembly could not deal with political matters there was no convenient means for expressing public opinion there. As the election of the Rector was open and not subject to control it was selected as an opportunity for enabling the popular party to put forward a candidate and support him on political grounds.

In 1809 there was a keen contest between Mr. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood and Lord Archibald Hamilton. The former was a supporter of the Government; the latter, a brother of the Duke of Hamilton and M.P. for Lanarkshire, was an ardent Reformer. Two nations voted for each candidate and the retiring Vice-Rector gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Campbell. In 1811 Lord Archibald Hamilton was again brought forward and defeated his rival, Viscount Melville. In reference to his installation Professor Jardine writes to William Mure of Caldwell:—"What became of you on our great

¹ See *The Glasgow Magazine*, 1795, p. 42.

² Cockburn, *Life of Jeffrey*, i. p. 12.

³ Robert Forsyth, *The Beauties of Scotland*, iii. p. 234, Edinburgh 1806.

Admission day? . . . We had a grand day of it. Lord Archibald made a very good and able speech at his admission, but delivered some parts of it with great hesitation ; so that the only two persons who ever tried it, viz. Burke and he, both failed. It would appear that there is something in our atmosphere, or in our audience, which disturbs the eloquence even of great people.”¹ This indicates that it was a novelty for the Rector to give an address at his installation, and that the failures were Burke in April 1784 and Lord Archibald Hamilton in 1811. Francis Jeffrey at a later date says that “ Burke is reputed to have faltered and that Adam Smith remained silent.” He did not, however, mean that Adam Smith attempted and failed, but merely that he gave no address.² Jardine was professor in 1783 when Burke was elected and had been assistant to Professor Clow since 1774.

The election of Francis Jeffrey in 1820 was carried on amidst great excitement. Party organization had been fully developed, and the election of Rector, it is said, “is frequently attended with the usual characteristics of such elections—canvassing, and preparatory meetings among the students—harangues of all sorts—placards for and against the candidates put in nomination—and, in short, all the modes of address or attack by which the student hopes to strengthen his ranks. In some instances, the election is carried on with extraordinary spirit, and more than once has generated unkindly feeling in the University.”³ In 1827 the Faculty paid £10 as compensation to a student who had his leg broken and his health very much injured by the

¹ Letter dated 26th November, 1811, in *The Caldwell Papers*, Part ii. vol. ii. p. 377. There was a large and appreciative audience, and the Rector “after taking the oath of office addressed the meeting in a polite and elegant speech suited to the occasion.” *The Glasgow Mercury*, 15th April, 1784. Professor Dalzel of Edinburgh, who was present at Burke’s installation, makes no mention of faltering. *Memoir*, p. 42.

² Adam Smith travelled with Burke from Edinburgh and was present at his installation. On his re-election Burke again came to Glasgow and was again installed. See Somerville, *My Own Life and Times*, p. 221.

³ *The Edinburgh Magazine*, 1825, Pt. i. p. 582.

pressure of the crowd at the installation of Thomas Campbell as Rector on 12th April, 1827.¹

While the mass of the students elected the Rector upon political grounds there was a small party who held that the Rector should be a person distinguished in literature or science, and that in the election politics should be excluded from consideration.

In 1822 Sir Walter Scott, the greatest literary man of the time,² was proposed as a candidate, but he was nominated by the Conservatives and supported as a party man. The Liberal nominee was Sir James Mackintosh. Two nations voted for each, and Francis Jeffrey, the retiring Rector, gave his casting vote in favour of Mackintosh. At the close of the election Jeffrey, in addressing the students, explained or rather apologised for the vote he had given, on the ground that while Scott was a man of great literary eminence, the office of Rector was an academic one for which Scott had no qualifications whilst Macintosh had. The excuse was transparently thin. He himself could claim no academic distinction and had been elected purely on political grounds and he gave his vote against Scott because he was a Tory.

In 1824 Sir Walter Scott was once more put forward by the Conservatives and Henry Brougham by the Liberals. Again there was a tie, and Sir James Mackintosh, the retiring Rector, gave his casting vote for the Liberal. On this occasion there was a third candidate, Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831), the "Man of Feeling," who was nominated on purely literary grounds, and to whom *The Student*, a College periodical, had been dedicated in 1817. He had, however, only a few votes, as the

¹ Faculty Minute, 2nd November, 1827. As to the crowd and pressure on this occasion, see *The Scots Times*, 14th April, 1827.

² He had not at this time acknowledged the authorship of the Waverley novels, and a neat epigram appeared in *The Academic* (*supra*, pp. 51, 63):—

Notus et ignotus, nomen sine nomine, jactans
Quis totidem scripsit Quis Scotus ille, libros ?

The Academic, p. 156, 30th March, 1826.

students considered that if elected his age would prevent his making an inaugural oration. In 1828 the Liberals proposed Thomas Campbell for a third term, and for the third time the Conservatives nominated Sir Walter Scott. William Cobbett was suggested as an independent candidate, but was not put in nomination.¹ Again two nations voted for each candidate. Mr. Campbell being himself the retiring Rector, Professor Gibb, the Vice-Rector, gave his casting vote for Sir Walter. The latter, however, declined to accept and a new election took place, when the Conservatives put forward Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who, however, had the support of only one nation, so that Mr. Campbell was elected. There was a general feeling of regret that Scott had not been elected and that party politics had deprived the University of so illustrious a head. This was the age of Albums, and the students issued a College Album in alternate years. When that of 1830 was ready for publication it was thought that it would be a graceful act to dedicate it to Sir Walter if he would allow this. Mr. Archibald Swinton, afterwards Campbell Swinton of Kimmerghame—and professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh—one of the editors, accordingly wrote to Sir Walter, and having obtained his permission the Album was dedicated to him.²

¹ Cobbett visited the Old College in October, 1832, and was received by Professor Mylne, "and laughed heartily at the prospect of his being elected Lord Rector." Cobbett's *Tour in Scotland*, p. 148, London 1833; Gilfillan, *The History of a Man*, p. 60.

² Sir Walter wrote from Edinburgh on 10th March to Mr. Swinton,

My dear Sir,

I will have infinite pleasure in accepting the mark of regard offered by the Contributors to the College Album and I entertain no doubt of its doing honour to all concerned. I beg I may be also placed on the list of subscribers for two copies. I am happy to hear that travel agrees with your father my old friend and kinsman.

We are going to Abbotsford and from thence to London, so can hardly hope to see you before summer; but will be then delighted to see you in the country. Believe me with respectful thanks to you and your enterprising friends Very much Your faithful and affectionate cousin Walter Scott

In 1831 John Gibson Lockhart was nominated by the Conservatives, Henry Cockburn by the Liberals and Joseph Hume by the Independents. Two nations voted for Cockburn, and one for each of Lockhart and Hume. Lockhart was an alumnus of the University, and one of the most brilliant literary men of his time, but he was a Tory, the "Scorpion" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Cockburn carried the day.

In 1840 the medical students suggested Sir Astley Cooper as rector, but, as has been explained, few of them matriculated. They had no weight, and the suggestion came to nothing.

The rectors of 1847, 1848 and 1850 were Colonel William Mure of Caldwell, Sheriff Alison¹ and T. B. Macaulay, all of them distinguished as historians and literary men, but all were elected on political grounds, Macaulay as a Liberal, the others as Conservatives. In 1852 the Earl of Eglinton was elected as a Conservative. Next year the Liberals declined to concur in his re-election and put up Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate. The result was a tie, two nations

The kinship stood thus :—Sir John Swinton of Swinton (d. 1723), the ancestor of Mr. Campbell Swinton, who was member for Berwickshire in the last Scottish and first Union Parliaments, and one of the twelve founders of the Bank of Scotland, married Anne Sinclair, and their daughter Jean married Dr. John Rutherford and was Sir Walter's grandmother. Aunt Margaret in *My Aunt Margaret's Mirror*, by Sir Walter Scott, was Jean Swinton's sister. Swinton had also a Glasgow connexion, being a grandson of James Douglas of Mains, afterwards Campbell of Blythswood.

There were other two editors of this Album—Archibald Campbell Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Henry Selfe Page, afterwards Selfe Selfe, and a London Police Magistrate. All of them contributed to the volume, and amongst other contributors were Archibald Smith of Jordanhill before referred to (*supra*, p. 92), William Edmonstone Aytoun, afterwards Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, Robert Abercrombie Johnstone, afterwards rector of Ingrave in the county of Essex, John Reginald Houison Crawford of Crawford-land, and Charles Badham, son of Professor Charles Badham, and probably the finest classical scholar of his day in Great Britain.

In the College Album of 1838 there is a poem on the death of Scott.

¹ In his Rectorial address Alison mentioned that he was not a Glasgow student. His father, Archibald Alison, was, however, a student along with Dugald Stewart and Dugald Bannatyne. *Memoir of Dugald Bannatyne*, p. 12.

voting for each candidate. Lord Eglinton, the retiring rector, could not very well give the casting vote, and this fell to the Vice-Rector, Professor Harry Rainy, who voted according to his political views and supported the Earl of Eglinton. While, therefore, party politics have given us Jeffrey, Campbell and Macaulay as Rectors, they have robbed us of Scott, Lockhart and Tennyson.

In 1854 both parties at first agreed to nominate the Duke of Argyll, but the Conservatives ultimately put forward Benjamin Disraeli. The Liberals also adopted the Duke, but a section of the party held that this was not desirable and proposed Thomas Carlyle, on literary grounds. He was violently opposed by both the others, and his name was withdrawn the night before the election. The Duke of Argyll was carried by a majority in all the nations.

In 1856 the Conservatives nominated Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and supported him as a literary man. The Liberal candidate was Lord Stanley. Sir John Herschel was proposed by the Independents, but was withdrawn. Lytton had a majority in all the nations. During the canvass the Liberals twitted the Conservatives with having opposed Tennyson as a literary man and with now claiming the support of the electors on the ground that Lytton was a man of letters. He himself accepted this view as, when thanking the students for the honour which they had done him, he said: "I am well pleased to believe that it is less as the politician than the man of letters that you this day reward my labours and dignify my name. . . . I think I am the more justified in assigning your kindness to the bond of association, because the candidate who was not unreasonably preferred by some of you, a young nobleman, whose vigorous intellect and brilliant promise would have done credit to your choice, happens (no matter what difference of opinion on isolated questions may or may not exist between him and me) to belong with myself to that great party of which his own father is the acknowledged chief."

Lytton's address on his installation on 15th January, 1857, was the last rectorial address delivered in the Common Hall and one of

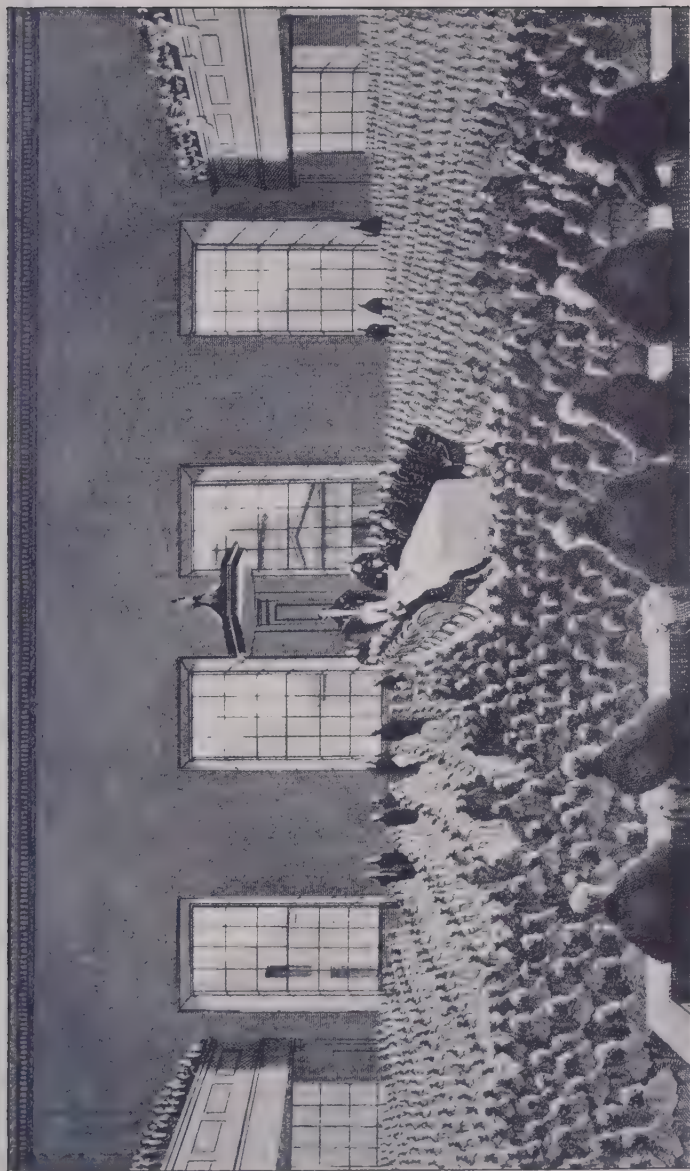
the most eloquent and brilliant heard within its walls, and is well worthy of perusal. Professor Ferguson records his impressions:—

“The rector himself was a striking personage, with a curled moustache, and a pointed beard, dressed in the gold-braided rectorial gown he looked not unlike the mystic or Rosicrucian he affected to be. The address was an eloquent one and has been regarded as one of the best delivered in my time.”

PARTY ORGANISATION

In my day the two parties, Liberals and Conservatives, were well organised. As previously mentioned the Liberals had their headquarters in the “Coal-Hole” and the Conservatives had theirs in the back room of the Janitor’s house. When there was a third or Independent party, that is, a party which claimed that a rector should be chosen on literary and not on political grounds, they had the use of the Blackstone room. As the election was annual the Committees had frequent meetings. The question had always to be considered whether a retiring rector was to be re-elected without opposition or whether there was anything in existing circumstances which required that the understanding as regards re-election should be disregarded. If it was resolved to offer no opposition, bills were issued by both parties, and on 15th November a formal election took place.

When there was a contest bills and squibs were issued in profusion by all parties during the first fortnight of the session. Charges made by the one side were promptly refuted by the other and counter allegations preferred. The poetical powers of both sides were severely taxed in the production of squibs. The party fount occasionally ran dry, when recourse was had to the Poet’s Box, a curious little establishment in St. Andrew’s Lane, where upon the shortest notice and for the modest sum of half-a-crown you could obtain a poem on any subject and from any aspect. In the bills issued prior to 1859 students who did not matriculate were urged to attest, but comparatively few of them did so.



SIR ROBERT PEEL, AS RECTOR,

Addressing the Comitia, in the Common Hall, on 11th January, 1837.

The building seen through the window is the Hunterian Museum.

Judging from the election literature of earlier days I think these poetical effusions were more numerous in later than in earlier years. In the election of 1836 there were originally three candidates, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Colquhoun of Killermont, both Conservatives, and Sir John Campbell, son of the parish minister of Cupar-Fife and then Attorney-General of England, a Liberal. There were many bills, but only one piece of verse, which was produced by the Colquhoun party.

AN ADDRESS

BY A FOURTH YEAR DIVINITY STUDENT

To His Younger Brethren in the Greek and Latin Classes.

Come all ye young lads who aspire to the Church,
Or at least to the honour of *wielding a birch*—
Your ears for a moment. I'll prove to you soon
That you must every one of you vote for Colquhoun.

and so on for seven more verses. They are far from complimentary towards Lyndhurst, and although it is admitted that Sir John Campbell had not brought disgrace on "The Clergyman's Son," still it is said he was not the man for rector. No one, however, voted for Colquhoun; the two Conservative factions coalesced, dropped their candidates, agreed on Sir Robert Peel and carried his election by three nations to one, Transforthana voting for Campbell.

The election of Peel was regarded with much satisfaction by the Conservative party as evidence of a reaction against the views of the Reformers. He was entertained at a great banquet in Glasgow; a Peel Club was organised amongst the students, Peel Papers were issued, and his election was made the occasion for the publication of a volume of Rectorial Addresses, with an engraving shewing Sir Robert addressing the students in the Common Hall.

PARTY COLOURS

The use of party colours at parliamentary elections is illegal, but it is otherwise in rectorial elections. As previously pointed out, blue used to be the Liberal colour in the University of Glasgow,

but in my time it had been appropriated by the Conservatives, and the Liberals took yellow. How this came about I cannot say. Blue, as Chaucer reminds us, is the symbol of constancy, but constancy to what? to "a creed outworn"? or to principles? Blue was the colour of the Covenanters, the symbol of their determination to adhere to and die for what they believed to be right and true. Blue was likewise adopted by the Puritans as their colour,

For he was of that stubborn crew,
Hight Presbyterian true blue,

says Butler in *Hudibras*.

From the Covenanters blue passed to the Whigs, and a true blue Whig became synonymous with a true blue Presbyterian. Blue and buff were the recognised colours of the Whig party early in the eighteenth century. The buff, it has been suggested, was a tradition of the parliamentary army which used buff or orange-tawny scarfs, but whatever was its origin it was part of the Whig badge. Charles James Fox always wore a blue frockcoat and a yellow waistcoat in the House of Commons. Sir Francis Burdett and many other distinguished Whigs did the same. The *Edinburgh Review* was established to support the principles of the Whigs and appeared in party colours.

Ere the new review
Soar on its wings of saffron and of blue,

says Byron in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, and we have a much more recent reference to the same effect :—

There's an ancient periodical in blue and yellow bound,
That appears on old Whig tables as Quarter-day comes round,
And many a good old-fashioned Whig would make a sad ado,
Were a quarter-day to pass without his *Edinburgh Review*.¹

The Conservatives marched off with the blue, leaving the Liberals with only the yellow, but they sometimes favoured white. Red was adopted by the Independent or non-political party.²

¹ *Punch*, xxxix. (1860) p. 61.

² *Supra*, p. 94.

MEETINGS

Both the Liberal and the Conservative parties held frequent meetings, at which the merits of their own and the demerits of the other candidate were frankly and vigorously proclaimed. These were at one time held in the Chemistry class-room in Shuttle Street, but in my day and for many years earlier the Greek class-room was used. The meetings were well attended and afforded much amusement; they were noisy but good-natured, and peas and flour-bags were freely exchanged between parties. One orator, a short stout man with a broad rubicund face and dressed in a dark suit, had just got under way when a flour-bag struck him on the forehead, and in an instant his rosy face and black suit were white. A more ludicrous transformation could not have been devised. The orator was dumb, and stood motionless like a snow man to the intense amusement of the audience.

The leader of the Independents who put forward Carlyle as a candidate in 1854 was John Nichol, one of the most brilliant students in the University, distinguished by his energy, force of character and power of address. The Independents had a meeting in the Greek class-room. Nichol was to speak, and both Conservatives and Liberals were apprehensive of the effect which his sparkling eloquence might have upon impressionable students. Nichol stood upon the platform eager to proceed, his dress-coat tightly buttoned across his chest, his hair thrown back, his eyes flashing and his lips quivering. The chairman, pronouncing the "*ch*" more *Scotico* as a guttural, announced that *Mr. Nihil* would now address the meeting. Nichol slipped to the front, raised his hand and paused, when a student in one of the back benches slowly and in *ex cathedra* style ejaculated *Ex nihilo nihil fit*. There was something in the tone of the voice and the distraught aspect of the orator which touched the risibility of the audience and caused them to burst into laughter, which so took Nichol aback that he was unable to speak; he tried again, but failed, again he essayed to do so

and again he failed, and had to leave the platform. Carlyle was then withdrawn.¹

The principal speakers in my day were, on the Conservative side, George M. Grant, a Canadian, afterwards Principal of Queen's College, Kingston; Norman and John Macleod, sons of the "High Priest of Morven," the former minister of Inverness and the latter of Govan; and Gavin Lang, who became minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal; on the Liberal side, J. B. Russell; Ralph, or as he was generally styled Radolphus, Abercrombie, an English student and afterwards minister of a Methodist church in Norwich; and Robert Black, afterwards a U.P. minister in Hamilton, and later a clergyman in the Church of England and a Conservative.

Abercrombie was far and away the best speaker of the day. He was earnest and eloquent, with great power of sarcasm, a copious vocabulary and ready repartee. Nothing could interrupt or disconcert him. He had always a good hearing even from his opponents.

LATER ELECTIONS

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's term of office expired in November 1857, but as the Liberals acquiesced in his re-election there was no contest. An election by the *comitia* was, however, necessary, and was duly carried through. We met in the Common Hall, the proceedings began with a Latin prayer, and the Clerk of Senate having explained the object of the meeting and having read the Statutes regulating the election, the presiding Professor in absence of the Principal called for a nomination, when the retiring rector was nominated, the proposal was seconded, put to the meeting and there being no other motion was then declared by the presiding Professor to be the resolution of the *comitia*, and that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was duly elected Rector of the University for the current year.

¹ *Supra*, p. 333. Nichol was much annoyed and subsequently printed his speech. *Statement and Remonstrance respecting the recent contest for the Lord Rectorship . . . with Notes of a Speech by the President of the Liberal Association* [John Nichol], Glasgow 1854, 8vo.

In November 1858 the Conservatives at first proposed again to bring forward Disraeli, but this was abandoned, and they resolved to propose Lytton for a third term. The proposal was put upon the grounds that he was a distinguished man, that he had attended to the interests of the students, that he had been a liberal prize-giver and that he had obtained some writerships for Glasgow students in Ceylon. The Conservatives pointed to the case of Thomas Campbell who had been re-elected a third time in recognition of his interest in the students, but they made no reference to the heart-burnings which this had produced. Henry Cockburn had also been re-elected for a third term, but much objection had been made to the proposal. The Liberals opposed the re-election of Lytton and adopted the Earl of Shaftesbury, the celebrated philanthropist and Social Reformer, as their candidate. The selection was somewhat odd, as His Lordship was a Conservative in politics and a strict party man, and Sir Edward's opponent on the previous occasion was also a Conservative. The Independents at first named John Inglis—Lord Glencorse—then Lord Justice Clerk, chairman of the Universities Commission, a student of Glasgow and Snell Exhibitioner, and famous at the time for his defence of Madeline Smith in the preceding year; but being a Conservative he declined to stand in opposition to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and they then adopted Charles Dickens as their candidate.

In speaking of the "Coal-Hole" I have quoted from two squibs in which the Committee Rooms of the three parties are referred to. In one of their bills the Conservatives sum up the merits of the candidates: "One of them is a periodical writer, and public *reader*. The other is 'a good old Englishman.' The third is the greatest living writer and orator—but he is more—he is to us a true-hearted and true friend." The Liberals again twitted the Conservatives with supporting Lytton on account of his literary reputation, and pointed to the fact that in the contest of 1853 they supported the Earl of Eglinton on political grounds and rejected Tennyson, who, although the nominee of their party, was proposed on purely literary grounds.

One of the Conservative squibs entitled "A Song of Victory" made the boast :—

Once more within our ancient Hall
His accents shall be heard ;
And pledged to guard your liberties
Shall be a patriot's word.
Then to applaud his noble voice
Your cry shall rend the air—
Sir Edward is the bravest Knight
To fill the Rector's chair.

Sir Edward had, however, already given his address and had no desire of repeating himself and did not do so. His supporters were, however, justified in their expectation. Lord Jeffrey gave an address not only upon the occasion of his installation, but also another upon his re-election for a second year of office, and a third when retiring from office. Thomas Campbell gave a second address on his re-election for a third term. The election resulted in the return of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

In 1859 the office again became vacant, when the Liberal Association and the Independent Union selected the Earl of Elgin as their candidate and the Conservatives once more put forward Mr. Disraeli. This was a great opportunity for Radolphus Abercrombie, who fairly laughed Disraeli out of court, and Lord Elgin was elected by a majority in all the nations.¹

Reference has already been made to "Ole Clo"! "Ole Clo"! The "Wee German Lairdie" was parodied :—

Come down among the College courts,
Thou wee, wee Jewish lairdie,
And see how white and red bloom there,
Then awa wi' your Jewish beerdie.

¹ See the late Mr. A. A. Cuthbert, *An Echo from the Old College of Glasgow*, St. Andrews 1912, 8vo.

No report could reproduce the verve and sparkle of Abercrombie's oratory. His face, his gestures, his voice commanded attention. The feelings of the audience were raised to an extraordinary degree, all his hits went home, and the effect had not time to evaporate before the election.

An' let blue bonnets daur refuse
 A Scottish honour to Scottish brows ;
 We'll hae nane o' your Wandering Jews,
 Thou wee bit Jewish lairdie.

The Conservatives replied with " Poor Elgin's gone."

Then Ab-er-bie leer'd " O rest
 Thy carrot-head on Lib'ral crest."
 A tear sprang up and dimm'd his specks,
 But still he blubber'd " with respects "
 Poor Elgin's gone !

" Beware the songs by Tory sung !
 Beware Disraeli's oily tongue."
 This was the Lib'rals last report !
 A voice replied, far thro' the court,
 " Poor Elgin's gone " !

They had another, " The titled Lord untitled," but notwithstanding its tone of cheerfulness it availed nothing.

Will you venture down, Lord Elgin,
 (From cares of office free),
 The bustle of our College Courts
 And thronging Clubs to see ?
 On a dull November morning
 Pray step into our square,
 And hear us greet Disraeli
 Elected to the Chair.

This was the first election under the new rule which conferred the right of voting on all students. The votes cast in the four preceding elections were :

1852	-	-	-	465
1854	-	-	-	416
1856	-	-	-	376
1858	-	-	-	490

In 1859, however, 964 students voted. It was evident, therefore, that the Common Hall was inadequate for the installation of the

Rector, and this took place in the City Hall, and was the first occasion on which such a function took place outside the University buildings.

The address was interesting and instructive and quietly delivered, but was not a flight of oratory.

In another of their bills the Independents called upon the students to rally round Lord Elgin, "place him triumphantly in the Rectorial Chair, and hand over poor Dizzy for the third time to his friends 'to lay him up in lavender' for the next three years at least." It was not, however, until 1871 that he was elected upon his fourth try.¹

In 1862 the Liberals proposed Viscount Palmerston and the Conservatives John Inglis, Lord Glencorse, the Lord Justice Clerk. Lord Palmerston had been put forward in 1850, but was defeated

¹ His inaugural address was given in the Kibble Palace, and was a fine effort of oratory. He spoke without a note quietly, but in measured and appropriate language, which seemed to be the expression of the thought that arose in his mind as he spoke. Mr. J. F. Neilson, however, the chief reporter of the *Times*—an old Glasgow student and editor of *The Glasgow Constitutional*—who came to Glasgow to report the speech, told one of my partners that he had the address before him in print, and that his only duty was to check any alterations that might be made in delivery. It was given, however, exactly as printed.

When John Bright delivered his Inaugural Address on 21st March, 1883, he spoke extempore, but Principal Caird was struck with one passage which he thought could hardly have been produced at the moment and asked Mr. Bright what his practice was in speaking on such occasions, and referred to the passage in question. Mr. Bright said that he did not prepare his speeches, but thought over the matter, the points he should make and their order, and trusted to finding words to express his thoughts as they arose, but that if any subject seemed to require special care or exactness in expression, he considered how this should be done, but never committed his language to writing.

Principal Caird was himself a very eloquent and attractive speaker. The order of his sermons and addresses was perfect, their ideas fresh and thoughtful and their language clear, concise and appropriate, and fell upon the ear like the music of water. All, however, had to be carefully prepared, and when a speech or address had to be given without notes it was a work of much labour, as he committed to memory slowly and with difficulty.

by Sheriff Alison,¹ and Lord Glencorse had been suggested in 1858, but declined, as I have said, to stand against Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

On the present occasion Lord Palmerston had a majority in three nations, and was therefore elected. In the fourth nation, Transforthana, there was a tie, each candidate receiving 132 votes. The total vote was Palmerston 556, Glencorse 474.

The Liberal Association were placed in an exceedingly awkward position by their candidate. The day before the poll Lord Palmerston telegraphed that he would decline to accept office if elected. It was impossible at this time to make other arrangements; his name was not withdrawn and the election went on. When, however, he was elected he wrote a letter of thanks which was lithographed and circulated amongst the students. One of these copies was recently presented to the University library as an original.

Lord Palmerston's Inaugural Address was delivered in St. John's Church—the church of Thomas Chalmers and of Edward Irving. This church was built on land which originally belonged to the College immediately south of the eastern part of the High Green.² A flight of steps was erected across the wall, and the Rector and Professors walked through the College grounds to the church followed by the students.

The Address was perhaps the worst ever delivered on such an occasion. The Rector was quite unprepared and had not even taken the trouble to ascertain the nature of the function or the character of his audience. He rambled on in the limping style of the House of Commons, each sentence beginning "Gentlemen," for fully an hour in the hope that an idea would present itself to him, but none came and when baffled he sat down. I was in the front row, immediately opposite the Duke of Argyll, whose face presented

¹ *Memoir of F. L. Mackenzie* by C. P. Miles, p. 128

² *Supra*, p. 264.

a curious appearance as the inept utterances of his parliamentary colleague fell upon his ears.

At the conclusion of the address the Rector, Principal, Professors and guests returned in procession to the Fore Hall. The students lined the route, those at the end passing on to the front as the procession passed so as to make a continuous double line from the church to the Lion and Unicorn stair.

On the expiry of Lord Palmerston's term of office in 1865 the Right Hon. John Inglis was again proposed by the Conservatives, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone by the Liberals. The nations were equally divided, and the Duke of Montrose, as Chancellor, gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Inglis, although Mr. Gladstone had a majority of 6 on the whole number who voted. If the old rule under which the retiring Rector gave the casting vote had prevailed, Lord Palmerston would no doubt have given his vote for Mr. Gladstone. The latter was ultimately elected in 1877.

Mr. Inglis was an excellent Rector, delivered a thoughtful and dignified address upon his installation, and in his official capacity attended several meetings both of the University Court and of the General Council. His election illustrated the advantage of the old practice of choosing as Rector some one resident in the district who could, as formerly, attend the meetings of the governing body and who could be consulted when necessary.

The Right Hon. David Boyle of Shewalton, who was Rector 1815-17, was at the same time Lord Justice Clerk, and subsequently, like Lord Glencorse, became Lord President of the Court of Session. Ilay Campbell, who was Rector 1799-1801, was likewise Lord President. All the three were old Glasgow students.

In 1868 Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, was elected Rector against the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, proposed by the Liberals. Again there was a tie and the Chancellor gave his casting

vote in favour of Lord Stanley. On this occasion the Conservative had a majority of 15 on the aggregate vote.

Lord Stanley was in office when the University ceased to occupy the old College in High Street in 1870.

The Lord Justice Clerk delivered his Inaugural Address in the City Hall on 22nd March, 1866, and Lord Stanley gave his on 1st April, 1869, also in the City Hall.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Under the Act of 1858 a General Council was established, consisting of the Chancellor, the members of the University Court, the Professors, the Masters of Arts, Doctors of Medicine, and all others who as matriculated students had given regular attendance at University classes during four sessions.

The General Council was brought into being at a meeting in the Common Hall on 28th October, 1859, at which, in the absence of the Chancellor, Principal Barclay presided. The Clerk of Senate (Professor Weir), having read certain documents and having intimated that the Senate had appointed Mr. Nathaniel Jones, the University Librarian, to be the Registrar of the General Council, the meeting proceeded to the election of an Assessor to the University Court, when Mr. Andrew Bannatyne was chosen. At the meeting on 27th April, 1860, Dr. W. G. Blackie was elected Clerk of the General Council, and a Business Committee was appointed to arrange and prepare business for the next meeting, of which the Rev. James Smith, D.D., minister of the parish of Cathcart, was appointed Convener. The Committee adopted the plan of printing and circulating their reports, which was found convenient and has been followed ever since.

The Council was very active, discussed various matters of importance and made many representations to the University Court. Amongst the subjects discussed were Graduation and the Arts curriculum, a Summer Session, the Representation of the Scottish

Universities in Parliament, the extension of the Law Faculty and the granting of degrees in law, the separation of Civil History from the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and the provision of means of instruction in that subject and also in English Literature, and the establishment of a course of study in Civil Engineering and Mechanics and the granting of diplomas of proficiency.

The erection of new buildings at Gilmorehill was under consideration of the Council upon 26th April, 1865, when on the motion of the Rev. Robert Buchanan, D.D., the following resolution was passed: "The General Council having had its attention called to the fact that the University is about to be removed to another part of the city where a site, admirably adapted for University buildings, has been acquired; and having been further informed that the funds available for the erection of such buildings are altogether inadequate for the purpose contemplated, and that an appeal is, in consequence, about to be made to the public for aid, the University Council resolve to express, as they hereby do, their cordial concurrence in the proposed appeal, and their earnest hope that it may meet with so prompt and liberal a response as shall suffice to secure the erection of an edifice, ample in point of accommodation for all the purposes of the University, and such, at the same time, in an architectural point of view, as to be worthy of the past history and present position of the ancient and illustrious institution to which it is to be devoted." The Council appointed a Committee with instructions to co-operate with the authorities of the University in promoting the object.

As we have seen (p. 148) the University Commissioners in 1860 suggested that a portion of the money for new buildings should be obtained by a sale of a portion of the Hunterian collection. The General Council at a meeting in 1861 unanimously passed a resolution disapproving of the suggestion.

The last meeting of the Council in the Old College was held in the Common Hall on 27th April, 1870. The October meeting was

held in the Lesser City Hall, as the buildings at Gilmorehill were not then ready, and the first meeting of the Council at Gilmorehill was held in the Lower Hall of the Museum on 26th April, 1871. I was present at all three meetings.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM

The Hunterian Museum building was on the east side of Museum Square. The façade was within the railings; the remainder of the building extended into the College Green, and as there was a fall in



THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

the ground there was an under-storey at the back. The building, which was considered remarkably handsome, was erected in 1804 from designs by William Stark,¹ whom Sir Walter Scott declared to be the most gifted of Scottish architects of the day.

¹ Stark was also the architect of St. George's Church and of the Lunatic Asylum in Parliamentary Road.

Dr. William Hunter was a Lanarkshire man, a Glasgow student and graduate, a distinguished London physician, and one of the foremost teachers of his time of anatomy and cognate subjects.¹ His museum was one of the most splendid ever formed by a private individual, having cost him not less than £60,000 ; and on his death in 1783 he bequeathed the whole, together with the sum of £8000 for erecting a building to contain it, to the Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow, " to be kept and preserved by them and their successors for ever to and for the use of the said Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow . . . in such sort, way, manner and form as to the said Principal and Faculty of the College of Glasgow and their successors for the time being shall seem most fit and most conducive to the improvement of the students of the said University of Glasgow." The members of Faculty, as has been mentioned, held the Museum as Trustees under this bequest and not as part of the general University property.

The Museum was of much interest to the students. Medical students had free access for viewing the anatomical and pathological preparations. Arts students received one or two tickets of admission when they entered their names on the Attendance Register in the Library, which were generally used, and beyond this any student could obtain admission for any reasonable purpose. The building was erected in order to house Dr. Hunter's collections and with money bequeathed by him. Dr. Hunter, however, bequeathed no fund for adding to the collection, so that it necessarily became a " closed " Museum. The Roman stones which had hitherto been kept in the Library were transferred to the Museum building, and although the University funds did not permit of purchases being made the Museum at once began to attract gifts of coins and medals, and works of art, books and manuscripts and objects of scientific

¹ The Hon. James Stuart MacKenzie writing to Baron Mure in 1763 alludes to Dr. Hunter as his " little friend," and refers to the high esteem in which he was held in London and by the Queen, and adds, " I believe he is greatly esteemed in Glasgow," *The Caldwell Papers*, Pt. i. vol. ii. pp. 471-2.

interest, and such gifts have continued in increasing numbers. These are kept distinct from the Hunter collection, and the names of the donors are accurately recorded ; but these gifts largely supplement the original collection, and the museum as a whole is therefore constantly growing in importance and usefulness.



THE LIBRARY IN THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

Dr. Hunter's collections when placed in the Museum were well arranged on a scientific basis and are described in Captain Laskey's "Account."¹ The old idea of surprising visitors on their entering

¹ *A General Account of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow*, Glasgow 1813, 8vo. James Laskey was an officer of scientific tastes in the 21st regiment of militia then stationed at Dumbarton Castle. See *Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club*, 1876, p. 73.

A French traveller (Louis Simond) who visited Glasgow in 1810 remarks that the whole collection "is well arranged in a very fine building," *Journal of a Tour and Residence in Great Britain during the years 1810 and 1811*, i. p. 286, London-Edinburgh 1815, 8vo ; afterwards translated into French: Paris 1816 and again *ib.* 1817.

Dr. James Johnson who visited the museum in 1834 found the collections well arranged, but they excited some curious reflections in his "contemplative" mind. *The Recess or Autumnal relaxation in the Highlands and Lowlands*, p. 187, London 1834.

a museum was not overlooked, and no one who ever visited the Hunterian Museum can forget the surprise and wonder he felt when he entered the building and saw the striking objects which presented themselves to view. The apartments were admirably proportioned, the lighting was perfect and the more remarkable exhibits were placed in the line of vision and at such distances as to avoid confusion and to focus attention. The visitor had necessarily to take much on trust; the printed books were in locked cases, but the titles of many could be read and the lists printed by Laskey were accessible and indicated their great bibliographical value, which was duly emphasised by the exuberant if somewhat inaccurate descriptions of the celebrated T. F. Dibdin.¹

The coins and medals were kept carefully and securely, and were of course not accessible to ordinary sight-seers, but at one time Professor William Ramsay in several sessions lectured upon the Roman coins and was entrusted with a certain number of examples which he exhibited to his students. His exact knowledge, his wealth of illustration and his crisp and vivid style of speaking made his course, I have often heard, most fruitful and enjoyable, and general regret was felt that his health did not permit of the lectures being continued. Most of the reproductions of coins in his *Manual of Roman Antiquities* were taken from examples in the Hunterian Museum.

The museum was regarded with pride by the Professors, who felt that the possession of such magnificent collections conferred distinction upon the University, and this feeling was shared by the citizens of Glasgow, who looked upon the museum as a notable ornament of the city,² and it was seen by many thousands of visitors every year. The idea of using the collections of a museum for teaching purposes except in the case of Medicine and Mineralogy

¹ *Bibliographical Antiquarian and Picturesque Tour*, ii. p. 718.

² Mawman regrets that the Museum should have been removed from London, where at that time there was no national collection and no collection of the scientific value of Dr. Hunter's. *An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland*, p. 110, London 1805.

or as an aid to research had not then been heard of and did not emerge until later.

The coin cabinet was celebrated throughout Europe, and there were few works on numismatics which did not refer to it. Dr. Charles Combe, who had assisted Dr. Hunter in collecting and selecting specimens, published an excellent catalogue of part of the collection which was of much use to inquirers, and the Faculty always made the coins accessible to scholars. Members of the public often suggest that coins should be on exhibition in glass cases like stone and metal weapons, and in recent years collections of selected series of coins have been shewn in some museums, but these are electro-type copies, not originals. The Faculty, as trustees of the Museum, seem at one time to have endeavoured to meet the desire of the public to know something of the contents of the coin room, as in 1837 the Museum was broken into and a number of coins and medals were stolen. These were not in the coin room, but in a case in the large apartment.¹ Amongst them were silver medallions of the Kings and Queens of England, and the gold medal presented by the King of Denmark to Alexander Wilson, professor of Astronomy.² These were the kind of objects which interested ordinary visitors and must, I think, have been selected for exhibition accordingly. The medal did not form part of Dr. Hunter's collection and there is no information regarding the medallions. There were, however, in the case "16 or 17 Gold Roman Emperors and 2 silver Grecian coins." These would be of no interest to the public, and they were probably in use by Professor Ramsay or some other scholar and temporarily placed in this case for convenience. The presence of several of the trustees, each of whom held a separate key, was required before the Cabinet could be opened, and if the coins had to be withdrawn for a short time they were perhaps given out and deposited in a show case. There was also in the case "a parcel of donation coins in gold and silver." These apparently had

¹ See *The Glasgow Argus*, 20th November, 1837. The theft took place on 18th November.

² *Supra*, p. 262 n.

not yet been arranged and catalogued, and may have been put there until this should be done. This experience made the trustees all the more careful and no more exhibits from the coin room were made.

It was known that Dr. Hunter's collections of coins and medals, of books and manuscripts, of paintings and prints had cost a very large sum of money, and that they could with the advance of time be easily realised at a much increased value. The University Commissioners of 1858 as we have seen¹ proposed in 1860, in a Special Report to the Secretary of State, that to assist in raising funds for the provision of new buildings the University should sell the Hunterian coins, and in their subsequent General Report they stated that the museum was a white elephant to the University. No steps were taken to enable the University to alienate any portion of Dr. Hunter's collections, and when it became necessary to remove to Gilmorehill, the Senate—the then administrative body of the University—ignored the suggestion of the Commissioners and addressed themselves with extraordinary energy to raise the necessary funds by private subscription.² The new buildings were completed and the University took possession in 1870. The cost, however, largely exceeded the money in hand, owing partly to a rise in wages, but principally in consequence of additional accommodation which it was found necessary to provide. The interest upon the over-expenditure was a serious burden and greatly crippled the income of the University. In 1877 a new Universities Commission was appointed, and this load of debt was one of the matters which came up for consideration. Professor John Young, who was curator of the Museum, when giving evidence before the Commission stated that the possession of the coin cabinet “is of absolute indifference to the University seeing that the coins are not made use of for teaching.” The collection, he said, was “bought promiscuously; it was simply a collection made for the purpose of having a mass of coins.” He therefore urged that the University should be authorised to sell the coins and to apply the proceeds for the benefit of other sections of

¹ *Supra*, p. 148.

² *Supra*, pp. 246, 346.

the museum. So far as I am aware Professor Young had no authority from the University to make this statement, but it was concurred in personally by Professor Nichol and Professor Allen Thomson. The Commissioners reported that the University derived no benefit from the coins and recommended that they should be sold and the proceeds applied in paying off the building debt, and that any balance should be held as the "Hunterian Fund," the income of which should be used in "aiding the various departments of the University in their educational work."

Professor W. P. Dickson in his evidence spoke enthusiastically of the treasures of the Hunterian Library, its large number of *incunabula*, its noble collection of Aldines and so on. The chairman (Lord President Inglis) brusquely interrupted him by asking, "Is that very useful to the University?" "I don't know," replied the Professor, "whether it is or not, but it is a great ornament to the University and there are many things that are very useful in it." In their Report which was issued in February 1878 the Commissioners sardonically remark: "The books are said to be of great antiquarian value, embracing a unique collection of books printed before 1500 and include thirteen specimens of Caxton's printing and a good many by Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde and other early printers. Such rare specimens of printing may be ornamental additions to the Library, but they cannot be regarded as of any use for educational purposes. They would, however, fetch a large sum if they were sold; and if it were necessary we should recommend that they should be disposed of as well as the collection of coins and that the proceeds should be similarly applied."

No sooner was the Report published than a vigorous protest appeared in a pamphlet, *The Hunterian Museum; Are its contents to be sold?* by "Anti-Confiscator," understood to be an eminent Professor, which was reviewed in the *Glasgow Herald* of 23rd April, 1878.

In the meanwhile, before the issue of the Report, the late Mr. Alexander Bennet M'Grigor, LL.D., afterwards Dean of Faculties, had suggested the formation of a Hunterian Fund of £6000 for the

benefit of the Hunterian Library. The suggestion was embodied in a Memorial signed by himself, Mr. James Wyllie Guild, C.A. ; myself, Mr. Francis William Clark, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Sir James King, and Mr. Alexander Bannatyne Stewart, convener of the County of Bute, which was presented to the Senate, who remitted it to a Committee for consideration. We had a conference with this Committee and a scheme was adjusted. After the publication of the Commissioners' Report Dr. M'Grigor communicated the memorial in a letter dated 24th April, 1878, to the *Glasgow News* as a protest against the proposal that the University should "be deliberately deprived of collections of such inestimable value." Our scheme ultimately fell through, but before the issue of the Report a small fund had been provided principally by Dr. M'Grigor, from which part of the Hunterian Library was carpeted and furnished with chairs and tables so that the books could be conveniently and readily consulted. We had many pleasant gatherings in the Hunterian Library, at which two or three of the more notable books were examined and discussed.

The Senate did not apply for the power of sale suggested by the Commissioners, but applied themselves energetically to obtaining funds for clearing off the building debt, in which they were successful. The alterations in the method of teaching and the extension of laboratory practice introduced by the Act of 1858 had, however, involved the University in large additional expense, for which the available funds were inadequate. A new Commission had been set up under the Universities Act of 1889, and in their difficulty the University Court, which had now become the governing body, requested the Commissioners to make an Ordinance conferring upon the University power to sell the Hunterian coins as had been suggested by the previous Commission. To this request the Commissioners acceded and framed an Ordinance which was issued in draft on 20th December, 1892. I immediately drew attention to the proposal in a letter to *The Glasgow Herald* of 22nd December, "The Spoliation of the Hunterian Museum," which was reprinted and

extensively circulated in Glasgow, and amongst professors in the other Universities, and sent to those known to be interested in the preservation of historic and scientific collections. The matter excited great interest, and the Draft Ordinance was generally condemned.¹ I got the learned societies to urge its withdrawal ; I saw Sir James Marwick, the Town Clerk, and engaged his sympathy, and on his advice the Corporation of Glasgow made a strong representation to the University Commissioners against the Draft Ordinance. One of the points I raised was that the Draft Ordinance was *ultra vires* of the Commissioners inasmuch as while they had power to deal with property belonging to the University they had no power to deal with property held by the University in trust, and that this was the position of the Hunterian collections. In a Representation by the Senate against the Draft Ordinance they enlarged upon this point and also objected to the Ordinance on other grounds. The opposition prevailed and the Draft Ordinance was dropped. In their Report the Commissioners say : " We were requested by the University Court of Glasgow to empower them by Ordinance to sell the Hunterian collection of coins, and in deference to their wishes we framed and issued a Draft Ordinance for the purpose. Grave objections were taken to this proposal by the other Universities and by the Corporation of Glasgow, and this adverse opinion induced the Court to reconsider the question and to ask us to proceed no further with the Ordinance. As we had taken action at the instance of the Court, a majority of our number thought that their change of mind and the opposition of other bodies justified the withdrawal of the Draft Ordinance. On a division therefore it was resolved that the Draft Ordinance should not be laid before Parliament." I think I may fairly claim that I materially aided in saving the coins and preserving them in accordance with Dr. Hunter's wishes for " the improvement of the students of the University of Glasgow."

¹ Amongst those who took part in the discussion and supported me was Dr. George R. Mather, to be referred to presently, by a letter to the *Glasgow Herald* of 26th December, 1892.

A second letter by me appeared in the *Herald* of 13th January, 1893.

After the withdrawal of the Ordinance Principal Caird thanked me for what I had done and said that upon reflection he was satisfied that the Court had made a mistake in applying for the Ordinance.

A few years afterwards when I was a member of the University Court I made suggestions for the provision of additional safes and for the further protection of the cabinet, which were sanctioned and carried out. Between 1899 and 1905 an admirable catalogue of the Greek coins was prepared by Dr. George Macdonald, honorary curator of the coin cabinet, and printed at the expense of the late Mr. James Stevenson of Largs.¹

The Hunterian collection is well known to scholars and students, and numerous applications are received by the University from all parts of the world for casts and for information regarding particular coins, and both are freely given, hundreds of casts being annually supplied. A few years ago a foreign scholar of eminence, when discussing the relative accessibility of public museums, said that apart from the national institutions in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna the Hunterian was the only collection from which numismatists could be certain of receiving reliable information and proper reproductions.

In 1880 Professor Young published a catalogue of the pictures and other works of art.² He next commenced a Catalogue of the manuscripts in the Hunterian Library, but had not proceeded far at his death in 1902. It had, however, been his earnest desire to have the Catalogue finished, and after his death his friends by arrangement with the University obtained the assistance of the Rev. P. H. Aitken, then in Glasgow, subsequently in Oxford, who completed the work, which was then printed and presented to the University.³

¹ *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection* [with 102 plates], Glasgow, 4to, 1899-1905.

² *Catalogue of Pictures, Sculptures and other Works of Art in the University of Glasgow*: Glasgow 1880, 8vo.

³ *Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow*: Glasgow 1908, 4to.

There was no adequate catalogue of the printed books and one of the proposals in our Memorial of 1877 was to provide one, but the matter stood over until 1905, when I proposed to the University Court that the Library staff should prepare catalogue-slips of the books in the collection, pass them through the University catalogue with the word " Hunter " upon each, and that thereafter the slips should be collected, the distinguishing word omitted and the whole arranged as an alphabetical catalogue of the Hunterian Library.¹ This was subsequently agreed to, and the work was carried out very satisfactorily by the late Mr. Mungo Ferguson, the Assistant Librarian. It was arranged that Sir William Osler and Professor John Ferguson, honorary curator of Dr. Hunter's Library, should furnish introductory papers on some bibliographical aspects of the collection and that I should write a short account of its formation. Both of these gentlemen, however, passed away before they could overtake the work ; only a few days before his death Sir William Osler called on me to discuss the scope and character of his article.

Along with the anatomical and pathological preparations the Faculty received a catalogue of them in two large manuscript volumes, and for long this was the only available guide to this part of the museum, except a short account of the more important preparations taken from this catalogue given in Captain Laskey's *General Account of the Hunterian Museum*. In 1841 the Faculty published a catalogue² of the Wet Preparations and such of the Dry as were on exhibition, for the use of Medical students and

See also *Persian and Turkish Manuscripts in the Hunterian Library*. By T. H. Weir : London 1906, 8vo.

I have a MS. catalogue, *Catalogue of the MSS. in the Hunterian Museum*, Glasgow, Feb. 1820. L. H. [? Hill], inscribed on the cover, " Robert Pitcairn, W.S., from J. Hill 1821."

¹ *Suggestions in reference to the Hunterian Books and Manuscripts. A Memorandum for the University Court* : Glasgow 1905.

² *Catalogue of the Anatomical Preparations in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow*, Glasgow 1840, 8vo, pp. 4 not numbered + 290. Although the imprint is " 1840," the prefatory note is dated " Glasgow College 1st Nov. 1841."

scientific visitors. This was founded on the manuscript catalogue, obvious mistakes and errors in transcription being corrected.

In 1900 a new catalogue was prepared by Dr. John H. Teacher, now Professor of Pathology on the St. Mungo Notman Foundation, and published at the cost of the Bellahouston Trustees,¹ that is the Trustees of the Bequest of Misses Elizabeth Steven and Grace Steven of Bellahouston. This is an excellent book and a thorough piece of work. It is founded on Dr. Hunter's original MS. catalogue, but every preparation has been carefully examined and the descriptions verified, corrected or re-written, and arranged according to the present-day system of classification. There have been incorporated the best parts of the collections of Professor Jeffray and Professor Allen Thomson,² but these are distinguished from Dr. Hunter's preparations. The collection, says Dr. Teacher, "needs to be extended and kept going. Preparations of the nature of those of the founder do not bulk so largely in the teaching of anatomy as they once did, but they have their sphere. The majority of them, used as he directed they should be used, are as valuable now as they ever were. The interpretation of the appearances which they shew may change; they themselves are so 'exactly nature herself' that they can never get out of date. A better foundation for a great anatomical and pathological museum could not be desired." The preface contains much interesting information regarding William Hunter, his teaching and the formation of this section of his Museum.

There is in the Museum a good portrait of Dr. William Hunter by Robert Edge Pine, and another portrait by Pine is in the possession of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. There is likewise a famous portrait of Hunter by Sir Joshua Reynolds. All of these have been several times reproduced.

¹ *Catalogue of the Anatomical and Pathological Preparations of Dr. William Hunter in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow*, Glasgow 1900, 8vo, 2 vols. in continuous paging, pp. lxxx + 943.

² See *supra*, pp. 176, 177, 245.

In 1893 the late George Ritchie Mather, M.D., published an interesting biographical sketch of William and John Hunter,¹ who were born at Long Calderwood in the parish of East Kilbride. Dr. Mather desired that a Memorial to the brothers should be erected in Glasgow in a position where it could easily be seen by the citizens of Glasgow and especially by the younger portion of the community. He thought that it was right that the attention of young men and young women should be directed to the great distinction and eminent position which these country lads ultimately attained.

Dr. Mather died suddenly at Glasgow on 29th November, 1895, before any steps were taken towards the end he had in view, but on 29th June, 1897, a meeting was held and a Committee was formed for the purpose of raising a fund for erecting such a memorial to the brothers "which shall afford public and permanent evidence that Scotland, and especially Glasgow, is proud that Lanarkshire gave birth to two brothers who, without the adventitious aids of fortune, became, not merely of world-wide eminence in their profession—the one as a physician, the other as a surgeon,—but, beyond the limits of professional pursuits, immortalised themselves, and have done honour to their country as renowned promoters of intellectual life."

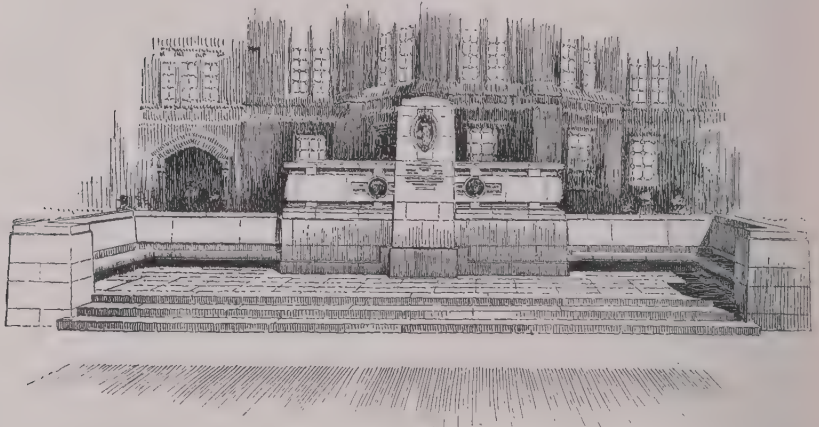
Towards this end Mrs. Mather contributed the sum of £500, subsequently increased to £850 by subscriptions received among private friends. In a Memorandum soliciting further subscriptions the Committee say,

"To William Hunter, the elder brother, Glasgow is indebted for the magnificent Hunterian Museum, of which her University has become trustee—a museum not only remarkable for collections in anatomy and natural history unsurpassed by any save those of his brother John, but comprising a nationally-

¹ *Two Great Scotsmen ; the brothers William and John Hunter*: Glasgow 1893, 4to.

important library of rarest and most valuable books and manuscripts, a wonderful collection of coins, and a princely gallery of paintings and engravings, together forming a monument of his own erecting, which it seems incredible that one man—and he a medical practitioner—should have achieved.

“As for John Hunter, his fame is so established that it need only be mentioned that he stands out unique as the pioneer of all that is philosophic in modern biology. Leaving others to



THE HUNTER MEMORIAL, 1925.

theorise on questions which, in his time, presented no possibility of being answered, he spent his life in exemplifying what could be accomplished by unwearying labour, manipulative skill and experimental ingenuity ; while the philosophic conclusions, far in advance of his times, to which his observations led him, were exemplified by his demand for ‘thousands of centuries’ to account for even the fossils which came into his hands.”

Additional subscriptions were received, but the erection of the Memorial was delayed in consequence of a difficulty in arranging

for a suitable site within the University grounds at Gilmorehill and subsequently by the outbreak of War. After the conclusion of the War the matter was again taken in hand, and the Committee arranged with the University Court for a site on the vacant ground to the north of the apse of the Hunterian Museum in the University buildings. On this site the Memorial will not only be always present to the students of the University, but will be readily observable by the public generally. Thereafter designs were obtained and approved, the erection of the Memorial was proceeded with, and completed, and it was transferred to the University on Commemoration Day, 24th June, 1925.

The following inscription is upon the Memorial :—

IN GRATAM MEMORIAM
FRATRVM
DE SCIENTIA NATVRALI ET MEDENDI ARTE
OPTIME MERITORVM
GVLIELMI ET JOHANNIS HVNTER
1718-1783 1728-1793
QVORVM VTERQVE FAMAE VENATOR AETERNAE
HIC COLLEGIVM CHIRVRGORVM LONDINI REGIVM
ILLE GLASGVAE ALVMNVS IDEM ET DITATOR
MATREM STVDIORVM VNIVERSITATEM
MVSAEO CONDITO ORNAVIT

The arms of the University are upon the centre stone, those of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow on the west end and those of the Royal College of Surgeons of England upon the east end. The back of the monument is inscribed :—

UNVEILED BY MRS. GEORGE R. MATHER,
24TH JUNE, 1925

THE PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE

The Principal's original lodging, although a commodious residence, was not a substantial building ; it required frequent repair, and had an overhaul when Robert Boyd of Trochrig became Principal in 1615.¹ The Principal purchased furniture in London and Edinburgh, as also spices, drugs, candles and cloth, as some of these articles could not be procured in Glasgow.

Principal Boyd had not an easy life ; he was a hard-working student, and had many distractions ; his official duty was exacting ; he had the pastoral charge of the parish of Govan,² and the political and ecclesiastical controversies of the day brought him trouble. His wife did not understand English, and a tutor had to be engaged to teach her, so that the care of the household as well as the supervision of the College table fell to him. In college "he lived not sparingly, but suitably to his station" ; he was given to hospitality ; "few strangers were in town of his acquaintance, but he had them either to dine or sup with him, and when he had them with him he still had wine, sometimes white, sometimes red, at his table." ³ In January 1617 he had the archbishop to dine with him, and later in the year when the King was in Glasgow (23-28 July) the household

¹ *Supra*, pp. 15, 16.

In 1649 part of the furniture belonged to the University, *Munimenta*, iii. p. 538, and may have done so in 1615.

² In 1621 the office of Principal of the University was disjoined from the cure of the parish of Govan, and a separate minister was appointed, first William Wilkie and afterwards the celebrated Hugh Binning. *The Works of the Rev. Hugh Binning*, by Leishman, p. 141, Glasgow, Edinburgh 1858. Fourth edition.

³ Wodrow, *Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers*, ii. p. 132.

Wodrow notes that the Principal's accounts shew that wine then cost 5s. Scots or 5d. Sterling a chopin (= 3 Pints Imp.) and sometimes 1 shilling Scots or 1d. Sterling a pint (= $\frac{3}{8}$ Gall. Imp.). In 1711 it was 3 shillings Sterling a pint. *Edinburgh Courant*, 28th December, 1711.

In his own diet he was very strict and severe. *Collections*, p. 123.

As to his household expenditure, see *ib.* p. 157.

expenses ran up to a high figure. He was always courteous and sometimes "very pleasant and cheerful."¹

Principal Boyd was a strict disciplinarian, and was inclined to think his students idle. He was, however, very kind to those in poor circumstances and assisted them from his private purse. He was fond of music, and John Livingston gives a pleasing picture of his home life and his intercourse with students: "I always found him so kind and familiar as made me wonder, sometimes he would call me and some other three or four, lay down Books before us and have us sing Tunes of Musick wherein he took great delight."²

Boyd was a book-buyer as well as a book-reader. "No small branch of his outgivings is for books of quhich I see by his memorandums he is above one hundred pounds a year." At his death his library was valued at £1500 Scots.³ Of his books he says:

Instrumenta animi, pietatis pabula, fontes
Musarum illimes, et flumina viva; peracti
Temporis effigies, typus indiciumque futuri.⁴

The old house was pulled down and a new one built by Principal Gillespie between 1656 and 1658.⁵ The Principal was not a man of learning,⁶ his scholarship was imperfect and he is said to have been inattentive to his academical duties,⁷ but, in any case, he was so much absorbed in building and in finding money for carrying on his enterprise that he could have had little time for anything else. Of his social life we know nothing, but if he did not take part in disputations and other college exercises, we should judge from his bustling and impetuous temperament that he did not omit to entertain the students in his house. Lord Sinclair, to whom Mrs. Gillespie

¹ Wodrow, *Collections*, ii. p. 123. The Earl of Eglinton's bill for provisions on this occasion ran up to £91 4s. 8d. Scots. Fraser, *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, ii. p. 277.

² *A brief Historical Relation of the Life of Mr. John Livingston*, p. 6, 1727.

³ Wodrow, *Collections*, ii. pp. 133, 245.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 360.

⁵ *Supra*, pp. 33, 34. *Munimenta*, iii. p. 545.

⁶ But see Dr. Leishman in *Works of the Rev. Hugh Binning*, p. xlix.

⁷ Baillie, *Letters*, iii. p. 313.

was related,¹ was resident in Glasgow for some time ; here his wife died in 1657, and was buried in the High Kirk ; and on 14th April, 1659, his only daughter Catherine was married to John, eldest son of John Sinclair of Herdmanston, and we are informed " that the marriage feast stood in Glasgow in Mr. Patrick Gillespie's house." ²

This second house is shewn on Slezer's Bird's-eye View,³ and was on the High Street front immediately to the south of the main building, but had an independent entrance from the street. The site was not part of the original college property, but was acquired at a later date. John McUre, writing of this house in 1736, says : " The Primar or Principal has a most stately and convenient Lodging on the South-side and adjacent to the University,⁴ so that it is an usual Saying that the Principal of the College of *Glasgow* (even when Episcopacy took Place) was the best lodged Clergyman in the Kingdom." ⁵ Like its predecessor it was commodious, but badly built. During Principal Stirling's time, 1701-28, it required frequent and costly repairs, and by 1754 had become so dilapidated that Principal Campbell was authorised to hire a house in the town, for which the Faculty agreed to allow £20 a year. The Principal, as has been mentioned,⁶ accordingly took a house in the Drygait, but did not move into it, as he was laid aside by illness, and the Principal's lodging was then overhauled and made habitable and he occupied it until his death in 1761.

" Jupiter " Carlyle entered the University in 1743, and the house was no doubt then the stately lodging described by McUre seven

¹ *Supra*, p. 34. See also Fairley, *Unpublished Papers of John, seventh Lord Sinclair*, p. 22, Peterhead 1905, 4to.

² Lamont, *Diary*, p. 115 (Bannatyne Club).

³ *Supra*, p. 2.

⁴ It thus appears that the misuse of the word " University " in the sense of a building now so common in Glasgow is not new, but goes back as far at least as 1736.

⁵ *A View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 221, Glasgow 1736.

⁶ *Supra*, p. 42.

years before. At any rate it was then a hospitable home¹ and many visitors were attracted by the grace and beauty of Miss Matty Campbell, the Principal's daughter. Before coming to Glasgow, Carlyle thought it would be well to have some introductions, and applied to a friend who had just left the University. This friend gave him one to Miss Matty, "and when I seemed surprised at his choice he added that I would find her not only more beautiful than any woman there, but more sensible and friendly than all the professors put together and much more useful to me." "This," adds Carlyle, "I have found to be literally true." She seems to have been the life of the College, interested in and helpful to the students, and the inspiration of the professors. She drew the recluse Dunbar Hamilton—Lord Selkirk—from his studies, and Professor Robert Simson, who shunned the society of ladies, once a year drank tea at the Principal's "and conversed with gaiety and ease with his daughter Matty, who was always his first toast." The students resolved to act the tragedy of *Cato*, and a cast was arranged, Carlyle taking the part of "Cato," and Miss Campbell that of "Marcia." The play was twice rehearsed, but never acted. "Lord Selkirk," says Carlyle, "would not join us, though he took much pleasure in instructing Miss Campbell."²

William Leechman, the Professor of Divinity, succeeded Neil Campbell as Principal, and thereafter the old house was demolished and a new one erected on the same site, and this was the lodging occupied by Principal Barclay when the old College was abandoned in 1870. It was a good house with a garden adjoining the open space around Blackfriars church. The main entrance was by

¹ We learn from a curious source that the Principal was in use to have a hot joint to dinner on Sunday. See *Fun upon Fun, or Leper the Tailor*, Part ii.; a Chap-book attributed to Dougal Graham the Bellman of Glasgow.

² The presentation of the play was suggested by Archibald McLaine, afterwards of The Hague and translator of Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History*, a former student and then in residence as tutor of an Irish student.

a gateway to the south of the College, and as already explained the Principal had a private door in the north wall of the house which opened on to the Lion and Unicorn stair.

It was in this house that Principal Leechman received Dr. Johnson on 29th October, 1773. The Doctor had been shewn the sights of the city by Professor John Anderson and then met the professors as a body in the Faculty Hall, "who shewed all due respect" to their visitor; then, says Boswell, "we paid a visit to the Principal Dr. Leechman at his own house—entering no doubt from the Lion and Unicorn stair—when Dr. Johnson had the satisfaction of being told that his name had been gratefully celebrated in one of the parochial congregations in the Highlands as the person to whose influence it was chiefly owing that the New Testament was allowed to be translated into the Erse language." Two years earlier Boswell had brought another of his friends, General Paoli, to visit the College. It was in vacation and Principal Leechman was not in Glasgow. The visitors were, however, received by some of the professors in the library and had a collation of wine and sweetmeats.¹

Leechman was an excellent Principal, punctual in the discharge of his duties as the head of the University, dignified and courteous towards his colleagues, the students and the public. He was a modest and upright man with no personal end to serve, and determined to act fairly towards all and to administer the affairs of the University to the greatest advantage. The College accounts were lengthy and complicated. They had not been well kept by the Factor in office at the time of his appointment, and sundry questions arose regarding them. The Principal endeavoured to get them adjusted and the questions settled, but Professor John Anderson

¹ *The Scots Magazine*, xxxiii. (1771), 482. Richardson had in 1768 written a spirited poem on Corsica, *Poems chiefly Rural*, p. 67, Glasgow 1774. *Infra*, p. 400. On 19th June, 1792, General Komarsewski, a Polish nobleman, and Dr. William Herschel, the astronomer, visited Glasgow and were entertained by the Principal and Professors. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Herschel, and both men made honorary burgesses and guild brethren of Glasgow.

treated him as responsible for the unsatisfactory state of matters, and behaved cruelly towards him.

Travelling in those days was difficult, and professors were unable to move very far from Glasgow during vacation. Many of them had small country places at which they spent the summer and autumn months. Principal Leechman had a farm at Auchenairston near Bishopbriggs, where he amused himself with country pursuits. He was a lover of music, and there is no doubt that it was owing to him that singing reached a higher standard in the College chapel than in the city churches, as will be referred to presently.

Principal Leechman in several particulars anticipated his illustrious successor, Principal Caird. Both had been parish ministers ; both were Professors of Divinity ; both were excellent preachers. As Principal Caird did in later days, Leechman often addressed the whole students of the University on subjects of general interest. Caird had a gift of eloquence and power of expression which made him the most famous pulpit orator of his day ; but although Principal Leechman lacked these gifts, his sermons were thoughtful, logical, well expressed and impressively delivered, and were by some thought to rival those of Dr. Hugh Blair of Edinburgh. He did much to improve pulpit oratory and the ordinary parlance of the day.

Principal Leechman, having no family, assisted the children of some of his friends. Until within a year or two of his death, his income did not exceed the modest sum of £190 a year, so that it required careful management to maintain the position of Principal and to meet the numerous calls upon him for assistance.

He died on Saturday, 3rd December, 1785, and a graceful obituary notice¹ records that " in the society over which he presided he was loved and revered." " His acknowledged excellence " as

¹ *The Glasgow Mercury*, 8th December, 1785.

A prize was given in the Humanity class for the best set of Latin verses on the death of the Principal, which was awarded on first May following. *The Glasgow Mercury*, 4th May, 1786.

Mrs. Leechman died at Glasgow on 20th October, 1792. *The Glasgow Courier*, 23rd October, 1792.

Professor of Divinity, writes another, "lay not so much in inculcating his own particular sentiments, however just, upon every controverted point; as in stating different opinions with fairness and perspicuity, encouraging literature and free inquiry, exciting his pupils to the love of Christian truth and piety, and directing them to form right sentiments for themselves."¹

The Principal's garden in my time was a sunny, secluded spot, in which the noise and bustle of the adjoining High Street were not heard. It must have been a charming retreat a century before, when, as McUre records, the gardens and orchards of Glasgow "sent furth a pleasant and odoriferous smell," or as Dr. Arthur Johnston puts it in his description of the city:

Æmula Phæacum tua sunt pomaria sylvis,
Ruraque Pæstanis sunt tibi plena rosis.²

THE PROFESSORS' COURT³

The Professor of Divinity had a house in the original building. This Principal Gillespie removed, built a new one in its stead, and

¹ William M'Gill, D.D., *A Practical Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ*, p. 185, Edinburgh 1786, 8vo. The author was one of the ministers of Ayr, and the work is dedicated to his colleague William Dalrymple, D.D. The book was the subject of a charge of heresy before the Presbytery of Ayr, which prompted Burns' poem "The Kirk's Alarm."

Amongst the MSS. in Principal Lee's library was "Observations added to Osterwald's System of Divinity taken from the Lectures of Dr. Leechman of Glasgow." *Catalogue of Sale* in 1859, MSS. No. 35.

² *Poemata*, p. 433, Middleb. Zeland 1642, 32mo.

As Englished by Mr. John Barclay, Parson of Cruden:—

*Thyne Orchards full of fragrant Fruits and Buds,
Come nothing short of the Corcyran Woods,
And blushing Roses grow into thy fields,
In no less plenty than sweet Paestum yeelds.*

[Skene] *Memorialls for the Government of the Royal
Burghs in Scotland*, p. 270, Aberdeen 1685.

Johnston's allusion to the College is rather far-fetched:—

In medio residens sua pandit limina Phæbus
Hic cum Permesso pegasis unda fluit.

³ See drawing on p. 134 and explanation p. 135, and plan, *infra*, p. 373.

at the same time erected another for the second Professor of Divinity. Robert Baillie says¹ the new was not so good as the old house, but this must not be taken too seriously; the Professor liked to have a grumble at Gillespie, and the house referred to was that which was occupied by his successors down to 1870 and was considered a suitable residence.²

Baillie had a stable, for in those days riding was the only means of getting about otherwise than by walking. Wheel carriages, except the family coaches of the great, were unknown and even they only crawled,³ while the roads were so bad that a gang of men were required every now and again to dig the coaches out of the sloughs into which they sank. Principal Boyd did not keep a horse, but hired and found it expensive; the charges to Govan, 8d. Scots, and to Paisley, 18d., were considered high.⁴ Robert Blair, when a Regent in the College, used to ride to Govan to hear the Principal preach.⁵

Gilbert Burnet, afterwards the celebrated Bishop of Salisbury, filled the chair of Divinity from 1669 to 1672 and during that period occupied the house appropriated to the professor. He applied himself to the duties of his office with great zeal and carried them out on a well organised and methodical plan. After the usual lecturing and class work he called his students together in the evening to prayers. "I read a parcel of Scripture, and after I had explained it I made a short sermon for a quarter of an hour upon it. I then asked them what difficulties they met with in their studies and answered such questions as they put to me. Thus I applied myself for eight months in the year to the ends of a professor with the diligence of a schoolmaster. This obliged me to much hard study.

¹ *Supra*, p. 32.

² *Supra*, pp. 70, 73.

³ See the description of the coach of the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, in which he attended the wapinschaw of the Upper Ward of Clydesdale on 5th May, 1679. Scott, *Old Mortality*, c. 2.

⁴ Wodrow, *Collections*, ii. p. 133.

⁵ *Memoirs*, p. 17, Edinburgh 1754; p. 18, Wodrow Society.

I rose early and studied close from four to ten, six hours, but was forced to throw up the rest of the day.”¹

During the last year of Professor Burnet's tenure of office, Lord Charles Bruce, the eldest son of his friend Alexander, second Earl of Kincardine, was a student of arts in the University² and boarded in the professor's house along with his pedagogue, James Kirkwood, a famous grammarian. The young man remained at the University until 1674, and during this period Kirkwood compiled his well-known *Grammatica Facilis*, which was published at Glasgow by Robert Sanders in 1674. There is prefixed to it a great number of commendatory poems and epistles, amongst which is one by Burnet in which he congratulates Scotland on having formerly produced the greatest writer and poet since the age of Augustus and for having now produced the most learned compiler of a grammar.³

The professor spent the greater part of the summer vacation at Hamilton, where he was engaged in preparing his *Memories of James and William, Dukes of Hamilton*, which, however, was not published until 1677. When at Hamilton he met the witty and accomplished Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the sixth Earl of Cassillis, whom he married in 1670 or 1671. Burnet was much indebted for material for his book to Sir James Turner—the prototype of Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket—who then lived in the old Elphinstone mansion in the Gorbals which had been recently acquired by the

¹ Supplement to *The History of his Own Times*, p. 478. His son, Sir Thomas Burnet, in his *Life of his father* gives the same account evidently taken from the Bishop's manuscript. *History of his Own Time*, vi. p. 261. Oxford 1833.

² Amongst his fellow students who matriculated at the same time were James the third Marquis of Montrose, who resided in the house of Dr. Mathew Brisbane; Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, afterwards the friend of Claverhouse and persecutor of the Covenanters; John Schaw, eldest son of John Schaw of Greenock; James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards fourth Duke of Hamilton; Robert Sempill, eldest son of Patrick Sempill of Beltrees; and Gabriel Ramodon, a French student who graduated M.A. in the first class, that is, with honours, in 1675.

³ Murray, *Some Early Grammars and other School-Books in use in Scotland*, p. 21, Glasgow 1905; *A Century of Books printed in Glasgow*, p. 73. (Records of the Glasgow Bibliographical Society, vol. v.)

City of Glasgow. Sir James had been a student at Glasgow and graduated with honours.¹

Until the early part of the eighteenth century the Principal and the two Professors of Divinity were the only members of Faculty who had houses in the College; the Regents had either to occupy College chambers or to hire houses in the town.² After the abolition of the common table this arrangement became inconvenient for bachelors, and as it was unsuitable for married men a scheme was proposed in 1722 for erecting houses for all the remaining members of Faculty, and on the north side of the College building there was ultimately formed the New or Professors' Court. The scheme proceeded slowly as funds were from time to time available; but by 1726 four houses had been erected. Additional land was needed and was acquired. Ten years later McUre says, "Here of late there is a Third Court erected, two Parts whereof is already built for the Use of the Masters of the University to lodge in, and when this Court is finished (as is projected) it will be the largest Court, looking rather like a King's Palace than any other Lodging." In 1764 the houses are described as large and splendid.³

It is to be remembered that at this time, with the exception of the stately Shawfield mansion in the Trongait, there were no "self-contained" houses, that is "a lodging" occupied wholly by one family, in Glasgow or in Edinburgh.⁴ The best families lived in flats and these were small, although many of them had stables and coach-houses at the rear of the tenement of which they formed part. "At the commencement of the eighteenth century," says Mr. Dugald Bannatyne (1755-1842), "and during the greater part

¹ Murray, *A Century of Books printed in Glasgow*, pp. 17, 18, 37.

² See *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 358, 414.

³ William Thom, *Motives which have determined the University of Glasgow to desert the Blackfriars Church*, p. 11, Glasgow 1764.

⁴ See *supra*, p. 259.

As to a flat in the Luckenbooths and a self-contained house in Brown Square, see Scott, *Redgauntlet*, Letter ii.

of the first half of it, the habits and style of living of the citizens of Glasgow were of a moderate and frugal cast. The dwelling-houses of the highest class of citizens in general contained only one public room [reception-room]—a dining room—and even that was used only when they had company—the family at other times usually eating in a bedroom.¹ The great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of many of the present luxurious aristocracy of Glasgow—and who were themselves descendants of a preceding line of higher patricians—lived in this simple manner.”²

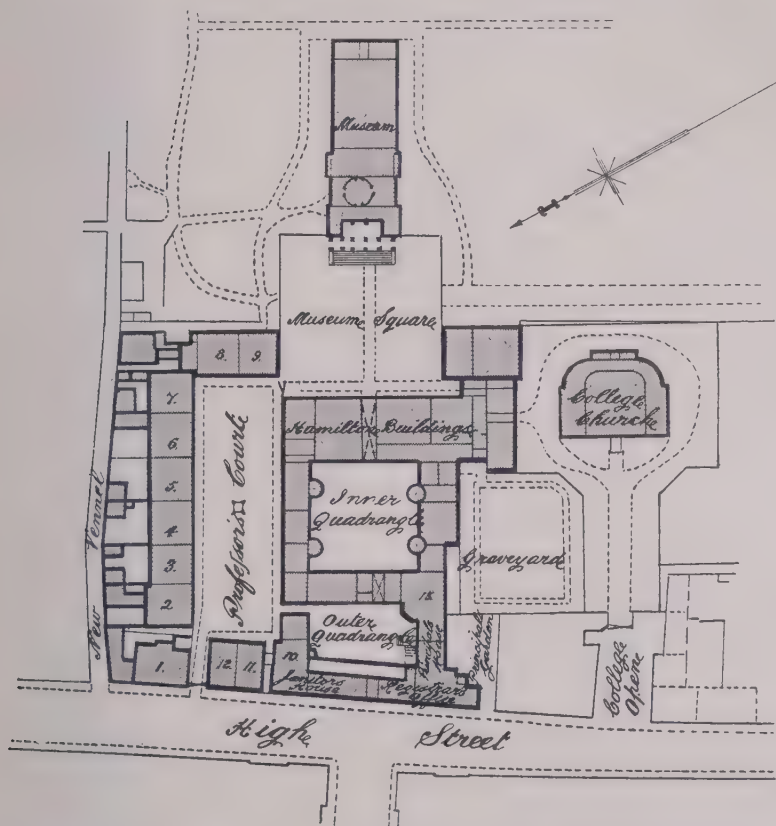
In 1749 Professor Craigie was allowed to build a new house at the north end of the High Street front upon condition that he spent £400 upon it, but it had not been completed at his death in 1751. A space of fourteen feet was to be left open at the northern end so as to provide access to the New Court. By 1780 the Court had been completed, as shewn on the opposite page; there were seven houses on the north side, numbered 1 to 7 beginning at the entrance,³ that is at High Street, two at the east end numbered 8 and 9 and three at the west end on the line of the High Street numbered 10, 11 and 12. Professor Clow, who occupied the house in the south eastern angle of the Outer Quadrangle, resigned in 1787, and after his death in 1788 this house was declared to be a College house and was made No. 13. The houses

¹ When there was a drawing-room in a middle-class house it often contained a bed. Somerville, *My Own Life and Times*, p. 337.

² *MS. Scrap-Book*, quoted by James Cleland in his description of Glasgow. *New Statistical Account*, vi. p. 228, reprinted in *Memoir of Dugald Bannatyne*, by Andrew Bannatyne, Glasgow 1896, 8vo. Dugald Bannatyne was a cousin of Dugald Stewart and uncle by marriage of Sir William Hamilton. Things changed within the next eighty or ninety years after McUre wrote. A new town sprang up, in the planning and development of which Dugald Bannatyne took a leading part. Self-contained houses became the usual residences of citizens in easy circumstances; the houses in the Professors' Court became somewhat out of date and several of them were less convenient and less desirable than the new houses in Miller Street, Queen Street and George Square.

³ The houses shewn on the drawing on p. 134 are on the left-hand side, and were numbers 3 to 7, those at the end numbers 8 and 9. See p. 134.

having been erected over a period of sixty years differed in age and size, and the rule was made that upon a vacancy occurring the professors who already had houses should have right in order of seniority to take the vacant house in lieu of that which he already occupied,



the latter of which fell to the successor to the vacant chair. Many changes thus took place. The house numbered 2 was rebuilt and was of a more modern type than the others. House numbered 13, which was occupied by Professor Jardine after Professor Clow's death, had not been constructed for use as a professor's house,

and although certain adjoining rooms had been incorporated with it, was very inconvenient. On Professor Mylne's appointment in 1797 he got this house, Professor Jardine having moved into the Professors' Court. In 1824 Professor Mylne changed into the Professors' Court, when No. 13 was claimed by Professor Sandford. To make the house comfortable extensive alterations were required. Its turret stair, which is shewn in Slezer's Bird's-eye view (p. 2), had to be taken down and a new window opened into the Inner Quadrangle. The University Commissioners of 1826-30 took exception to these alterations, ordered changes to be made for the purpose of preserving uniformity of elevation and disallowed part of the cost. Latterly, the house was occupied by the Professor of Law for the time.

Captain Thomas Hamilton describes the various Courts as he saw them: "On passing the outer gate, I entered a small quadrangle, which though undistinguished by any remarkable architectural beauty, yet harmonised well, in its air of Gothic antiquity, with the general character of the place. This led to another of larger dimensions, of features not dissimilar; and having crossed this, a turn to the left brought me to a third, of more modern construction, which was entirely appropriated to the residence of the professors. There was something solemn and impressive in the sudden transition from the din and bustle of the streets which surround it, to the stillness and the calm which reign within the time-hallowed precincts of the University. I seemed at once to breathe

An ampler ether, a diviner air;

and I thought in my youthful enthusiasm, that here I could cast off the coil of the world and its contemptible realities and yield up my spirit to the lore of past ages, where nothing I beheld was calculated to intrude the idea of the present." Lockhart describes it as "a very handsome oblong court" and likens it to a close in an English cathedral.

While complaints were made regarding the houses which may to some extent have been well founded, they were upon the whole

comfortable and had an air of aristocratic dignity. A student who boarded in 1849 with Dr. J. S. Reid, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, writes: "My room is a very nicely-sized one, with plenty of space for my books and all *et ceteras*, looking out into the College Court, so that it has as much air as can be got in Glasgow, and indeed is never close."¹ This was No. 5 of the Professors' Court.

House No. 13 was, as has been explained, in the south-eastern angle of the Outer Quadrangle.

House No. 10 was in the original building and was that of the Professor of Divinity. The others were those erected between 1722 and 1780.

In 1857 and for a number of years previously the houses were appropriated:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Medicine. | 8. Moral Philosophy. |
| 2. Natural Philosophy. | 9. Logic. |
| 3. Anatomy. | 10. Divinity. |
| 4. Oriental Languages. | 11. Mathematics. |
| 5. Ecclesiastical History. | 12. Vacant. |
| 6. Humanity. | 13. Law. |
| 7. Greek. | |

No. 12 was at one time occupied by Dr. William Thomson, Professor of Medicine, but he changed into No. 3 and the other remained vacant. Professor Blackburn then got authority to incorporate it with his own house No. 11, and the two formed an excellent residence, save that it overlooked the High Street and from its windows many curious if unattractive scenes presented themselves, many of which have been preserved in the clever sketches of Mrs. Blackburn.

No. 1, although appropriated to Medicine, was not occupied by the professor. Dr. Macfarlane and afterwards Dr. W. T. Gairdner both lived in town and leased the College house, first to Darwin

¹ *Memoir of Francis L. Mackenzie*. By C. P. Miles, p. 83, Edinburgh 1856. Mackenzie, who died young, was a son of Lord Mackenzie and grandson of Henry Mackenzie, "the Man of Feeling." *Supra*, p. 330.

Rogers and next to Thomas Anderson, Professor of Chemistry, who was thus conveniently near his laboratory in Shuttle Street.

Several changes occurred between the years 1857 and 1870, and in the latter year the occupation was thus :

1. Thomas Anderson, Chemistry.
 2. Sir William Thomson, Natural Philosophy.
 3. Allen Thomson, Anatomy.
 4. John Veitch, Logic.
 5. T. T. Jackson, Ecclesiastical History.
 6. D. H. Weir, Oriental Languages.
 7. E. L. Lushington, Greek.
 8. Edward Caird, Moral Philosophy.
 9. George G. Ramsay, Humanity.
 10. John Caird, Divinity.
 - 11-12. Hugh Blackburn, Mathematics.
 13. Robert Berry, Law.
- The Principal's House, Dr. Thomas Barclay.

Of the domestic life of the Professors' Court some stray pieces of information have floated down.

John Simson, who was Professor of Divinity, 1708 to 1740, pastured a cow on the grass-land to the east of the Molendinar Burn and had permission from the Faculty in 1732 to erect a byre beside his house, provided he could do so without inconvenience to his neighbour, Mr. Andrew Rosse, Professor of Humanity (1706-35).

Professor Simson married Jean Stirling, a niece of the Principal. One of their daughters married Dr. John Moore, the author of *Zeluco*, and their son was Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna. People had little money to invest in those days, and there were none of the outlets for it which now exist. Loans were made mostly on personal obligations, and in a few cases there was a cautioner. Professor Robert Simson had two loans from the Professor of

Divinity, one of 1000 merks and the other of £60 ; and the partners of the King Street Sugar House, one of Glasgow's early commercial undertakings, had from him the sum of £128 9s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. His executors were his colleagues, Professor Alexander Dunlop and Professor Charles Morthland.¹

William Leechman was Professor of Divinity from 1744 to 1761. His appearance, says Carlyle, " was that of an ascetic reduced by fasting and prayer ; but in aid of fine composition he delivered his sermons with such fervent spirit and in so persuasive a manner as captivated every audience." " While his interesting manner," as professor, " drew the steady attention of the students, the judicious choice and arrangement of his matter formed the most instructive set of lectures on theology that, it was thought, had ever been delivered in Scotland." He followed Hutcheson's example, abandoned Latin and lectured in English. He was not content to repeat the same course of lectures from year to year, but carefully revised them from time to time, omitting what he considered least valuable and adding what he thought more important. In his time a larger number of students attended the Divinity Hall in Glasgow than in any other of the Scottish Universities.²

Leechman did not confine himself to class work, but devoted one evening each week, from five to eight, to conversation with his students who assembled on Fridays, six or eight together, and were received in the professor's library. But while Leechman was a brilliant and attractive lecturer he was not able to carry on ordinary conversation, and when he spoke it was a short lecture ; these meetings, therefore, were very dull and everybody longed to be summoned to tea with Mrs. Leechman. The talent of this lady,

¹ Testament, Commissariat of Glasgow, 14th June, 1740. There is an obituary notice of Professor Simson in the *Caledonian Mercury*, 7th February, 1740.

² Wodrow, Memoir of Principal Leechman, prefixed to *Sermons by William Leechman, D.D.*, i. p. 70, 1789, 8vo. James Wodrow, afterwards D.D. and minister of Stevenston, was a student under Leechman from 1747 to 1753.

Bridget Balfour of the family of Pilrig, was quite different from that of her husband, as she was able to maintain a continued conversation on plays, novels, poetry¹ and the fashions. Leechman had a strong personality, he was a scholar and a student, a man of culture and good sense and a good talker in general company. One of his greatest pleasures was to sit with two or three of his friends and discuss questions of philosophy and theology. Lord Cardross, afterwards Earl of Buchan, who was a student about twenty years after Carlyle, evidently enjoyed his conversation, which in this case turned largely upon books and literary men.²

Leechman continued his personal interest in the students after he became Principal in 1761. He received them in his house in the evening, conversed with them and endeavoured to arouse in them an interest in intellectual studies. He did much in his intercourse with them to wear away the roughness and rusticity of manner which then prevailed and to foster refinement and literary grace.³ Writing in 1773, Dugald Bannatyne says, "You can scarcely form a conception of the change our language in Scotland has undergone since that time both in words and pronunciation."⁴ The ordinary style of writing and public speaking was likewise incorrect and unattractive, and the Principal took great pains to amend this and to improve the style both of speaking and writing. He lectured in alternate years on the Composition of a Sermon, and judging from the

¹ If we are to credit William Thom of Govan, plays were the staple reading of Professors in their leisure hours. The statement is no doubt exaggerated, but was probably to some extent true. There is a curious catalogue of forgotten plays, novels and poems for sale by James Reid, a bookseller in Leith in 1743, appended to *The Goff, A Heroical Poem*, Edinburgh 1743, which indicates the character of the fashionable reading of the day.

² MS. of intended Autobiography of Lord Buchan, quoted Murray, *Robert and Andrew Foulis*, p. 109.

³ Carlyle, *Autobiography*, p. 108; Ramsay of Ochertyre, *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*, i. p. 283.

⁴ *Memoir of Dugald Bannatyne*, p. 13. An example of the common parlance will be found at p. 98 *supra*.

As to Scottish colloquial language at this period, see Ramsay of Ochertyre, *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*, ii. pp. 543, 544.

account of those lectures given by Dr. James Wodrow, they must have been helpful and instructive.¹

Leechman warmly supported Robert Foulis from the time he set up his press in 1741 and entrusted him with the printing of his sermon, *The Temper, Character and Duty of a Minister of the Gospel*, two editions of which were issued in that year. He was an original member of the Literary Society in Glasgow College, founded in 1752; and, as we have seen, bequeathed a large part of his valuable collection to the Divinity Hall library (*supra*, p. 72).

It was the practice for Principals and Professors to receive students into their houses as boarders, and it continued down to my day. It existed in Leechman's time, as Carlyle, speaking of 1743, mentions that besides the professors who kept boarders, there were not half a dozen other families in Glasgow who had men servants.²

John Anderson was long a resident in the Professors' Court and kept a horse and hens and had a stable and a hen-house in his back-yard. Like his neighbours he received students as boarders, one of whom was William Windham (*supra*, p. 222), who on leaving Eton came to Glasgow in 1766.³

He was an active and intelligent man, and although he was not a student or a scholar⁴ or an investigator, he might have been a useful member of the Faculty if he had not allowed vanity, arrogance and a pugnacious disposition to master him. As previously explained,⁵ he adopted his predecessor's syllabus of lectures on Experimental Philosophy, and there is little doubt that his published

¹ Memoir of Principal Leechman prefixed to *Sermons by William Leechman*, D.D., i. p. 49. He assisted the students not only with advice, but with his books, money and his interest to help them to bursaries.

² In Edinburgh in 1763 few families had men as servants; in 1783-91, nearly every genteel family had a man-servant. Creech, *Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces*, p. 91, Edinburgh 1815.

³ *Phil. Mag.* x. (1801), p. 350; Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill, iii. p. 119.

⁴ He knew little of Hebrew, the subject of his first Chair. Thom, *Defects of an University Education*, p. 40, London 1762.

⁵ *Supra*, pp. 111, 113.

Compend of Experimental Philosophy was founded upon this syllabus. Anderson was a good teacher and a neat experimenter and his classes were well attended, but he made no advance in science.¹ His *Institute of Physics*, published in its last edition shortly before his death, was practically the same as the *Compend* published in 1760.² He had no turn for investigation, and as we have seen took no part in the research work of Professor Black and of James Watt which was carried on beside him. His tastes lay in other directions.³

¹ In 1790 there was published at London, *Observations on the magnetic powers of the Sewing Needle . . . in a letter from Captain Wemyss . . . to Captain Inglefield*, which was reprinted in Glasgow in 1791, *Copy of Observations on the magnetic powers of the Sewing Needle by Captain Wemyss . . . Together with Remarks upon these Observations by an Inhabitant of Glasgow*. In the latter it is claimed that Professor Anderson had for more than twenty years mentioned the phenomenon in question in his public lectures, had commented on it and demonstrated it by experiment, and so had long anticipated Captain Wemyss. There is prefixed to my copy of the pamphlet a MS. copy of a memorandum by Professor Anderson of his meeting with Captain Wemyss in Glasgow, in 1786, when their conversation turned upon this phenomenon which the Professor said he had long before observed.

There is added at p. 19 of the "Remarks," *Remarks by an Inhabitant of Glasgow upon a claim made for the invention of a Time-Measurer by drops of Water*. This had reference to an invention by Captain Burton, exhibited at a course of Experimental Philosophy by him in the Merchants Hall, Glasgow, in 1789. Such an instrument was, it is said, devised by and made for Professor Anderson in 1783.

It is stated in the "Remarks" that Professor Anderson had for twenty years lectured to about 150 students a year; and that he had a meeting with Dr. Franklin in 1773. There must be a mistake in this date, *supra* pp. 55, 56. The number of students can hardly be correct, as Professor Anderson in the pleadings in his action of declarator of 1787 states that the number of Gown students in his class was in 1773, 43; in 1782, 56; in 1784, 41; in 1785, 24; in 1786, 24. He does not give the number of students without gowns, but mentions that the number of *non-togati* in all Arts classes had declined in recent years. These students were probably not so numerous as the Gown students, so that even doubling the Gown students would not give the figures stated in the pamphlet.

He had a rain gauge upon his house in the Professors' Court (*supra*, p. 116) and used his observations in illustration of his lectures.

² *Supra*, p. 116. It was reprinted in 1767 and 1770.

³ In 1793 he contributed "Observations on Roman Antiquities discovered between the Forth and the Clyde" to Roy's *Military Antiquities*, which was republished separately in 1800.

The contemporary opinion of his friends is summed up in an obituary notice:¹ "He was the author of many useful and ingenious inventions, and lived to see, besides other works, six editions of his valuable Institutes of Physics. To his elegant, pleasing and singular manner of teaching—to his very assiduous exertions and expensive apparatus the Student, the Merchant, the Tradesman, the Farmer are much indebted for the knowledge they have acquired in Natural History, in Mechanics, and in the higher branches of Natural Philosophy. Society in general will long feel his loss; as by his Lectures more useful Learning has been diffused than by any other course of Lectures in Britain, perhaps in Europe."

Shortly after his appointment to the chair of Natural Philosophy, Anderson drew attention to the form of the College accounts presented to the Faculty by the Factor and maintained that they were not drawn up in accordance with the regulations in the Act of Visitation of 1727. The question was a simple one and several of his objections were well founded, but the discussion in time became one of personalities, dragged on for years and involved the Faculty in great expense. Anderson had at one time the support of several of his colleagues, but his conduct was so violent and unreasonable that in the end he stood alone. As put by one of them, "Mr. Anderson is so disliked by his brethren in the University that for some years past he has been avoided by them, and excepting in a very few instances none of them but in public meetings have any conversation with him."² His language was indiscreet and unpardonable. Each blow which missed only rendered him more bitter and more reckless. On one occasion Principal Leechman having at a meeting of Faculty requested that certain papers relating to the accounts should be placed in his hands, Anderson objected and said that to trust him with the papers would be like trusting a man accused of forgery with the proofs. His conduct in reference to the old

¹ *The Glasgow Courier*, 14th January, 1796.

² Answers by Professor Richardson, 28th June, 1786, p. 5, in *Anderson v. Richardson*.

story about Principal Stirling¹ was prompted by ill-will against Principal Leechman with the object of suggesting that he was guilty of embezzlement.²

Anderson was not more tactful with his students. One of them having stepped over a rail in the Experiment room as a short-cut, the professor pushed him back so that he fell and injured himself on a spike. At the close of the lecture the student offered to apologise, but added that he thought the professor should likewise apologise to him. This the latter declined to do. Having learned that the student intended to ask for an apology next morning in presence of the class, the professor assembled a number of men in the side room, and as soon as the student made his appearance they were ordered to seize him, which they did, and by the professor's orders dragged him through the College courts, then along the public streets and lodged him in the common room of the jail amongst prisoners of all kinds, and here he was detained for several hours until released on bail by Professors Millar and Hamilton, although Professor Anderson had previously written to the Sheriff requesting him to refuse bail. He had intended to make the incident still more dramatic by getting a party of soldiers to make the arrest, but in this he failed. This was followed by other incidents of a similar kind, so that the Faculty had at length to censure him and to suspend him from all exercise of academic discipline until they should receive satisfaction regarding his behaviour. (*Supra*, p. 328.)

¹ *Supra*, p. 327.

² Anderson had many quarrels with Professor Moor. In 1763 the latter published *On the End of Tragedy according to Aristotle*, which was very favourably noticed in the *Scots Magazine*, 1764, p. 148. Shortly afterwards a coarse and scurrilous attack upon the book and its author, in the form of a Letter to the Author, appeared in Glasgow as a broadside: *A Full and True Account of a Wonderful Discovery made by a learned Professor in the College of Glasgow in the year of Our Lord 1763*. "We expected," it is said, "to find something useful and entertaining in this Performance, but instead of that it is a mere bundle of Pedantry and Nonsense; the author of which seems to be equally ignorant of *Greek*, and incapable of writing good *English* . . . a man is to be pitied not blamed for the Distempers of the Brain." The style of the paper suggests Anderson as the author.

Professor Anderson now cast about for some new method of annoying his colleagues and of disparaging the University. In 1784 he drew up a petition requesting a Royal Visitation of the University, in which he repeated the charges he had made against his colleagues as grounds for the request. This petition was advertised in the newspapers,¹ circulated throughout Glasgow and amongst the students, and handbills emphasising the statements in the petition were spread broadcast. The citizens were pressed to sign it, canvassers were employed to obtain signatures, students were invited to the professor's house, tutored by him and induced to subscribe. In all fifteen copies were signed by citizens, masters of arts, students and by Anderson himself, and forwarded to the proper quarter for presentation to the King.

At the same time he tried other devices to prejudice the University and to annoy his colleagues. He inserted an advertisement in the newspapers soliciting subscriptions for the erection of an obelisk to be placed opposite the College, evidently intended as an insult to the University.² Later he issued a squib purporting to be the report of the Royal Visitation of a very insolent character. The Commissioners are represented as stating :

"That the College has for many years produced no man of eminence in any art or science, excepting only James Tassy³ formerly journeyman mason at Pollokshaws, but now seal-cutter in ordinary and caster of antiques to his present Majesty."

* * * * *

"That an University is rather a hurt than an advantage to a trading town ; for it has been uniformly observed of the Merchants of Glasgow that the most ignorant amongst them have been the most successful."

¹ *The Glasgow Mercury*, 24th February, 1785.

² *The Glasgow Mercury*, 24th February, 1785. "A very large *thunder-rod*," it is said, "might be run up it sufficient to attract the electric fluid over the whole of Glasgow, Anderston and Gorbals."

³ James Tassie was named by Anderson in his Will as one of the Artist Trustees of the Andersonian Institution.

The recommendation is therefore that the University be dissolved, its property appropriated for other purposes and the Principal and Professors otherwise disposed of. After commenting disparagingly upon the professors respectively the author comes to himself :

“ And lastly, with regard to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, to whom the Public is so much indebted for all the useful effects of this Visitation, it is thought from his *Figure* and his uncommon passion for *Harmony*, that he is a proper person to revise the ancient Caledonian *Military Music* ; and that therefore he ought immediately to be dispatched to the *Hebrides*, where he may be usefully employed in distinguishing merit and distributing prizes among the Masters of Arts in the College of Skie.” ¹

The prayer of the Petition was refused and no Royal Visitation was appointed. Professor Anderson once more resorted to the Court of Session, and in 1786 brought an action of declarator and damages challenging the administration of College business and again setting out the unfounded charges he had made in previous years. In one of his pleadings the Professor says, “ he was not reckoned an ill-humoured man and had always enjoyed the goodwill of the world in general and of the citizens of Glasgow in particular.” This may have been true to a certain extent, but he was none the less a stirrer up of discord in the College, and had been so for more than twenty years. He lost his case.

In 1794 his health gave way and he requested the Faculty to be allowed to appoint an assistant. They granted the request and at the same time expressed their sympathy with him in his trouble.

¹ The allusion is to prizes instituted by Professor Anderson in 1770 for Elocution and the encouragement of Natural Philosophy to be competed for by Masters of Arts. In 1784, the Faculty withdrew their permission for the competition for the prizes on the ground that the adjudication had a hurtful tendency. See *Regulations concerning the Premiums given to the Masters of Arts* by Mr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow [1770], fol. 41l. ; also *The Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, v. (1826), p. 182.

Professor Anderson was, however, irreconcilable, and, although ill and unable for active exertion, busied himself in devising a plan for annoying the professors and injuring the University after his death. On 7th May, 1795, he made his Will, dictating it to his amanuensis. In this he states that he was then "in soundness and vigour of mind though reduced in strength of body by weakness." He bequeathed his property "to the public for the good of mankind and the improvement of science in an institution to be denominated 'Anderson's University,' " and appointed Trustees, Visitors, and Managers for carrying it on. It was to consist of four Colleges or Faculties with thirty-six professors, and he nominated the first occupants of the chairs. He refers to a contemplated Codicil which was duly executed on 4th January, 1796, a few days before his death. In this he gives minute directions regarding his funeral, the erection of a tombstone, and the removal of his belongings from his house in the Professors' Court, and further directions for the carrying on of his Institution. His property consisted of his library, his museum, and apparatus, and some £1500. It was obvious that the grandiose scheme sketched in the Will was impracticable and, indeed, it is assumed that the only part which would be carried out was the lectureship in Natural Philosophy to which he nominated his University assistant, Mr. Meikleham. Fees were to be charged for all lectures. Even the trustees were to pay for tickets except as regards one fourth of their number, who in turn might receive *gratis* but non-transferable tickets. Mr. Meikleham was to be paid a salary, but it was hoped that the fees from his class would provide a considerable revenue to the Institution.

Mr. Meikleham did not accept the professorship, and Mr. Garnett as already mentioned was appointed the first professor of Natural Philosophy, and was succeeded a few years later by Dr. George Birkbeck, at whose suggestion the character of the Institution was altered and prelections for operative workmen were introduced.

While Anderson was aware that his University, with its four Colleges and thirty-six professors, was impossible, the definition of

the scheme afforded him a last opportunity for a blow at the University. In the eighth article of his Will he specifies four essential conditions of his Institution. No one connected with the University of Glasgow, down to the maker of apparatus or the operator to the Professor of Natural Philosophy or to the Lecturer on Chemistry, was to be connected with it. Then he adds: "Thus the almost constant intrigues which prevail in the Faculty of Glasgow College about their revenue, and the nomination of Professors, and their acts of vanity or power inflamed by a Collegiate life will be kept out of Anderson's University and the irregularities and neglect of duty in the Professors of Glasgow College will naturally in some degree be corrected by a rival school of education." Again he says: "The Professors in this University shall not be permitted as in some other Colleges to be Drones or Triflers, Drunkards or negligent of their duty in any manner of way," . . . "if additions be made to the salaries of any of the Professors it shall be with prudence and in order to encourage merit, it being well known that when Professors have great independent salaries and the power of increasing their own salaries they in general become either perfectly idle or execute only part of their duty or become so negligent of it as by their conduct to lead the students to be idle and dissipated."

It was evident that the Will and Codicil must be communicated to the eighty-one Trustees and to the public and the Executors arranged to do this by printing and circulating it. They saw, however, that to print the Will in full would disclose the malevolence of the testator towards the University and his colleagues and would render the scheme for an Institution abortive. They accordingly prepared what they called "Extracts" from the Will and Codicil, omitting the passages above quoted and several others which it was undesirable to communicate to the public. Their print gave no indication that anything had been suppressed and it was made to read as a continuous document. Article eighth was wholly omitted, and that this might not be known the executors divided Article

seventh and styled the latter part, Article eighth. In this way the public were deceived, the object which the Professor had in view was concealed, and his scheme of annoying his colleagues and depreciating the University was frustrated. It was not until nearly seventy years later that the full text of the Will and Codicil was, probably *per incuriam*, printed and made known.¹ The plan followed was so far good that the Professors were spared the pain of knowing that upon his deathbed and with his latest breath Anderson was railing against them and plotting mischief against the University.²

The Trustees proceeded to organise the projected Institution so far as practicable, but said nothing regarding the founder.

Thirty years later John Parsell, who had been the Professor's operator in the Experiment Room, deploring the fact that no biography of him had been published, contributed an article to the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*.³ He refers to Professor Anderson's strained relations with his colleagues without casting blame upon either, but erroneously treats the old story of the dispute as to the election of Rector in 1727 as if it had occurred in Anderson's day. His object, however, was to claim that Professor Anderson was the pioneer of popular instruction in science. He adds that the Professor was in the habit of visiting workshops in Glasgow and giving information to the artisans, and that to further this he added to his ordinary class in Physics one of a more popular nature illustrated by experiments, and that in this way there was a large class of operative mechanics and artisans within the College of Glasgow receiving instruction in science. It had not hitherto been suggested that Professor Anderson visited the workshops of mechanics in Glasgow,

¹ The Extracts were reprinted in the same form in 1831 as an appendix to one of the Reports of the Andersonian Trustees, and were again separately reprinted in 1837.

² Professor Anderson's attitude towards Principal Leechman had for many years been rude and exasperating. The latter when on his deathbed in 1785 prayed for the University, the professors and the students, and through Professor Findlay sent his blessing to all his colleagues.

³ Vol. iii. (1825), p. v. ; vol. v. (1826), pp. 182, 201, 209, 334.

and there is no ground for the suggestion. A class of Experimental Philosophy as has been explained ¹ had existed for thirty years before he became professor and had been attended by the same type of students. It is said that on one occasion Professor Anderson allowed a mechanic to attend his Experimental class in his working clothes. There was nothing to prevent this. In comparatively recent times, while students were still enrolled by the individual professors, one of them was censured for mentioning in public the callings of his students; several of these were working men and shop assistants and one was a police constable. There was no rule which would have prohibited the latter from attending the class in uniform if he had so desired; it was a matter for individual students. And so it was in the case of the student in Professor Anderson's class. There had been much discussion at the period when this article appeared as to whether Dr. Birkbeck was to be considered as the founder of Mechanics' Institutions, and the principal object of Parsell's article was to claim priority for Professor Anderson.²

Thirty years later Mr. George Williamson, the historian of the town of Greenock, drew attention to the fact that Professor Anderson had never been credited with having assisted James Watt, adding :— " Singularly enough a chapter in Watt's history . . . has hitherto contained no reference to this early and attached friend whose house, conversation, library and valuable scientific apparatus had been at all times free to satisfy the strongly awakened exigencies of that inquisitive and ingenious mind." ³ To make up for this Mr. Williamson gives a long account of Professor Anderson and treats him as the friend, instructor, and inspirer of Watt. The statement is wrong in nearly every particular. The only fact contributed by Mr. Williamson is that Andrew Anderson, a younger brother of the

¹ *Supra*, pp. III, 113.

² *Supra*, p. 115. Lord Brougham puts the matter thus: Professor Anderson "founded by his will the class in which Dr. Birkbeck taught the working men, and thus gave rise to Mechanics Institutes." *Works*, i. p. 35, Edinburgh 1872; *ib.* viii. p. 442; x. p. 78.

³ *Memorials of James Watt*, pp. 163, 164, [Greenock] 1856, 4to.

Professor, who lived in Greenock, was a friend of Watt. What was of greater importance and is not mentioned was that Watt was related to Professor Muirhead, who introduced him to Professor Dick, the predecessor of Anderson, and that it was he who assisted him.

Twenty years after Williamson the late Sir David C. M'Vail added further particulars of his own. Sir David had evidently read the full text of the Will and not the Extracts originally published by the executors. He styles Anderson "a very crotchety old man distinguished chiefly for his quarrels with his colleagues and as being the author of a most absurd will and testament."¹ He states that Anderson's quarrels with his colleagues regarding the ideas which he embodied in his Will had reference to the popularizing of science teaching. This is not so. The Faculty provided Anderson with a larger and improved class-room, an experiment-room and a sum for the purchase of apparatus for carrying on his Experimental class. There never was a word between them as regards his method of teaching. He carried this on in accordance with the regulations of the University, and there is nothing new in the Will regarding the Experimental class. It is further said that his colleagues objected to students without a gown being admitted to his Experimental class. "This ungowned class," it is added, "was a great offence to Professor Anderson's colleagues and everything was done to induce him to relinquish it, but without effect, and their opposition only fanned his zeal in his new work." This statement proceeds on an entire misapprehension of the position and ignorance of the facts. In opening his class to students without a gown he only acted in conformity with the regulations of the University. There was

¹ Sir D. C. M'Vail, *Anderson's College, its Founder, and its Medical School*, Glasgow 1879.

Sir David M'Vail repeats the statement that Professor Anderson visited mechanics in their workshops, conversed with them there, explained the principles of the operations on which they were engaged and urged them to attend his classes. This is merely a repetition of Parsell's statement, for which there is no foundation.

nothing new ; the arrangement did not originate with him, and he would have been open to censure if he had done otherwise. The matter was never one of controversy or discussion with the Faculty.

Professor Anderson's own estimate of his work as a professor and teacher may be gathered from a paper which he wrote in 1792, *Professor Anderson's account of the method of teaching Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow*, which consists of "Remarks and Criticisms on the Account of the University of Glasgow transmitted by the Professors for Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland"—now attributed to Professor Reid—and on "the Official published list of University classes in 1790 and 1791."¹ He states the object of the Chair of Natural Philosophy and the duties of the Professor, as follows :

"After the reformation in religion, there was a new erection of the College ; and in the charter given by the king for that purpose, called the 'Nova Erectio,' it is enacted, that 'The third Regent shall explain and give lectures upon the whole of Physiology and Nature ; and with the greatest diligence, because of the utmost importance. That he shall likewise teach Geography and Astronomy ; together with a General Chronology and the method of computing time from the creation of the world ; which gives much light to other sciences, and to the knowledge of History.'

"Physics or Natural Philosophy was not taught by experiments till the present century. The last royal visitation held

¹ Published in *The Scots Mechanics' Magazine* (November 1825), ii. p. 17 *sqq.* The editor adds : "The preceding account of the University of Glasgow, owing to the period when it was written, must be interesting to very many of our readers. The celebrity of the author, and the plain, easy, correct and elegant style in which it is composed, must give it a double value in the eyes of those who revere his memory. While his jocose, spirited and accurate criticisms show his highly cultivated and accomplished mind, they must at the same time afford both instruction and amusement."

The Professor's fun seems tame at this day.

A sample of his poetry is given in *The Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, v. (1826), p. 334.

in 1727 enacted that 'The master of the Magistrand Class shall teach and go through a course of Physics and Experimental Philosophy.'

"In consequence of these statutes, the third Regent, or the master of the Magistrand Class, or the Professor of Natural Philosophy, as he is now improperly called,¹ gives annually a course of Physics, and a course of Experiments. The Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, during the session of the College, are set apart for the first; and the Tuesdays and Thursdays for the second; together with lectures upon Geography, Astronomy, and the different methods of computing time. There are two meetings, or times for lecturing, upon each of these six days; excepting Saturday, when there is but one.

"On the Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, the employment of the professor and his students is as follows: He gives the history of Physics from the earliest to the present time; an account of all the celebrated theories in that science; Mathematical lectures, in which facts being taken for granted without any experiments, the consequences of them are demonstrated by Geometry, Plane and Solid; and by the art of Numbering as distinguished into Common Arithmetic and Algebra. He examines the students, that is, puts questions to them in English and Latin, to know if his lectures were under-

¹ At p. 23, Professor Anderson says, "The school-masters have imitated the coxcombical Professors by saying teacher, instead of school-master; but they have not committed such a blunder as the Professors by changing the idea totally. Their term is only defective, because a teacher may teach fifty things, and the thing taught they do not specify.

"Shopkeepers have followed these learned examples; for office and warehouse, with the addition of man, have almost banished shops and shopkeepers out of the kingdom.

"Both have forgot that there are Masters in Chancery, as well as in Schools, and Captains in line of battle ships, as well as among pick-pockets.

"Nothing is got by such changes. Regent was formerly left off, because supposed to be a mean name; but it is now a more dignified one than Professor. Every fidler and dancing-master is a Professor. There are academies for fencing and hair-dressing. Universities for gambling and drinking; and Doctors for cows and swine."

stood, to accustom them to give answers in public, and to speak Latin. The students write essays in English and Latin upon Physical subjects ; and when he makes remarks upon them, the authors' names are concealed ; so that all can hear his criticisms, without any hurt from them to individuals.

" On the Tuesdays and Thursdays there is a course given of Experimental Philosophy, without any mathematical reasonings ; together with lectures upon Geography, Astronomy and Chronology ; that is, all the facts which are taken for granted on the other four days of the week, are ascertained by a direct proof to the senses, or by the testimony of unexceptionable authors. The time spent in giving that course, and these lectures in these two days, is at the rate of more than five hours every week, during the session of the College."

After mentioning that in his first session (1757-58) there were only 38 persons altogether, *togati* and *non-togati*, in the Experimental class, he states that the number " gradually increased ; so that for many years past they have been from 150 to 200, the greatest number which the Class Room and Gallery can hold, when fully packed. In this number all the Togati and Non-Togati are commonly, but not always, included. Now supposing the average number of the Experimenters to be 175, in which the Togati and Non-Togati are included and easily known, and the average number of the Togati and Non-Togati to be 60, which last is at present too high a supposition, it is impossible to tell what part of the 115 are in other classes ; because these 115 are commonly made up of Students from every class in the College, except the Togati in the Logic class, and of Town's People of almost every rank, age and employment, who are unknown to the Professor, and to the door-keeper, but by their general appearance and tickets."

It will thus be seen that Professor Anderson agrees that the Experimental class was established in 1727, that it was being carried on when he entered upon office, and that in the thirty succeeding years the number of students had increased. Those who attended

the class were not only the students in the Physics class, but students from every other class, save the *togati* in the Logic class. Over and above these there were towns-people;¹ he was unable to give their callings, except from their appearance and their class tickets. While operative mechanics may have been amongst the number he was evidently not in a position to state that they were, and he makes no suggestion of his visiting their workshops to instruct them and to invite their attendance at his class. In considering the increase in the number of students it is to be remembered that the population of Glasgow had increased from 23,546 in 1755 to 66,578 in 1791.

Adam Smith resided in the Professors' Court with his mother and his cousin, Jane Douglas, as long as he was professor.² "He was at great pains," says Ramsay of Ochtertyre, "to discover and cherish the seeds of genius; and, therefore, when he met with acute, studious young men he invited them to his house, that from the turn of their conversation he might discover the bents and intent of their faculties. He took great pleasure in directing their studies and solving their doubts, adapting his hints to their plan of life."³

The professor was on intimate terms with the principal merchants of Glasgow, from whom he obtained much information regarding commercial affairs, and it was in discussion with them, often no doubt around his own table, that many of the principles enunciated in *The Wealth of Nations* were established.⁴ He interested himself in the life of the town. The post is an important matter in a commercial community. Letters between Glasgow and London went by Edinburgh, and in 1758 the mail

¹ *Supra*, p. 113. ² See Lord Buchan's recollections in *The Bee*, iii. p. 164.

³ *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*, i. p. 463.

⁴ As to Adam Smith's residence in Glasgow and his intercourse with the mercantile community, see Murray, *Early Burgh Organization in Scotland*, i. pp. 435-459.

Dugald Stewart, writing on the authority of James Ritchie of Busbie (1721 or 22-1799), a Virginia Don and for long a principal partner of the Thistle Bank, says that by the time he resigned his Chair in 1763, Smith was able to "rank some very eminent merchants in the number of his proselytes." Memoir of Adam Smith in Smith's *Works*, v. p. 462.

from Edinburgh to London took 131 hours in transit and from London to Edinburgh 85 hours ; while a day and a half additional were occupied between Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1758 it was shewn that the time between Edinburgh and London could be reduced to 85 hours and from London to Edinburgh to 82 hours, but this shortening of the period required that the mail should be delivered in Glasgow on Sunday if the townspeople were to have full advantage of the improvement. This caused much uneasiness in Glasgow and a vigorous opposition was made to the proposal,¹ in which Adam Smith is said to have assisted, and from the views which he held regarding "Sabbath observance" this is probably correct.² In 1762 the College supported the Town Council in opposing the establishment of a public playhouse in Glasgow, and Adam Smith took a principal part in the opposition.

On the other hand the Faculty had under consideration a few years earlier the establishment of an academy in the University for fencing, dancing and riding, and in this Professor Smith took a warm interest. As we have seen a fencing school was authorised a few years later,³ and Smith was an admirer of dancing, which he treats in an interesting manner as one of the imitative arts.⁴

Learned men have their idiosyncrasies. Professor Robert Simson, as formerly mentioned,⁵ was absent-minded. When he walked from the College to his Club at Anderston of a Saturday afternoon he must needs count his footsteps.⁶ So, too, Dr. Johnson could not pass along Fleet Street without touching every post on the way,

¹ See *The Law of God and the Laws of the Realm for the Observation of the Sabbath*, Glasgow 1759. *Mirror for Sabbath-Breakers or The Inhabitants of Glasgow turning the Sabbath into a Post-day*, Glasgow 1760.

² "The sabbath as a political institution is of inestimable value independently of its claim to divine authority." Letter to Sir John Sinclair in 1777, quoted Rae, *Life of Adam Smith*, p. 343.

³ *Supra*, p. 226.

⁴ *Essays on Philosophical Subjects*, published in 1795 after his death. *Works*, v. pp. 304, 310. Ed. Stewart, London 1811.

⁵ *Supra*, p. 98.

⁶ Strang, *Glasgow and its Clubs*, p. 18, 3rd edition.

and if perchance he missed one he would go back a hundred yards and repair the omission. Adam Smith was as absent-minded as the Professor of Mathematics. He not only muttered in company as if unconscious that anyone was present, but did so on the street, and paid no heed to what was in his way. Knocking against an old woman's stall and moving on with his hands behind his back and his head in the air, she cried out, "Doating brute." Walking through the Fishmarket of Edinburgh in his accustomed attitude, as if unconscious of his own existence or that of others, another huckster-wife, taking him for an idiot broken loose, exclaimed: "Heigh! Sirs, to see the like o' him be aboot! And yet he's weel enough pit on." Dining at Dalkeith he broke out in a long lecture in which he bestowed severe epithets on a prominent statesman of the day, when he drew up on a hint from a friend, but went on muttering, "Deil care! Deil care! it's all true."¹ When Charles Townshend visited Glasgow in 1754 Smith shewed him the sights of the town, and amongst others took him to one of the Tanneries, when the Professor in his absent way walked right into the tanpit, from which, however, he was rescued without harm.²

When Dr. Thomas Reid came to Glasgow in 1763 he lived in the Drygait, but three years later he was accommodated with a house in the Professors' Court which he occupied during the rest of his life. He was a very hard-working man, enjoyed his professorial duties and was punctual in their discharge. According to Dugald Stewart, who attended his class in 1772, he commanded the respect and attention of his students, but he was not an attractive lecturer. He was a good mathematician and took an interest in experimental science.

The early history of the University was discussed in the

¹ Brougham, *Works*, i. p. 196.

² "Bell's Tannyard," says McUre, "is a prodigious large building" . . . "admired by all strangers who see it." The three Glasgow tanneries all stood on the banks of the Molendinar.

various cases which had come before the Courts of law for adjudication ; the records were examined and copious excerpts printed. In this way Professor Reid became familiar with the history of the University, and probably at the request of the Faculty drew up a summary for Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, which is included in Sir William Hamilton's edition of his works.¹

The professor had many friends with whom he corresponded ; he took much interest in the affairs of the city and was a director of the Humane Society. During his time the commerce of Glasgow was rapidly expanding ; the appearance of the city was changing ; the Jamaica Street bridge was built, the old bridge at the foot of the Stockwell was improved, new streets were laid out, foot pavements began to be formed and street lamps to be provided. Country roads were improved and wheeled vehicles were introduced. Writing in 1766 Dr. Reid says : " The communication with Edinburgh is easy. One goes in the stage-coach to Edinburgh before dinner and has all the afternoon there ; and returns to dinner at Glasgow next day " ; and he speaks of an excursion to Paisley with his family as something of an event. Horseback riding was, however, the principal means of getting about. Even in the long vacation he did not move much from Glasgow. In September 1767 he writes, " I have had little society, the college people being out of town and have almost lost the faculty of speech by disuse." He was in use to visit William Crosse at Parkhouse, who was a man of intelligence, although he did not distinguish himself as a professor of law.

On the occasion of the visit of Dr. Johnson and James Boswell, Dr. Reid and Professor Anderson breakfasted, dined and drank tea

¹ See in particular the Session Papers in *Leechman & Others v. Trail & Others*, 22nd November, 1770. F.C. No. 51, p. 143. The reporters say, " The papers in this case are extremely voluminous and very ably drawn. They give a constitutional history of the University. But as it was impossible, in a work of this kind, to do them justice, the notice now taken of the question is intended merely as an index to farther research." One of the pleadings took eight months to prepare.

The Session Papers in *Magistrates of Edinburgh v. University of Edinburgh*, 1825-28, give much information regarding that University.

with them at the Saracen's Head Inn, and they in turn supped with Professor Anderson in the evening, probably because he knew the doctor's friend Windham. "We had not much conversation," remarks Boswell, "the professors, like their brethren at Aberdeen, did not venture to expose themselves much to the battery of cannon which they knew might play upon them." It was rather good manners that restrained them: "Disputation" it has been said was Johnson's intellectual element and he revelled in it.¹ This they knew, and did not desire to provoke controversy with a guest.

Dr. Reid died in the old College on 7th October, 1796, at the age of 86, and was buried in the graveyard of the Blackfriars Church, where a monument bearing a graceful Latin inscription was erected to his memory by his only surviving daughter, Martha, then a widow. She had married Patrick Carmichael, M.D., an army surgeon in the Dutch service, afterwards physician in Glasgow, who was son of Gerschom Carmichael, originally a regent and afterwards the first professor of Moral Philosophy. Mrs. Carmichael in 1777 presented to the University a large number of books from her husband's library, and on her father's death she presented such books in Professor Reid's library as the Faculty desired to have.

Sir William Hamilton and his brother, Captain Thomas Hamilton—Cyril Thornton—were born in the house No. 1. Their father, Professor Hamilton, it is said, used one of the rooms as a dispensary for poor patients and for pupils in surgery. After his death the house passed to Professor John Millar. It must have been considered a commodious one, as in 1777 it accommodated not only the Professor and his family, but likewise as boarders, Lord Maitland, David Hume and another student, and in 1799 the Hon. William and the Hon. Frederick Lamb and two other students. Some of the boarders had inscribed their names upon the glass of one of the windows, and this, when the demolition of the buildings commenced, Professor Allen Thomson, who had occupied the house, 1848-52, intended to

¹ Cf. Brougham, *Works*, ii. p. 372.

preserve, but the workmen proceeded more speedily than he had calculated upon, and when he arrived the glass was gone.

Alexander Carlyle tells something of pleasant evenings in Professor Millar's house in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and the correspondence of the Messrs. Lamb reveals something of this. Writing to his mother in 1799, the Hon. William Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, says: "I have dined out in a family way at a wealthy merchant's, and we have had several parties at home. We drink healths at dinner, hand round the cake at tea and put our spoons into our cups when we desire to have no more, but exactly in the same manner as we used to behave at Hatfield, at Eaton and at Cambridge. Almost the only exclusive custom I have remarked is a devilish good one, which ought to be adopted everywhere. After the cheese they hand round the table a bottle of whisky and another of brandy and the whole company, male and female in general, indulge in a dram. This is very comfortable and very exhilarating and often affords an opportunity for many jokes. As to language they talk infinitely better English than at Newcastle, and are much more easily understood."

This house was occupied for many years by Dr. Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy. Its west end stood back a few feet from the line of High Street, and on the vacant space there was a small building to be used along with it. This the Professor did not require, and being of a penurious disposition converted the building into a shop and let it to a dealer in hams and cheeses. This was not regarded with favour by the citizens, and one of them drew attention to it in a facetious letter in one of the newspapers of the day: "Mr. Simon Syntax, my neighbour, . . . speaks of a shop within the precincts of the College as a disgrace to literature. He talks highly of the indignation which such a prostitution would excite in the minds of Hutcheson, Smith and Reid. He boasts of a Teacher of his own, one whom he familiarly calls *Jolly Jack Phosphorus*, who according to his account was in his day a great enemy to lucre-loving professors.

Mr. Syntax often swears (for warm indignation will make any one swear) that had this philosopher been alive at the present time he would have planted his far-famed cannon ¹ on the opposite side of the street and would have plied hard against the obnoxious shop till he had laid its stones and timbers together with its hams, its cheeses and its butter all in one undistinguished mass of ruin." ²

A wag affixed to it the rhyme :

This once was Dr. Jeffray's shop,
The famous saw-bone cutter,
But now it is let to Peter Cook
For selling bread and butter.³

In *Cyril Thornton* ⁴ we have a peep into Professor Richardson's house at the beginning of the nineteenth century. "When I arrived Professor Richardson was at home and received me in his library. He was a person about sixty years of age, in a periwig of rather ancient construction, and dressed in a silk robe-de-chambre, which, from its texture and grotesque pattern, appeared to be of foreign manufacture. With the easy manners of a finished gentleman, he led me into conversation, probed insensibly the extent of my acquirements, and sketched for me the plan of study which he thought it advisable for me to pursue. The term or session of the College, he told me, had not yet commenced and he recommended my devoting the intervening period to previous preparation with a private tutor. . . . Of the depth of his learning it is not for me to speak ; but I believe it was his ambition rather to be distinguished as a poet and a polite writer than as a scholar—that he would have preferred the character of the Addison to that of the Porson of his age. Perhaps

¹ The allusion is to a cannon designed by Professor Anderson, which he submitted to the War Office, but which was not approved. He then took it to Paris and presented it to the Revolutionary Government, who accepted but did not adopt it.

² *The Glasgow Chronicle*, 11th December, 1821.

³ Nestor [Sheriff Barclay], *Rambling Recollections*, p. 42.

⁴ c.c. 5 and 7.

this bias of his inclinations proceeded from a knowledge of his own powers, and he chose that walk in which he was qualified to shine, in preference to one which he could have pursued with little prospect of distinguished success. If so, he did wisely. In the 'Characters of Shakspeare's Plays' he has left behind him a work which may serve as a model of elegant and philosophical criticism, and which, notwithstanding all that has since been written on the subject still maintains its place in our literature. In poetry he was less successful."

Richardson was an attractive and careful teacher, and much respected by his students. Although he dealt with questions of philology, antiquities and history, he approached the classics from the point of view of literature rather than of scholarship.¹ He spent some years in Russia and on his return published an entertaining volume on the Russian empire, in which he ingeniously describes a Russian winter through the medium of Virgil's third Georgic.²

In the spring of 1815 the Professors' Court was fluttered by a charge of sedition being preferred against one of the Professors. On 4th April, 1814, Napoleon had abdicated at Fontainebleau and had been allowed to retain the title of Emperor with the sovereignty

¹ He issued for the use of his students, *Heads of Lectures on Roman Antiquities and Roman Literature*, Glasgow 1811. The latter part must have been useful and stimulating at a time when literature was not a University subject. The section devoted to Manners and Customs is good and far superior to the manual long in use in Scotland, *Brevis Antiquitatum Romanorum Descriptio*, borrowed from the Continent. An edition published at Edinburgh in 1759 is line for line and page for page the same as the edition of Utrecht of 1711.

² *Anecdotes of the Russian Empire*, p. 51, London 1784, 8vo. The passage is reproduced in *The Caledonian Magazine*, iii. p. 153, Perth 1784, probably because the Professor was a Perthshire man by birth.

In 1769 there was published at Glasgow, by R. & A. Foulis, *Corsica: A Poetical Address*, second edition, 12mo, which has been attributed to James Boswell (*Notes and Documents illustrative of the Literary History of Glasgow*, reprint of 1886, p. 148). The author was Professor Richardson. The poem was originally published in London, and is included in his *Poems, chiefly Rural*, p. 67 (Glasgow, R. & A. Foulis), 1774, with the title "Corsica. Written at St. Petersburg, MDCCLXVIII."

of the island of Elba, whither he was removed at the beginning of May. At the end of ten months he made his escape, landed near Cannes on 1st March, 1815, and appealed to France. He secured the support of the army and arrived at Fontainebleau on 20th March, when Louis XVIII. fled. The news reached Glasgow on the morning of Sunday, 26th March. Professor Mylne,¹ as College Chaplain, conducted Divine service in the forenoon in the Common Hall in the usual manner. He gave out a few verses of the 107th Psalm, which were sung by the congregation. Before the service he had learned with very deep concern and grief the news which had just come from France, and in his concluding prayer he "expressed deep regret at the dark and gloomy prospects now presented to the nations of Europe, and reverence for that Being who can guide the furious passions of wicked men; can render them subservient to the gracious purposes of his government; and can overcome and restrain excesses of such passions," and prayed "that the Governments of Europe by the wisdom and justice of their administration might everywhere engage the attachment and fidelity of their subjects, and that subjects everywhere might distinguish themselves by the corresponding virtues of loyalty and patriotism." He was at the time engaged in giving a series of lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, and the passage which he had reached this morning was the call of the Gentiles as narrated in the early part of the eleventh chapter of that book. As appropriate to this he gave out part of the twenty-sixth Paraphrase to be sung.

Behold he comes, your Leader comes,
With might and honour crown'd !

One would have thought that the service was perfectly seemly and spiritual and singularly unobjectionable. Party and political feeling,

¹ James Mylne (*supra*, p. 103) was son of William Mylne, minister of the parish of Kinnaird in Perthshire. He was for some time an Army Chaplain, thereafter minister of the second charge at Paisley, and in 1797 was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1798 he married Agnes Millar, daughter of Professor John Millar.

however, ran high ; Professor Mylne was a Whig, an advocate of parliamentary reform, of popular government and the improvement of the social order, and some foolish people in the congregation persuaded themselves that the service was an expression of gratitude upon the downfall of royalty, and thanks for a leader who could carry the forces of republicanism to victory. This absurd fancy seems to have originated with a lady who was present—said to have been the daughter of one of the professors.¹ She communicated her ideas to a friend, gossip quickly spread, and some one then laid a criminal information before the Procurator-Fiscal, who forthwith presented a petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire setting out that he had received information that Mr. Mylne had in the course of Divine service on Sunday, 26th March, introduced certain allusions relative to the very recent overthrow of the legitimate Government of France with which the Government of this country was then in a state of amity, and as the opinions and allusions said to have been so made tended to create impressions upon the public or individuals prejudicial to the prosperity and interest of the Government and inhabitants of this country, he accordingly thought it his duty to apply for an inquiry into the circumstances. The case was considered to be too serious to be submitted to the resident sheriff-substitute, and the sheriff-depute of the county, Mr. Robert Hamilton, was requested to come from Edinburgh to investigate it. On Thursday, 30th March, he granted warrant to the Procurator-Fiscal to cite witnesses and proceed with the inquiry. The Sheriff and Fiscal immediately thereafter proceeded to the College ; they did not communicate with the Principal, but entered the College courts, questioned the College servants, and with the information so obtained proceeded to pre-cognosce professors and ladies who were members of professors' families and also Mr. Andrew Alexander,² who was then in charge

¹ Nestor [Sheriff Barclay], *Rambling Recollections*, p. 40.

² Mr. Alexander was born in Glasgow, graduated M.A. in 1815, became professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews in 1820, and died there on 5th June, 1859.

of the Humanity class, the chair being vacant by the recent death of Professor Richardson. Next day Professor Mylne and various other persons were likewise precognosed, and the precognitions and relative papers were thereafter forwarded to the Lord Advocate, Archibald Campbell Colquhoun of Killermont, formerly known as Archibald Campbell of Clathic, who had been a student of the University in 1769, and Rector, 1807-09.

The professors were much shocked by what had occurred and the Faculty took the matter into consideration at a special meeting on 3rd April. Acting on the instructions of the meeting Principal Taylor upon that day addressed a vigorous but temperate protest to the Lord Advocate and expressed the hope that his Lordship would "afford them all official aids and facilities in bringing to light the authors of such foul and dangerous aspersions"; and in particular they requested "to be informed of the real nature and extent of the charge against their Chaplain and by which the highest interests of the University may be so deeply affected." After some formal letters the Lord Advocate on 11th April wrote that after having considered the precognition and proceedings he was of opinion that no crime had been committed by Professor Mylne and that no criminal intention could be imputed to him. He, however, proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the Sheriff, which had been severely commented on by the Faculty.¹ While acquitting Professor

¹ The Sheriff-depute, Mr. Robert Hamilton, was far from popular in Glasgow at this period. His elder brother, Daniel Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, the resident Sheriff-substitute, was so wrong-headed and ignorant and so inefficient that the Faculty of Procurators had shortly before this time been compelled to bring the matter before the Sheriff-depute and ultimately raised an action in the Court of Session to have him removed on the ground of incapacity. The action was dismissed on the defender's plea of "no title to sue," so that the merits were never reached. (*Procurators of the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire v. The Sheriff of Lanarkshire*, F.C. 6, June 1816.) The Pleadings, however, disclose a most extraordinary series of blunders on the part of the Sheriff-substitute. The explanation of the Sheriff was that the salary was only £130 a year, while the work was onerous, and that when the office had fallen vacant in 1808 he could get no one to accept the position and so fell back upon his brother, whom he considered to be competent, and that although

Mylne of any intention to do wrong he censured him for want of thought in selecting on such an occasion the passage of Scripture which formed the subject of his lecture, for choosing an inappropriate Psalm and Paraphrase to be sung by the congregation and for referring in his prayer to the recent events in France, all of which might be misinterpreted at a time of excitement. To this Professor Mylne made a vigorous reply and at the same time requested that he should be furnished with the names of those who had given information to the Procurator Fiscal which formed the ground of the subsequent proceedings. This information the Lord Advocate declined to give on the ground that it would in any case be irregular and that at any rate in the present case it was impossible as the information was evidently wanted for the purpose of bringing an action at law against the persons implicated. Professor Mylne had therefore to content himself with publishing a narrative of what had taken place.¹ Everyone was satisfied that he had been grievously wronged, that the Sheriff had acted foolishly and that the Lord Advocate had blundered.

WATER AND LIGHTING

In the middle of the Professors' Court there was a pyramidal building² which in my time contained the College gas meter, but which originally was the cover of the College well. Until little more than a hundred years ago Glasgow was dependent for its water supply upon wells. "In the City," says McUre, "there is plenty of Water, there being sweet Water Wells in several Closes in the Town, besides Sixteen publick Wells which serves the City Night and Day

irregularities had taken place they were not so serious as was alleged. An abstract of the case was given by the late Mr. C. D. Donald *tertius* in *The Proceedings of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, ii. p. 278 *sqq.* As to Robert Hamilton see *N. & Q.*, 2d S. x. p. 31.

¹ *A Statement of the Facts connected with a Precognition taken in the College of Glasgow on the 30th and 31st of March, 1815.* Glasgow 1815, 8vo. The professor offended some worthy citizens by going to a public dinner to Dan. O'Connell. As to his meeting with Cobbett, *supra*, p. 331.

² Shewn on the drawing at p. 134.

as Need requires, all with Pumps in them for drawing the Water.”¹ They no doubt yielded a large supply, as much as 5850 gallons being daily taken from the West Port well alone.² Their use, however, entailed a considerable amount of labour; the water had to be pumped, and had then to be carried in stoups to the various houses, often up several stairs. Lord Cockburn gives a graphic account of the water porters in Edinburgh, but these were not required in Glasgow as our tenements were not so lofty. As the population grew and more and taller houses were erected a further supply was required, and in 1806 and 1808 two water companies were formed, which in the course of a few years provided a large additional quantity. Both took their supply from the Clyde, the one at Dalmarnock above and the other at Cranstonhill below Glasgow. The water was filtered, pumped up to reservoirs and then conducted in pipes by gravitation throughout the town.³ The College took a supply, the well fell into disuse and was ultimately abandoned.

Most of the public wells continued in use until a comparatively recent date. In 1848, after the inclusion of Gorbals, Anderston and Calton within the city, the Police Board instituted an inquiry regarding wells, when it was found that there were nineteen wells in the old burgh in good order and used by the inhabitants and thirty-six in the added area, a few of which were defective.⁴ After the introduction of Loch Katrine water in March 1860, the town wells disappeared.

¹ *View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 144, Glasgow 1736.

² Denholm, *History of Glasgow*, p. 233, 3rd edition.

³ A benefit may have its burden. The well water was free, the Companies' water had to be paid for :

Of water now brought to the door
(And we were sair pinched mony a day for't)
A great convenience to the poor,
I mean the poor who're fit to pay for't.

Thomas Bell, *A Humble Petition for the Bath*, 1808.

⁴ *The Public Wells of Glasgow and analytical Reports by R. D. Thomson, M.D., and Dr. Penny*, Glasgow 1848. Letters on this Report signed “Junius” were published in 1848.

Until 1818 the only domestic illuminant in Glasgow was candles—wax, tallow or composite. The consumpt of candles must have been large¹ when it is remembered that for a long period work in the College commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning and in more recent times at 7.30.² In old days the streets were unlighted. Those who required to move about at night and wanted light had to carry lanterns. In 1718 a few oil lamps were set up for lighting the streets, and although in the beginning of last century the principal streets were well lighted according to the standard of the day, the illumination was comparatively small, and there was little or no light in the lesser streets and in the closes or alleys.

In 1817 the Glasgow Gas-Light Company, in after years known as the "Old Company," was established, and in September 1818 gas was turned on in a street-lamp. The new illuminant was very popular, and was adopted by the College. In 1843 a second and rival company, The City and Suburban Gas Company of Glasgow, generally known as the "New Company," was set up. There were complaints against both companies, principally as regards the charges made for gas supply, but upon the whole they served the community well. The lighting of the old College was excellent, not only in the class rooms, but in the quadrangles, both as regards quantity and quality. In 1869 the two gas companies were absorbed by the Corporation of Glasgow, which in 1870, just about the time when the old College was abandoned, undertook the supply of gas in the city.

The early system had its conveniences. It is related that on one occasion an irate professor picked up a large candlestick and knocked down an offending student.

¹ Candles were a serious item in domestic expenditure. Thorold Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices*, v. pp. 381-2.

² The early hour had its advantages, as many young men engaged in commercial pursuits were able to attend one or other of the early classes. See *Memoir of Dugald Bannatyne*, p. 12.

As I have said (*supra*, p. 153) many young men in my day attended the Logic class as supplementary to their school education and the same applied to Humanity, Greek and Mathematics. A few likewise attended Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy, and after the institution of the Chair of English Literature a large number of students attended it as a single class.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH

The Place or Convent of the Friars Preachers, Dominicans or Blackfriars, was immediately to the south of the University land which formed the site of the old College. The Order was established in Glasgow shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century and must have been liberally supported, as when Edward I. of England was in Scotland in 1301 he and his suite spent three days in the convent and cloister of the Blackfriars of Glasgow. When the University was founded a hundred and fifty years later it was much indebted to the Dominicans for assistance ; many congregations of the University met in their chapter-house ; the Prior and many of the Friars of the Order were incorporated members of the University. In 1460 the Readers both on canon and on civil law gave their lectures within the Convent. On 24th March, 1521-2, Prior Robert Lyle, a distinguished scholar, commenced the exposition of the Fourth Book of the Sentences within the Place of the Friars Preachers, and in accordance with mediaeval custom in presence of the Rector, the Dean of Faculty and other members of the University, that is the Doctors, Masters Licentiates, and Bachelors, the Regents and the scholars or students.

Our information regarding the buildings of the original convent is very meagre, but we learn something of those of the day from the description of an edifice which William Stewart, prebendary of Killearn, undertook in 1487 to complete on the space between the church and the dormitory on the west side of the cloister. This building was to be of three storeys ; the lowest or ground floor to contain four or six vowts (*voltas*),—that is rooms with vaulted roofs,—as should be determined by the friars, the second to contain two halls (*aulas*), two kitchens (*coquinas*) and four chambers (*cameras*) with corresponding accommodation in the attics (*in soliis*). The outside walls were to be of ashlar and the roof covered with tiles (*tegulis*).¹

¹ *Liber Collegii Nostre Domine . . . Munimenta Fratrum Praedicatorum de Glasgu*, p. 200, Glasgue 1846. Maitland Club.

After the Reformation the Order was dissolved, the Friars were pensioned and scattered and the corporate property secularised.

The manse and the conventual church, founded in the thirteenth century, seems to have been the only building which survived the Reformation for any considerable time. In 1563 Queen Mary, when on a visit to Glasgow, made a gift to the University of "the manse and kirkroom of the Friars." Shortly afterwards she granted the whole of their remaining property¹ to the city of Glasgow for the support of their ministers and for hospitals and other charitable objects. In 1572 the town transferred the gift to the University and this was ratified by the King in parliament. Amongst other provisions made upon this occasion was that the regents in turn should read prayers in the Blackfriars church in presence of the students and the citizens, and, in consequence, the church came to be known as the Blackfriars or College Kirk. The fabric seems to have been in an unsatisfactory condition and to have required frequent repairs. In 1636 when the rebuilding of the College was in hand, Dr. Strang and the other members of Faculty entered into negotiations with the town which resulted in the latter agreeing to take over and maintain the church as one of the city churches and to contribute a thousand merks to the College building fund. It was further provided that the College should have "ane most commodious place and seat next best after the counsall seat" and likewise the use of the church "at the making of the masters," that is at the graduation ceremony. At this time few if any universities had halls sufficiently commodious for public functions, and these were generally carried out in churches. Oxford used St. Mary's Church until the erection of the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669.

Blackfriars thereafter became one of the city churches, but the Professors and students occupied seats in it, and it still continued to be known as the College Church. As formerly mentioned² the church was struck by lightning in 1670 and burnt. It was rebuilt and opened for worship on 1st January, 1702. The church shewn on

¹ The Friars' rental is detailed in *Munimenta*, i. pp. 177-183. ² *Supra*, p. 57.

Slezer's Bird's-eye view¹ is the old not the new one, which shews that the drawing was made before 1670. The University contributed a large sum towards the cost of the new building, larger indeed than they could well afford ; on the other hand seats were allocated to the College, but not so many as the Faculty desired. Principal Stirling was anxious to obtain special seats for the students of Theology and Philosophy, but as they were three hundred in number, special accommodation could be found for part only.² A portion of the graveyard beside the church was assigned to the University.

The " Professors kept the exercise " here, that is the University used the church as their place of worship until 1764, when it was resolved to establish a University chapel. Authority was obtained from the Presbytery and services were conducted in the Common Hall by a chaplain appointed by the Faculty. The University proposed to let the sittings in Blackfriars Church to which they were entitled, and the money so obtained was to be used for the maintenance of the University chapel. This arrangement was not popular, and was held up to ridicule in what purported to be a defence by one of the Professors, but which was in fact a somewhat unkind criticism by the Rev. William Thom, minister of Govan.³ The attack is not ill-natured and has humour, but would have been more effective had the paper been shorter. Reference is made incidentally to increase in the cost of living, which seems to have been a subject of complaint then as now, but probably the increase was accentuated when the industrial revolution set in about thirty years later. Most of the statements in the pamphlet are exaggerated, but they had some basis of truth ; they indicate that behaviour in church was not so decorous as it ought to have been and as we are apt to think it was in former days, and that preaching which dealt in generalities was more popular than that which touched upon

¹ *Supra*, p. 2.

² *Munimenta*, iii. pp. 597, 598.

³ *The Motives which have determined the University of Glasgow to desert the Blackfriars Church and betake themselves to a Chapel, in a Letter from Prof. — to H — M — Esq. Airshire, Glasgow 1764, 8vo, pp. 62.*

personal religion. The incumbent of Blackfriars at this time was the Rev. John Gillies, an active and conscientious parish minister of decidedly evangelical views. "His pulpit services," we are told, "were distinguished by plainness and simplicity, as well as by the energy and force of their composition." It is suggested as one of the reasons for the change that it afforded an opportunity to improve church music. At this period the precentor "took up the Psalms" and the congregation were expected to join and support him, but the result was "little else than jarring and discordant sounds."¹ The College would have liked an organ, but the cost was prohibitive, "and captious people hereabout would be too-much disgusted." They had to be content with a pitch-pipe,² then very unpopular, and singing in four parts.³ The chapel

¹ This was the complaint of the day: "As to praise we seem to study to give this part of our worship as much the air of rusticity and contempt of God as possible; . . . the musick harsh and ill-performed; our harmony not otherwise very sweet is entirely lost and the sense broke off at every line [that is by the precentor reading each line before singing]; our posture too is the most indecent, negligent and improper for singing well that we cou'd have contrived." *A Letter from a Village Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland*, p. 8, London 1761; ascribed to the Rev. John Witherspoon of Paisley, but probably by mistake; also to Rev. John Home, author of "Douglas."

² William Brown, a teacher of vocal music in Glasgow, after explaining the method of pitching adds, "the best method is to use a Pitch-pipe, an instrument so well known that a description of it would be superfluous. *The Precentor; or an Easy Introduction to Church Music*, p. 13, Glasgow 1795, 5th ed. The author was Precentor in the Wynd Kirk, afterwards known as St. George's, the minister of which was at this time Dr. Porteous. In one of the pamphlets issued during the controversy excited in 1807 by the introduction of an organ (built by James Watt) into St. Andrews Church, it is said: "We are told on good authority that there are strange innovations in psalmody in the Wynd Kirk . . . that there is a Band [*i.e.* a Choir] with music books spread open before them; whose sole attention is fixed upon the notes; that large boards are put up and labelled with the names of the tunes to be sung; that a kind of responsive singing is introduced; and that to strike the time upon the proper key there is a musical instrument used called a pitch-pipe." *Two Letters to the Lord Provost*, p. 48, Glasgow 1808.

³ In 1770 John Holden dedicated to the University his *Essay towards a rational System of Music*, Glasgow 1770. The work is confined to vocal music. It was again published at Calcutta in 1799 and at Edinburgh in 1807.

Attention had, however, been directed to church music at an earlier date.

was opened on Sunday 14th October, 1764, when Principal Leechman preached in the forenoon and Mr. John Hamilton, minister of the High Church, in the afternoon; "the music was performed in four parts and the proper key for each tune was pitched by a pitch-pipe."¹

Prior to the removal from Blackfriars Church the seats allocated to the College were more than were required and the University had been in the practice of letting the surplus by auction to the highest bidder. This was continued after the establishment of the Chapel, and as there was a lack of accommodation in the city churches seat rents became a substantial source of revenue to the University and fully met the expenses of the chapel.²

The chapel service in the Common Hall was carried on until 1848. The College sittings in Blackfriars Church were then sold for £600, and the money was set aside as a fund towards the cost of a College chapel if it was resolved to erect one. The University then

In 1756 Thomas Moore published at Glasgow *The Psalm-Singers Pocket Companion. With a plain and easy Introduction to Musick.*

In 1776 Finlay and M'Lachlan (Teachers of Vocal Music) published *The Precentor; or an Easy Introduction to Church Music*, Glasgow 1776. In 1789 Thomas M'Lachlan published a second, and in 1793 Brown, as above, a fifth edition.

In 1799 Allan Houston, Teacher of Music in Glasgow, published *A Collection of Psalm Tunes in three and four Parts*, Glasgow 1799.

There was also published *Divine Harmony; or A Collection of the best Psalm and Hymn Tunes in four Parts*, Glasgow (J. M'Fadyen) n.d. Prepared by a number of teachers of Vocal Music in Glasgow and its vicinity.

A "Sacred Music Institution" was established in Glasgow in 1796 for the study and practice of church music. They set up an organ in the Trades Hall, which was subsequently transferred to the choir of the cathedral. They gave excellent concerts for many years.

¹ *The Glasgow Journal*, 18th October, 1764.

² The auction of the College seats continued for long. In 1776 the seats in the Galleries were advertised to be let for a year to the highest bidder, but with the proviso that the exposure could be withdrawn if three bidders did not appear. *The Glasgow Chronicle*, 26th April, 1776.

The practice of disposing of church seats by auction was common at this time. In 1786 a pew in the Relief Meeting house, Dowhill, was advertised to be sold by auction. *The Glasgow Journal*, 3rd April, 1786.

I have dealt with the subject of pews in *The Regality Club*, iv. p. 61 sqq.

rented pews in St. Paul's Church, John Street—the site of which is now absorbed in the Technical College—for University use, and this was the arrangement in my day. The minister, Dr. Robert Jamieson, was a learned man, a good preacher and a masterly exponent of Scripture. The University attendance was not, however, large and seldom exceeded a dozen or twenty students and a couple of Professors. The cost of pew rents in St. Paul's Church and other charges considerably exceeded the interest upon the £600, and that sum was ultimately transferred to the general fund of the University.

Blackfriars Church was swept away together with the Old College buildings to provide a station for the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, but I remember it well in the years 1847 and 1848 when I was taken there with my parents. We occupied a pew in the front of the gallery opposite the pulpit; the beadle or church-officer, as he is now styled, sat in a box beside the pulpit, which had a door to the outside provided with a pane of glass with a sliding shutter. Every now and again the beadle withdrew the shutter and looked out. When he did so I could see College Open leading from the High Street to the church. The object of the peep was to ascertain whether boys were playing within the precincts. If they were, out bounced the beadle and I could see him pursuing the offenders, who soon got to a safe distance and in due time reappeared, again to be hunted out. As there was plenty of room in the church, seats were provided in it for the presbyterian soldiers in the Barracks and they attended on Sundays. After service they were paraded, formed up and then marched off.

The minister at this time was the Rev. Peter Napier, D.D. He did not forget the former connexion between the College and the Church and took much interest in the students of Divinity, assisted them in various ways and invited them to his house.

Many of the Principals and Professors were buried in the graveyard. Amongst others: Principal Dunlop, Professors Robert Simson, James Baillie, Thomas Reid, William Wight, Stevenson MacGill,



*A Prospect of the entry into the Blackfriars Church. R. Smith del.
Glasgow March 1st 1756.*

THE COLLEGE CHURCH AND COLLEGE OPEN.

1756.

It was much the same in my time ninety years later.

Robert Cleghorn, John Young, Professor of Greek,¹ Hugh Macleod, Josiah Walker, William Meikleham, and George Gray.² My father was interested in their tombstones and we used occasionally to walk round them, and when I was a student I often visited the place and examined the monuments. As Professor John Anderson was not on speaking terms with the other Professors of his day he was resolved not to repose beside them after his death, and gave minute directions in his Codicil regarding the disposal of his body. On the fourth night after his death at ten o'clock, when the College courts and the streets were quiet, his body was to be carried to the Star Inn and deposited there and next day buried in the North West or Ramshorn graveyard, and a monument to the memory of himself, his father and his grandfather erected as before mentioned.³ None of the Professors and no one connected with the College was to be invited to the funeral.

On the sale of the University property to the Union Railway Company, afterwards transferred to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, it was arranged that the remains in the College graveyard should be removed to a burial ground in the Necropolis provided by the Railway Company,⁴ and this was carried out. It was also arranged that the monuments should be removed to the Necropolis⁵ and placed within the railings of the new burial area, but this was not done. The stones were mostly in a very fragile condition, and were removed to the new building on Gilmorehill. The monument of Professor Thomas Reid is now

¹ His funeral was attended by the Principal and Professors, the students and many of the citizens. *The Edinburgh Magazine*, December 1820, p. 573. As to his epitaph see *supra*, p. 205.

Professor Mayne, John Law, regent, and Professors William Hamilton, Williamson, Jardine and Freer are buried in the High churchyard.

² The Rev. D. J. F. S. Gordon preserved all the inscriptions which were legible in 1876, *Glasghu Facies*, i. p. 330 *seq.*

³ *Supra*, p. 116.

⁴ Glasgow and South Western Railway Company Act 1874, Sec. 20.

⁵ The other remains were transferred to Craigton Cemetery. There is a list of the persons in the hands of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company coming in place of the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company.

inserted in the east wall of the main entrance and those of Professors MacGill and Gibb in the south wall of the cloister. The others were in fragments.

The new burial place in the Necropolis is on the south front of the Fir Park Hill, where Professor Reid used to walk when he lived in the Drygait. It overlooks the site of the old College and is only a short distance to the east of the spot where Principal Macfarlan rests. The remains of the Professors were removed thither in 1876, and it was intended to erect a monument on the ground, recording their names. Towards this the Railway Company made a donation and other subscriptions were received. The scheme was interrupted at the time and the monument has not yet been erected, but it is hoped that this will not longer be delayed.

THE COLLEGE GROUNDS

The land to the east of the old College, about sixteen acres in extent, was open and was divided into two parts by the burn Malindinor, latterly Molendinar.¹ The ground sloped gently downwards to the burn and then rose correspondingly on the further side. When the inner quadrangle of the College was completed in 1639, Dr. Strang commenced the formation of a garden and ornamental grounds to the north and east,² and these in course of time extended to the Molendinar. The portion beyond the stream was kept in grass or leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes. The principal use of the garden in early days was for vegetables for the common table, but when that table was discontinued it was gradually con-

¹ The original property granted by James Lord Hamilton had been increased from time to time by gifts from others and by purchases by the University.

When Glasgow was divided into parishes in 1819 the Molendinar burn was made the dividing line between the parishes of College or Blackfriars to the west and St. John's to the east, so that the College property came to be in two parishes. In old College deeds the eastern section beyond the burn is often referred to as "Extra torrentem."

² *Supra*, p. 30.



A View of the Middle Walk in the College Garden
Academy Glasgow. 1762. *J. G. P. 1762.*

The building to the left with the three round-headed windows is the Library. The Academy met in its upper hall (see illustration p. 416). The projecting building to the north is the east wing of the Professors' Court. Forty years after the date of the print the space to the right of these two buildings was levelled and became Museum Square. The Hunterian Museum occupied a middle position and extended eastwards across the row of trees.

verted into orchard and pleasure ground and was thrown open to the students. M. Albert Jouvin de Rochefort, who visited Glasgow about 1670, notes that the College garden was large and very beautiful and filled with fruit trees, many of which were rare in this country,¹ a description which is justified by Captain Slezer's Bird's-eye view drawn about that time. It was a few years later that the gardener's son had his prolonged sleep in one of its shady walks.²

The formation of the Professors' Court destroyed the north garden, and there was then laid out behind the east building a handsome terrace walk, 122 feet long by 64 broad, and beyond this there was a garden of seven acres. To these access was obtained from the Professors' Court and by a narrow passage from the inner quadrangle.³

McUre, writing in 1736, says, "joining to the Inner Court there is a large fine Garden, with broad pleasant Walks for the Use of Masters and Students to walk in consisting of Seven Acres of Ground well furnished with Fruit Trees and Pot Herbs."⁴ Such was

¹ *Le Voyageur d'Europe*, Tome iii. p. 497, Paris 1672-79, 7 vols. 12mo. The work is dedicated to Simon Arnauld, Marquis de Pomponne, Secretary of State and Ambassador of Louis XIV. to the Court of Sweden. A translation of the portion relating to England, Ireland and Scotland was published in *The Antiquarian Repertory*, iv. pp. 549-622, which, in so far as Scotland is concerned, is reprinted in Hume Brown, *Early Travellers in Scotland*, Edinburgh 1891.

In the *Antiquarian Repertory* the author, presumably by a printer's error, is called Jorevin de Rocheford, and the blunder has been repeated by a long string of writers, including Professor Hume Brown. A reference to the original would have put it right, but as the book is described in the *Antiquarian Repertory* as "now extremely rare" and no Catalogue or Dictionary mentions Jorevin, it was perhaps thought impossible to identify him.

At the end of vol. iii. there is a curious Conversation Book for travellers in French and English.

The observation of Jouvin is copied by Corneille, "Les Maisons n'y sont que de bois parées de menuserie." Corneille, *Dictionnaire universel Geographique et Historique*, s.v. Glasgow (Paris 1708). In the meantime, however, two fires had occurred in Glasgow (*supra*, p. 46), and what to some extent was true at the date of Jouvin's visit had almost ceased to be so in 1708.

² *Supra*, p. 58.

³ Gibson, *History of Glasgow*, p. 143; Brown, *History of Glasgow*, ii. p. 68.

⁴ *View of the City of Glasgow*, p. 216, ed. 1736.

In 1721 the gates of the garden were locked and no students, except the sons of noblemen, were entrusted with keys. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 421.

Frank Osbaldistone's description twenty years earlier: "I wandered from one quadrangle of the old-fashioned buildings to another, and from thence to the College-yards or walking ground, where—pleased with the solitude of the place, most of the students being engaged in their classes—I took several turns pondering on the waywardness of my destiny"; and it was when sauntering through the main walk that he encountered Rashleigh. The duel took place "in a more remote part,"—"an open spot in a sort of wilderness laid out in the Dutch taste, with clipped hedges and one or two statues."¹ Two of the pictures executed in the Foulis Academy of the Fine Arts in 1756 and 1762 give an excellent idea of the garden and of the scene portrayed by Scott. The *atelier* of the Academy was in the Library Hall, the windows of which overlooked the garden and the pictures represented what the art students saw daily in the course of their work.² When the Hunterian Museum was erected in 1804, and Museum Square was laid out, this walk disappeared and the garden was re-arranged and confined to the area between the square and the burn. The square was then divided from the garden by a massive iron railing with a gate on its north and another on its south side.³ John Gibson Lockhart speaking of the early years of last century thus describes the grounds: "The College gardens stretch away in the rear of this building [the Hunterian Museum] to apparently a very considerable extent, forming a back-ground of lawns and trees and affording a delightful rest to the eye, after the dust and glare of the mob-covered streets of the city. It was in one of the walks of these gardens—(one can never help talking of the incidents of these novels as if they were all matters of fact)—that Rob Roy prevented the duel between Frank and Rashleigh Osbaldistone."⁴

¹ *Rob Roy*, c. 25.

² The picture of 1762 is reproduced, *supra*, p. 414.

³ See plan on p. 373.

⁴ Scott visited Glasgow in July 1817, to refresh "his recollections of the noble cathedral and other localities of the birthplace of Bailie Jarvie." Lockhart, *Life of Scott*, v, p. 212, Edinburgh 1902. Amongst other places he



THE UPPER HALL OF THE LIBRARY.

Used by the Foulis Academy of the Fine Arts.

Details of this Hall are given by William Adam in *Vitruvius Scoticus* Edinburgh [1750] folio.

It was in them that good, worthy Dr. Reid (honest man) used to pace when he was meditating the foundations of his Inquiry into the Human Mind. It was in them that the most absent of men, Adam Smith, used to wander and loiter when he was preparing for the world the more precious gift of his Wealth of Nations.¹ It was here, no doubt, that Dr. Moor walked, his features twisted with the pangs parturient of his famous Essay on the Greek Particles. It was here that his successor, Mr. John Young, must have ruminated with far blander emotions over the yet unpromulgated wit of the exquisite 'Criticisms on the Elegy written in the Country Church-yard.'"²

The causes which rendered the Macfarlane Observatory on the eastern part of the grounds less useful than formerly³ likewise

visited the College garden, and it is worthy of note that the lines prefixed to chapter xxviii. of the novel,

Baron of Bucklivie
May the foul fiend drive ye,

were given to him by Principal Macfarlan, at that time Minister of the Parish of Drymen. See A. S. M. "The Author of Morning and Night Watches" [J. R. Macduff, D.D.], p. 112, London 1896, 8vo.

¹ It is more probable that in his walks in the College garden he thought out his article on Johnson's *Dictionary*, just added to the College library, which appeared in the second number of the original *Edinburgh Review* in 1755.

The same picture is presented by a local poet in 1801 in *Elegiac Lines on an aged Elm, which fell in Glasgow College Garden, 1st Sept., 1799* :

Here view'dst thou (else unseen) the lonely walks
Of Genius ; inspiring thoughts sublime,
By thy majestic form, till Fancy glow'd,
And Science struck her diamonds from the mine—
Saw'st Hutcheson, Smith, Reid, collect the gems
That, sparkling bright, illuminate the age.

[Alexander Molleson] *The Sweets of Society : A Poem, and A few Miscellaneous Poems*, p. 64, Glasgow, Chapman and Lang, 1801, 8vo.

² *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, iii. p. 186, 2nd ed., 1819, 8vo. John Smith and Son, Glasgow, are amongst the publishers.

Boswell called Professor Young's piece "the most perfect imitation of Johnson" and Sir Walter Scott praised it as "the cleverest parody of the Doctor's style." W. P. Courtney, *Bibliography of Johnson*, p. 138, Oxford 1915, who adds that Sir Walter Raleigh supports these praises in the introduction to his reprint of *The Heroine* by Eaton Stannard Barrett.

³ *Supra*, p. 264.

interfered with the amenity of the gardens, and they became less attractive than in earlier days. The grounds were, however, desirable as an open space. Seventy years ago there was no public park in Glasgow except the Green. When the Necropolis was laid off and opened in 1833 it was intended to be used by the public as a garden ; the same object was in view when Sighthill Cemetery was formed in 1840, and as we have seen, when it was proposed to convert the old Botanic Garden on Sauchiehall Street into a cemetery, part of the grounds were to be laid out for recreation. A few years later the lands of Gilmorehill were purchased by a Syndicate, who likewise attempted to convert them into a cemetery and recreation ground, but failed in their object. To provide additional open space for the public of Glasgow the Faculty in the summer of 1850 granted the College grounds comprising "fourteen acres of undulating and beautifully wooded ground" . . . "for the innocent recreation and amusement of the citizens."¹ The opening ceremony took place on the evening of Saturday, 1st June, before 20,000 spectators. Two thousand juvenile teetotallers were marshalled in the Gorbals and marched to the grounds with music playing. The band of the 21st Regiment was in attendance ; at 9 o'clock there was a salvo of artillery and at 10 o'clock a display of fireworks. The Faculty and the Magistrates were present. Principal Macfarlan welcomed the people, and Bailie Brown in name of the Corporation and of the citizens thanked the Principal and Professors for their liberality. It is recorded in the newspaper of the day that "there were no Police cases as a result of the opening."

Amusements of various kinds were provided : "vocalists, archery, and climbing poles, games for the young, promenades for all, resting places for the old."² Funds were provided to meet the expenses by a small admission charge.

I was taken to the grounds one fine evening during the summer

¹ *Glasgow Herald*, 20th April, 1850.

² *Glasgow Herald*, 3rd June, 1850. See also *College Garden ; Civic Recreations ; Opinions of the Press*, Glasgow 1850. A Broadside.

and enjoyed the sights. Intellectual games¹ were much in fashion in those days, and a low wooden platform was erected along the wall behind Blackfriars church, and was divided into one or two large draught-boards or "dambrods" on which iron-ringed weights—about 4 lb. I should think—some painted black and others white, were used as pieces. A small crowd gathered round each table and watched the game, but it was a very silent one. The players never looked up, but kept their eyes upon the board and only moved when it was necessary to take up a weight; the onlookers made no remarks.

This use of the grounds was quite successful and much appreciated, but was not repeated.

When I became a student seven years later both parts of the ground were in grass; the Molendinar had been covered, but the bridge by which it had formerly been crossed remained, and alongside it there was an opening through which the water flowing below could be seen. There were excellent walks round the western section, the area of which was used by the students for football. There was a level space on the top of the eastern division which was used as a cricket pitch. There were a considerable number of large trees on both parts of the ground, but they had suffered from Glasgow soot. St. John's Church was on the south side of the upper Green and the Barracks on the site of the old Butts was on its east side.

The public access to the College grounds was by a gate in Blackfriars Wynd, afterwards known as Blackfriars Street and Regent Street.² The gardener's house stood beside the entrance; in old days this functionary was a herbalist and sold "medicinal herbs of

¹ King James VI. speaks of chess as an "ouer-wise and philosophic" game. *Βασιλικον Δωρον*, *Works*, p. 187, London 1616, fol.

² Blackfriars Wynd was a narrow lane leading from High Street to the College garden and formed the southern boundary of the Physic Garden. In 1817 the Wynd by arrangement between the College and the Town was widened and carried eastwards through the College lands. It then took the name Blackfriars Street, while its eastern extension was known as Regent Place. The area of the College grounds was in this way curtailed. Their original boundary on the south was Blackfriars Wynd and the Old Vennel. The portion between the latter and Regent Place was cut off by the street improvement.

all kinds, with distilled Waters such as Cinnamon, Peppermint, Pennyroyal, Mint, Hysop and others " and Herb Ale during the season.¹ In my day the house still stood fronting Blackfriars Street, but within the College grounds, and remained until the University gave up possession in 1870. The gardener, George M'Vean, was an obliging man and kept the College football.

As already indicated ² there is a curious error affecting the College grounds in Smith's four-sheet map of Glasgow of 1821. The prolongation eastwards of the New Vennel is named " Vicar's Alley," and this is repeated in plan of 1836 and in Martin's large map of 1842, both founded upon that of Smith. How the misnomer originated I do not know, but that it is a misnomer there is no question.³ On the Plan of the College grounds prepared in 1827 by Mr. Laurence Hill, the College Factor, for the use of the University Commissioners of that date the New Vennel is shewn, but no name is attached to its prolongation through the College grounds eastward from the Molen-dinar Burn to Hunter Street. On Cleland's Map of 1822 the Vennel does not extend beyond the burn.

The Vicars' Alley was on the north side of the Cathedral and formed the access to amongst other places the Vicars' Yards, that is the yards or gardens which had formerly belonged to the Vicars of the Choir and had after the Reformation been granted to the University. In a deed renouncing possession of this property granted in 1610 by Mr. David Wiems, minister of Glasgow, the Vicars' Yards are described as being " on the west side of the allay on the bak of

¹ Advertisement by Mrs. Adams, widow of Alexander Adams, the College Gardener, *The Glasgow Advertiser*, 27th January, 1783.

Herb Ale was a popular beverage at this period. In 1778 a garden known as Moodie's Yard, facing the Green with a tavern upon it, was advertised for sale. The tavern it is said " was remarkable for Herb Ale." *The Glasgow Mercury*, 19th March, 1778, p. 87. Strang, *Glasgow and its Clubs*, p. 101.

² *Supra*, p. 261.

³ Smith's street-names are not always accurate. For instance Grammar School Wynd is by mistake marked Greyfriars Wynd, and in this as in other points he was followed by Martin.



HIGHLAND GAMES IN THE COLLEGE GROUNDS, AUGUST, 1867.

(Illustrated London News, 10th August, 1867.)

Hunterian Museum (right) ; east side of Hamilton Building ; College Steeple ; Blackfriars Church.
The Shed, mentioned at p. 446, against the wall dividing the College grounds from Blackfriars Church is shown.

the Hie Kirk." ¹ This is confirmed by many other deeds and instruments both before and after that time and is well shewn on the plan in the late Mr. Renwick's *Glasgow Protocols*.² The south-eastern tower of the present building of the Royal Infirmary projects to some extent on the solum of the Vicars' Alley.³

¹ *Munimenta*, i. pp. 204, 205 and cf. p. 232.

The decret of renunciation is in *Extracts from the Burgh Records*, i. p. 300 (Burgh Records Society).

² Vol. xi. at end.

³ A similar mistake attaches to the old road, originally known as the highway leading from Partick to the lands of Hillhead and others, which forms the northern boundary of Gilmorehill, now the site of the University buildings. This road came to be known as Hillhead Road or Partick Road, and is now University Avenue. On the Ordnance Survey sheet of 1860 it is, however, named Dobbie's Loan, and it has been suggested that it is a prolongation of the old road known as Dobbie's Loan, which began a little northward of the Stable Green near the Bishop's Castle and extended westwards through the common land of the burgh of Glasgow; it has also been suggested that the name was connected with Master John Doby, Rector of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and principal regent of the University in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The name given in the Ordnance Survey Sheet is wrong, and the surveyor has evidently been misinformed.

The original name of what is Dobbie's Loan was the Common Vennel of Stable Green, and the later name sprang up in the seventeenth century, presumably because one John Dobbie owned a good deal of land on its route. It was, as the name indicates, a narrow road, and passed from the present Castle Street first through the burgh lands to their boundary at St. Enoch burn, that is where it crosses the present Parliamentary Road, and then continued northward and westward between the lands of Little Cowcaddens and Broomhill, part of Milton Estate, to the Garscube Road. In its course it crossed the Pinkston Burn, the present Port Dundas Road and Ann Street, where it ended at the burgh lands of Wester Common. The road was somewhat interfered with by the laying out of the village of Port Dundas about 1790, and parts of its western end were known as Milton Street and Bridge Street. Dobbie's Loan never extended west of Garscube Road. A short distance to the north of the junction of the Loan with Garscube Road—at the point where the Pinkston Burn crosses that road—the old road to North Woodside opened from Garscube Road and passed westwards, first through the burgh lands of Wester Common and then through other lands till it reached North Woodside fully a mile distant, and from thence a road passed southwards to South Woodside and the Holm Ford over Kelvin, superseded by the old bridge still to be seen under the bridge on the Great Western Road; but this did not connect directly with the road from Hillhead to Partick. While it was possible to reach Partick from the northern part of Glasgow by Dobbie's Loan, Garscube Road, North Woodside Road and the Holm Ford, this was not

GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS

There is nothing more surprising to those of an earlier generation than the position which games and athletics have assumed within the last thirty or forty years and the doctrine now inculcated that games must be fostered at school and college as carefully as intellectual studies. Sixty years ago and for many generations before games were played as eagerly as they are now, but they were played for amusement and as the natural outlet of youthful spirits and growing muscles, or as King James puts it, "moderately not making a craft of them." They were not organised as they are to-day, they were not played in presence of crowds of spectators, there was no training or coaching. Things are now on a different footing and the attention given to sport is in accordance with present-day ideas, and may have good points. It cannot, however, be justified, as is sometimes attempted, by saying that it makes men better either mentally, morally or physically than those who were brought up under the older system. The men of the first sixty years of last

the ordinary or convenient route. That route was either by Rottenrow to Swansyett, or by what is the modern Argyle Street and Queen Street to Swansyett, and thence by the modern Sauchiehall Street to South Woodside Road—the modern Woodlands Road—to the Hillhead Ford over the Kelvin beyond the northern gate of Kelvingrove Park, from which the road Hillhead to Partick was easily reached.

It is curious that the original Dobbie's Loan—Stable Green to Parliamentary Road—has disappeared. Only the short portion between Castle Street and Taylor Street is still so known, the remainder having become St. James' Road. The name Dobbie's Loan is now practically restricted to the length between Parliamentary Road and Garscube Road.

When John Young in 1747 purchased from the Corporation about twenty-three acres of the Moor of the Wester Common lying to the west of Broomhill and Galston Park, another part of the Milton Estate, he was taken bound to maintain a road from Dobbie's Loan through the moor to the town's quarries. This shews conclusively that Dobbie's Loan stopped at Garscube Road and, it may be, a little to the east of it.

The Quarries belonging to the town on the Wester Common and to others on the adjoining land were very extensive and were worked for many years, and the excavations were only being filled up within my recollection (*supra*, p. 270). As to Dobbie's Loan, see *The Regality Club*, iii. pp. 39, 40.

century brought up under the old system were in every respect at least the equals of those of the latter part of that century and of the currency of the present one, during which the new system took shape and was developed.

The change of view in reference to games and physical exercise may perhaps be explained by a change in social habits. Sixty years ago there were no tramcars, practically no omnibuses; the only means of locomotion for students and other young men was walking, and in ordinary life they had thus sufficient exercise. I had a walk of a couple of miles in the morning, many students had double that distance, and all of us added many more miles of walking before the return journey. Few students did less than from four to six and many eight to ten miles a day, and that in all weathers. Now-a-days no one seems to walk more than a couple of blocks and to take a tramcar for any greater distance. The energy thus unexpended requires an outlet, and this appears to be found in the increase in games and athletics.

While games were played at school and college during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first portion of the nineteenth century quite as keenly as at present, they formed a less prominent feature in the life of school-boys and students than they now do, few books were written regarding them and little is recorded of them.

It is instructive to note the games which have been popular from time to time during the last ninety years. In the first edition of Chambers' *Information for the People*, published in 1835, recreations and amusements are placed under the head of "Duties of Life." It is said,—“There is a tendency to discourage out-of-door sports. This is certainly wrong. If not carried to excess, they are among the most salutary and pleasing amusements in fine weather.” The only outdoor amusement which is mentioned is, however, tennis or hand-ball. The game is not described, but it is suggested that “it is the game of all others which deserves the patronage of colleges and seminaries and is well adapted to develop the physical force.”

In the editions of 1842 and 1848 out-of-door recreations are treated along with gymnastic exercises. The games described are Swimming, Skating, Curling, Cricket, Bowls, Golf, Shinty, Fives, Rackets and Tennis, Trapball, Football and Quoits. In the edition of 1857, Archery and Yachting are added. In the edition of 1884 we have Cricket, Rowing, Swimming, Skating, Curling, Golf, Croquet, Tennis and Lawn Tennis, and Cycling.

During the earlier part of the eighteenth century games were to a certain extent discouraged, and when we go back to the foundation of the University at the middle of the fifteenth century the records might indicate that they were prohibited. Why this should have been so is not satisfactorily explained.¹ As we have seen, on the festival of St. Nicholas it was the Masters not the students who presented an interlude for the entertainment of the company. The manners of students in mediaeval times were rough and noisy, and it may be that games were prohibited or discouraged because they might be made the occasion of noisy or riotous behaviour.²

The most popular of Scottish games for many generations was Hand-Ball (*Pila palmaria*, Fr. *Paume*), otherwise Gouff-the-ba³ or Han-an-Hail in Scotland and Palm-ball in England. The ball—as I remember it—was made of thrums or weavers' ends wound round a cork or a core of feathers to the size of a good orange and enclosed in a knitted cover, often worked in segments of bright and different colours. The ball was struck with the palm of the hand. Sides (*partes*) were chosen, and the ball was struck by a player on

¹ See Rashdall, *The Universities of Europe*, ii. p. 669 sqq.

² Even in the latter part of the eighteenth century the amusements of school-boys were of a rough description: "to smoke a cobbler, pin a losen, head a bicker and hold the bannets" placed a boy in the High School of Edinburgh in the first rank. So qualified he was "the pride of the Yards and the dread of the hucksters in the High-School Wynd." Scott, *Red-gauntlet*, Letter i.

³ See Burns,

But, word and blow, North Fox and Co.,
Gowff'd Willie like a ba' man.

each side alternately, whoever caught it striking it back ; the object was to strike it as far as possible. The side which made the longest hits gradually advanced on their opponents, until the ball was struck over the hail or goal (*meta*) behind the other side. The sides were lined or dressed so as to prevent their being mixed. Any member could play, the only limit being the space available.

When the ball was struck with the hand against a wall and again struck at the rebound this was known in England as Fives—so-called ingeniously, but probably erroneously—from the ball being struck with the five fingers and the palm of the hand. In Scotland it was called cache, caitch-ball or hand-catch.¹ In England it was played in a Fives court, in Scotland in a Catch-pool.

When the ball was struck with a racket instead of the hand, it was called Net-ball or more specifically, Rackets. Tennis was a similar game likewise played in a court with a racket, but instead of striking the ball against the wall it was struck over a central net.

Foot-ball (*Pila pedalis*) was a very popular game in early days amongst all classes—men and women, boys and girls ; golf was equally popular. So much so that these two games were prohibited by several Acts of the Scots Parliament in the fifteenth century, with the object of encouraging archery. Both continued to be played but to a lesser degree, while archery flourished and was practised by most young men and some women.²

Shinty or Shinny was the equivalent of but not identical with the English Hockey. Hockey sticks are now manufactured by professional makers and are purchased from them by players. Not many years ago every boy had to find his own shinty, and it is stated that

¹ Melville, *Diary*, p. 29, Wodrow Society, p. 23, Bannatyne Club. King James, Βασιλικον Δωρον, *Works*, p. 185.

² As to football and archery, see Murray, *Early Burgh Organization in Scotland*, i. pp. 222-227. In the Latin version of King James' *Works*, "Football" is rendered *Pila Scotica quae pede propellitur*.

by far the most serious mischief commonly resulting from the game, "consists in the damage which it brings upon the neighbouring hawthorn hedges which are sadly cut to pieces in order to provide clubs for the sport. The worst of it is that young hawthorn slips, with the root cut for the striking part, make by far the best clubs and accordingly the evil done is radically ruinous to the unfortunate hedgerows."

Other outside games were Bowls, Quoits, and the Bullet, in some places known as Knappar. This was an iron ball (*globus ferreus*) hurled along a level surface, the contest being who would hurl it furthest.¹ Skittles required an enclosed place and was played in a court or alley.

A clergyman in pre-Reformation times might be as expert in games as the games-master in a public school of to-day.

Thocht I preich not, I can play at the caiche :
I wait thair is nocht ane amang yow all,
Mair ferilie can play at the fut-ball ;
And for the carts, the tabils, and the dyse,
Above all persouns, I may beir the pryse.²

In its early days Glasgow like other universities discouraged games, but this was not that the university authorities were opposed to recreation, but rather because the manners of the time were rough and unrestrained, and it was considered that students could only be controlled by strict and constant surveillance. James Melville's account of life at Glasgow College in the latter part of the sixteenth century shews how undisciplined many of the students were and what stern measures were required to keep them in restraint.

¹ I have seen it played when I was a boy. The place selected for the game was generally the public road. As the ball ran a long distance at a high speed and was apt to skite if it met with an obstacle, it was dangerous to all who were upon the road and terrifying to horses.

² Sir David Lyndsay "Ane Satyre of the three Estaitis," 3428, *Works*, ed. Laing, ii. p. 169, Edinburgh 1889. Rabelais' account of Gargantua's Exercises (i. c. 23) gives an excellent idea of students' games in France in the early part of the sixteenth century.

The sentiment of honour which plays so important a part in the school and university life of to-day did not then exist or at least was not recognised. The relation between master and scholars in school was one of distrust¹ and this extended to College.

The earliest statutes of the University promulgated shortly after its foundation recognised that certain games were allowed and others were prohibited, but provided that the former should not be played in presence of the Regents without leave of the Faculty of Arts.² One of these games was, I think, hand-ball, which was a favourite until a late period, and could be played in a college court,³ and probably cage or caitch—the English fives—played against one of the walls of a court. These Statutes as well as those of 1482 dealt merely with acts of an immoral tendency, the frequenting of taverns, night gatherings, playing at dice (*ludus taxillorum*).⁴ The statutes of the University promulgated during the reign of James VI.

¹ In a conversation between two boys at different schools, one asks the other whether at his school the upper boys are not unruly when in charge of the usher or under-master. The reply is No, because the usher has his own authority and the master himself "is ever and anon standing without privily listening at the door to take them tardy (*imparatos*) if they make any coil (*siquid turbarum excitent*) and punish them offending." In the other school it was different. There they had monitors whose duty it was to give notice to the master of anything done amiss in his absence. It is pointed out that this is an unsatisfactory plan, for if a monitor has an ill-will against a fellow-scholar he may accuse him falsely and get him whipt. This is conceded, but it is said that without some such arrangement, "there were no living for any master in a great school." William Walker, *A Treatise of English Particles*, pp. 488-490 (Dialogue viii.), London 1670, 8vo.

As to Censors, see *supra*, p. 152.

² *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 41, ix.

³ See Bower, *History of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 415. There was a similar rule at the University of St. Andrews. A student who broke windows or otherwise injured College property—*sicut etiam qui luserit pila palmari*—was liable to be fined and to make good the damage.

Sir John M'Neill, who was a student at St. Andrews in the early years of last century, used to say that Charles Chalmers, afterwards headmaster of Merchiston, was the best player at hand-ball he had ever seen, and told how on one occasion when playing in the college quadrangle he struck a ball with great force, which flew towards the archway and hit the Principal on the face just as he was entering.

⁴ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 13, cf. pp. 19, 23.

provided that no student should engage in games without the consent of the whole Faculty and he must not remain in the fields after four o'clock (*ultra quartam horam*). Students were not to play fives or rackets (*pila reticularis*) or enter a bowling or skittle-alley (*sphaeristerium*). This was, however, because it was an undesirable place and was in this respect similar to the prohibition against frequenting an inn or tavern (*caupona, taberna*), and against carrying a sword, dirk, or pistols.¹ What seems strange at the present day is a prohibition against bathing or swimming: "Whereas the University has had before it a sad and sorrowful example in those who swim in the water they accordingly prohibit and discharge any one on the books of the University from entering the water or swimming therein. And if any one contravenes this prohibition he will be chastised with many stripes and expelled seeing that it is right that in this seminary of good manners (*pietas*) no one should live disorderly (*ἀτακτως*)."² Canon Rashdall suggests that this was because swimming was a great offence in Puritan eyes,³ but this regulation was made before the days of Puritanism, and seems to have been introduced in consequence of some unfortunate bathing accident at the time. Swimming was one of Gargantua's most vigorous exercises.⁴

While restrictions and regulations existed games at school seem to have been played as eagerly as now and to have been encouraged by the masters. James Melville records that he was at school at Logie-Montrose in 1566 with Mr. William Gray, the parish minister, an excellent teacher under whom he made good progress. "Ther also we haid the aire guid, and fields reasonable fear, and be our maister war teachted to handle the bow for archerie, the glub for

¹ Of a similar character were rules against loitering in the streets at night or in engaging in night games. Breaking into gardens was to be corrected by corporal punishment and the damage made good to the owner.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 50.

³ *The Universities of Europe*, ii. p. 307.

⁴ Swimming was, however, long neglected in this country and was one of the exercises to be learnt by a young gentleman on his travels on the continent. *Of Education Especially of Young Gentlemen*, p. 205, Oxon 1677.

goff, the batons for fencing, also to rin, to loope, to swoom, to warsell, to preve pratteiks, everie any haiffing his matche and andagonist, bathe in our lessons and play.”¹ It will be observed that one of the recreations was swimming, which shews that the Glasgow regulation was exceptional.

When Robert Blair was at school in Irvine in 1599 the master used to say to the boys, “Go not to the toun, but to the fields and play.” He went, but did not play on Sundays.² Golf, football and other games were popular at St. Andrews, but the Session objected to their being played on Sunday or during preaching on week-days.³

Some games were prohibited as being morally harmful. Thus in 1610 the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow considering “the grit and commoun abuse done be scollers and printecis towardis themselves and thair maisteris in haunting the yardis, quhair the aliebovvlis, French Kytis, and glaukis are usit” ordained that the proprietors of such alleys and yards should not allow scholars or apprentices to use them and should close them altogether “vpon the Sabbath day four none nor eftir none.” Further they directed the Master of the Grammar School “to ordane his scollaris prepair thair bowis for the archerie to thair pastyme.”⁴

When James Melville was a student at St. Leonard’s College in St. Andrews he says: “For archerie and goff I had bow, arrois, glub and bals, but nocht a purs for Catchpull and Tavern . . . Yit now and then I lernit and usit sa mikle bathe of the hand and Racket catche as might serve for moderat and halsome exerceise of the body.”⁵ As we have seen⁶ he took fencing lessons when he was

¹ *Diary*, p. 17 (Wodrow Society); p. 14 (Bannatyne Club).

² *Memoirs*, p. 7, Edinburgh 1754; p. 5, Wodrow Society.

³ *Kirk-session Records of St. Andrews*, ii. p. ccv, Edinburgh 1890, S.H.S.

⁴ *Town Council Minutes*, 14th April, 1610, i. p. 312.

⁵ *Diary*, p. 29, Wodrow Society; p. 23, Bannatyne Club.

⁶ *Supra*, p. 226.

a regent in the University of Glasgow. Golf and Alley-bowls or Skittles must have been played in Glasgow in 1595 as the Presbytery in that year forbade this being done on Sunday.

James VI. it is said was fond of golf and is credited with having founded the Blackheath Club. Long before he left Scotland and while still a lad he had the gift of "2 golf cloubbis" from the Laird of Rossyth,¹ and from a saying which he noted it has been suggested that he knew what it was to have his ball bunkered.²

Mr. Robert Blair speaking of the year 1614, when he was a student at Glasgow, says, "I could not willingly want the exercise of my body by archery and the catchpole,"³ that is Fives or perhaps Rackets or Tennis. When his undergraduate course was finished and he was about to take up duty as an assistant teacher in a large school in Glasgow he took a few days "to recreate himself with his friends in the country in hawking and hunting."⁴

¹ *Miscellany of the S.H.S.*, i. p. lxx.

² *Ib.* pp. xxviii, lxxiv.

³ *Memoirs of Mr. Robert Blair*, p. 8, Wodrow Society.

The Butts where the weaponschaws were held were on the Gallowmuir, immediately to the east of the Dowhill (T.C. Minute, 21 May, 1625), a portion of which was acquired for the Observatory in 1757 (*supra*, p. 261), and are shewn on M'Arthur's Map reproduced at p. 8. The remainder of the site was acquired by the War Office in 1795 for the erection of Infantry barracks.

There were also Butts in the north part of the burgh, at the meeting of roads in the Cow Lone [Queen Street] (T.C. Minute, 25th July, 1612); and at the Castle where the citizens used to practise archery in the summer evenings (Murray, *Early Burgh Organization*, i. p. 227), and it was here no doubt that Mr. Robert Blair practised.

The Catchpole or Catchpule was in the middle of Isle Toothie, the small group of buildings between the Kirkgait on the west and Limmerfield Lane on the east. The manse of the rector of Erskine was to the north at the corner of the area. The catchpole was in use prior to 1554, when it was owned and carried on by Thomas Forret. Renwick, *Protocols*, Nos. 196, 354, 355.

There was a Catchpole at Edinburgh just without the Watergate, Chambers, *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh*, p. 264; there was another at Dundee. *The Compt Buik of David Wedderburn*, p. 95, Edinburgh 1868, S.H.S. There was one (the Catch-piall) at Aberdeen in 1638. Row, *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 283 (Maitland Club).

As to caiche and caiche-puill, see Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, i. Part ii. p. 271* (Bannatyne Club).

⁴ *Memoirs of Mr. Robert Blair*, p. 9, Wodrow Society.

So common was the game of bowling that the simile of a biased ball was used in grave discourse.¹

Archery was for long a favourite pastime in the University of St. Andrews. When Archibald, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyle, was a student at St. Leonard's College, he won the archery medal in 1623.² A few years later, James, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Montrose—the great Marquis—was a student at the same college, where his recreations, says his biographer, “were hunting and hawking, horse-racing, archery and golf, poetry and chess, heroic and romantic histories and classics.”³ Like Squyer Meldrum,

And sa he levit pleasandlie,

* * * *

Sum tyme halking and hunting,

Sum time with wantoun hors rinning ;

And sum time like ane man of weir,

Full galzardlie wald ryn ane speir :

He wan the pryse above thame all,

Baith at the buttis and the futeball ;

Till everie solace he was abill,

At cartis, and dyce, at ches and tabill ;⁴

From the accounts kept by his pedagogue or governor we get a faithful record of his daily life. He hunted and kept horses and dogs, he brought hawks and a falconer to St. Andrews ; he was an enthusiastic archer and won the silver medal in 1628 ;⁵ he brought arrows and other “archer's graith” from London and purchased more in St. Andrews. He does not seem to have been a keen golfer.

¹ “no more the miscarriages of a man byassed can rub justlie upon ane honest man walking streightlie.” Row, *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, p. 428 (Maitland Club). This was a common expression. See *infra*, p. 436, *note*.

² *P.S.A. Sco.*, xxviii. (1893-94), p. 364.

³ Napier, *Memorials of Montrose*, i. p. 103 (Maitland Club).

⁴ “The Historie of Squyer Meldrum,” 1041. Sir David Lyndsay, *Works*, ed. Laing, i. p. 192. Solace = *solatium*, p. 304.

⁵ *P.S.A. Sco.* xxviii. (1893-94), p. 369.

He purchased a couple of golf balls,¹ and on one occasion lost ten shillings on the game. He purchased two golf balls when on a visit to Leith; he played golf at Montrose and sent to St. Andrews for balls and clubs and had some old clubs dressed. There could not have been a great stock at St. Andrews, as on one occasion the messenger was detained several days waiting for the clubs. At Montrose he likewise practised archery on the links. On his visit to Leith he played tennis. There are many entries of losses at cards, but this was not in St. Andrews, but when visiting country houses. It seems probable that cards were played at every house he visited and that in those where no payments for losses are recorded fortune for the time went the other way. The losses were generally from 20s. to 30s. at each house, sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less. The amount may be judged by comparison. He gave 58s. to a violer or fiddler and 46s. to the porter at Aberdeen for ringing the college bells. When he went to church at Govan from Glasgow he paid 16s. for crossing and recrossing the ferry and gave 15s. to the collection-box and the poor people hanging about the door of the church. The amounts are in Scots money.

William Couper, Bishop of Galloway, was exceedingly fond of golf, and it is said that it was while playing on the links of Leith he had the visions of which he died.²

David Wedderburn, the master of the Grammar School of Aberdeen, published a Latin Vocabulary in 1636, and often reprinted, in which he gives examples of conversations on various subjects, and amongst others on Games. These are Archery, Football, Bowls, and Golf. The dialogue preserves much of the movement and spirit of the games as played three centuries ago.³ Of Football:—Come! choose sides

¹ They cost 10s. Scots, that is 10d. sterling or 5d. each (Napier, i. p. 159). A chicken cost 8s.; 1 lb. candles, 4s.; a chopin of claret, 7s.; the binding of Buchanan's Works, 12s., and of *Argenis*, 4s.

² Row, *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, pp. 81, 477 (Maitland Club).

³ Erasmus has a dialogue "De Lusu," *Colloquia*, p. 44 sqq., Lugd. Bat. 1664, 8vo, but it is lame as compared with Wedderburn's.

(*partes*) ; Pick your first man ; Those on this side come here ; those on the other side stand yonder ; Toss up the ball (*excute pilam*) that we may begin the game ; Come ! kick it here ; You keep the hail or goal (*metam*) ; Snatch the ball from that fellow if you can ; Throw yourself against that man ; Run to that other one's assistance ; Kick back the ball ; Well done ; You do nothing ; *Transmittere metam pilâ*, to give the hail ; *Hic primus est transmissus*, this is the first hail ; This is the second ; This is the third ; Keep that man back ; Some of the other side are getting behind us ; Unless you take care he will hold the hail ; Unless we play better it is all up with us ; The game is theirs ; Hurrah (*Io, triumphe*) ; He is a good ball-man (*est pilæ doctissimus*) ; Had he not been, we had won ; Come on ; Take heed and serve me ; We have yet the likeliest of it.

Nothing is heard of the referee in these days, but he figures in the game of bowls, where he is *arbiter* or, in Scots, *braundie*.

Golf (*Regulus*)¹ was practically the same as the game of to-day. *Pila clavaria* was a golf ball ; *Baculus* was the ordinary play-club or driver ; *Baculus ferreus* is the sand-iron or "bunkard club" ; *Baculi caput* the head of the club ; *Baculi caulis* "the staff of the club" ; *Baculi manubrium*, "the handle where the wippen is" ; *Baculi filum*, "the wippen" ; *Foramen* is the hole ; *Fovea* is a goat, that is a small pit or bunker. Then come the ordinary expressions used in the game : "This is too short a stroke" ; "That is a good stroke" ; *Statumen* is a tee or as it is spelt, *teaz* ; *Statumina pilam arena*, "teaz your ball on the sand" ; "That is a miss" ; "Give the ball but a little chap" ; "That is very well" ; "The ball is goated," or as we now say, bunkered. "Let's see the bunkard club" ; that is the *baculus ferreus* ; "This is the second miss" ; "That is well stricken" ; "Strike directly upon the hole" ; "Strike up the hill" ; "Strike

¹ The game of golf is generally termed *pila clavaria*, although that is properly a golf-ball. Strutt proposed *Cambuca*, which means a crooked stick and applies to bandy-ball, that is shinty or hockey.

Wedderburn's *Regulus* is not a very happy rendering, as the word properly means a die (*talus iusorius*) and would be more applicable to a game of chance than to a game of skill.

down the hill"; "I would not wish a better stroke"; "It is in the mire," *in paludem*, or the bog as we would say.

Games as a part of University life were not overlooked at this period. In 1642 the General Assembly appointed a Committee to visit and report upon the University of Glasgow. The Commissioners *inter alia* recommend: "That the schollers be exercised in lawful games such as Gouffe, Archarie and the lyk; and that they abstain from all games that are unlawfull as Carding, Dicing and such others as are discharged by there [their] lawes."¹

Gun shooting was coming into fashion, and we find mention of several accidents to Glasgow students from sporting guns in 1682.²

Gilbert Burnet, writing about 1668, recommends that for recreation a young man should be "accustomed to all manly ones, such as hunting, hawking, shooting, archery, fishing, riding horses, and the like; but it will be fitt his governour goe with him to these, and converse much with him, no more as a boy but as a man. He should be also studying to weanne him from all fondnes of these exercises, and teach him to use them only as recreations, not making them his work or delight."³

The private accounts of Sir John Forbes of Ravelston⁴ in 1672 shew that he was a much more enthusiastic golfer than the Earl of Montrose. He played on the links at Leith and Musselburgh, and there are numerous entries of sums of money paid for balls and clubs, for losses on games and for suppers when the game was over.⁵

¹ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 466. A similar regulation was made for the University of St. Andrews, 23rd August, 1642.

² Law, *Memorialls*, p. 231.

³ *Thoughts on Education*, p. 64, Aberdeen 1914.

⁴ *The Account Book of Sir John Forbes of Ravelston, 1671-1707*, Edinburgh 1694, S.H.S. Excerpts were printed by Maidment, *Nugæ Scoticæ*, Edinburgh 1829, 8vo. A golf ball cost 5s., and a caddy got 4s. Scots for carrying the players' clubs.

⁵ Sometimes considerable, e.g. £4 15s. and £3 19s. 6d. *Ib.* p. 13.

In the contemporary accounts of Cuningham of Craigends¹ there are no entries relating to golf, presumably because there were no links in the neighbourhood. The laird, however, occasionally played tennis at Paisley.

Golf, although a very ancient game, was confined to a very few localities. In the early editions of Chambers' *Information for the People*, the courses referred to are St. Andrews, Leith, Edinburgh, North Berwick, Perth, Musselburgh and Leven. In the edition of 1884, mention is made of fourteen courses on the east and four on the west—Glasgow and Greenock, Lanark and Prestwick.

In the edition of 1861 of *The Boys' Own Book*, golf is stated to be the equivalent of the English Bandyball, but this is probably a mistake as Bandy-ball rather corresponds with Hockey. Golf it is added "was a fashionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and it was one of the exercises with which Prince Henry, eldest son of James the First, occasionally amused himself. The Scotchmen residing in London have a Golf Club; and one day in every year is devoted to a grand match, which is played on Blackheath; the players appearing in the Highland dress, give the meeting a very picturesque appearance."²

The edition of 1872 is much the same as that of 1861, but there is added a list of technical terms and the rules of the game. It is also stated that in recent years the game has been played in various English towns, at Curragh in Ireland, and in several of the provinces.

Golf was played in Glasgow in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.³ In 1721 it is thus described by James Arbuckle, a student of the University :—

In winter too, when hoary frosts o'erspread,
The verdant turf, and naked lay the mead,

¹ *The Diary and General Expenditure Book of William Cuningham of Craigends*, Edinburgh 1887, S.H.S.

² The illustration, however, depicts the game of shinty, not of golf, and proves how little was generally known of golf at the time.

³ *Supra*, p. 430; *The Annandale Book*, i. p. ccl.

The vig'rous youth commence the sportive war,
 And arm'd with lead, their jointed clubs prepare ; ¹
 The timber curve to leathern orbs apply,
 Compact, elastic, to pervade the sky :
 These to the distant hole direct they drive ;
 They claim the stakes who thither first arrive.
 Intent his ball the eager gamester eyes,
 His muscle strains, and various postures tries,
 Th' impelling blow to strike with greater force,
 And shape the motive orb's projectile course.
 If with due strength the weighty engine fall,
 Discharg'd obliquely, and impinge the ball,
 It winding mounts aloft, and sings in air ;
 And wond'ring crowds the gamester's skill declare.
 But when some luckless wayward stroke descends,
 Whose force the ball in running quickly spends,
 The foes triumph, the club is curs'd in vain ;
 Spectators scoff, and ev'n allies complain.
 Thus still success is follow'd with applause ;
 But ah ! how few espouse a vanquish'd cause ! ²

It thus appears that Golf was then a winter game, the ground being firmer when frozen,³ and that bets were made by the players.

¹ Forty years later, Thomas Matheson, writer in Edinburgh, describes the club in similar terms :

Pond'rous with lead, and fenc'd with horn the head.

The Goff: A Heroicomic Poem in three cantos, p. 5, Edinburgh (Printed for James Reid, Bookseller in Leith) 1763, second edition.

² *Glotta: a Poem*, Glasgow (William Duncan) 1721 ; reprinted, 1791. See *supra*, p. 272.

³ It might be inferred from some lines in one of Allan Ramsay's poems that there was no play in winter :

Look up to Pentland's tow'ring top,
 Bowed beneath great wreaths of snaw,
 O'er ilka cleugh, ilk scar and slap,
 As high as ony Roman wa'.

Driving their baws frae whins or tee,
 There's noo nae gowfer to be seen,
 Nor duisser fowk wysing a-jee
 The byast bowls on Tamson's green.

" 1721. An Ode to the Ph—" Ramsay,
Works, iii. p. 205, London 1800, 8vo.

Arbuckle does not mention where the game was played and the name Golf-lands, part of the lands of Wester Craigs—now partly within the Necropolis and partly within the estate of Golfhill—suggests that it may have been there. These lands were at that time and for long after, unenclosed.¹ Later in the century golf was regularly played upon the Green, but when Arbuckle wrote it was less than sixty acres in extent,² a small area for a golf course, keeping in view that the land was used for many other purposes. The Green was added to by purchase from time to time from the year 1744 onwards until it reached an area of 108 acres.³ By 1760 the game was well established and popular,⁴ and a silver arrow was played for, for the first time, on the Green on 27th March, 1787.⁵

In 1792 the game is described by another Glasgow student :—

Through various turns of fate the play proceeds,
As chance unlucky, or the rash impulse

The reference seems to be to snow, not to ordinary winter weather.

Gibson in his *History of Glasgow*, p. 132, classes golf as a winter game ; but it would appear that the Green was only available at certain seasons. Denholm, *History of Glasgow*, p. 354, 1804, 3rd ed.

Ramsay was a friend of Arbuckle.

And aye keep up your heartsome humour
That you may thro' your lucky task go,
Of brushing at our sister Glasgow.

" An Epistle to James Arbuckle." *Works*, p. 360.

¹ See *Glasgow, Past and Present*, iii. p. 27.

² Cleland, *Rise and Progress of the City of Glasgow*, p. 273, Glasgow 1820.

³ Writing in 1832 Cleland says : " There is probably no town of equal extent in the Empire which can boast of such a park as the Green of Glasgow, whether its extent, its use to the inhabitants, or its picturesque effect be considered." *Enumeration of the Inhabitants*, p. 228, fol.

⁴ On 23rd September, 1760, a petition was presented to the Town Council by Patrick Hamilton of Bogle's Farm, " for self and others who use the Green for the Golf " for liberty " to make an addition to the present Lodge on the Green for their greater accommodation." *Town Council Minutes*, vii. p. 26.

In 1779 a request was made to the Council for authority to erect another Golf-house on the Green. *Ib.* vii. p. 553.

⁵ *The Glasgow Mercury*, 28th March, 1787.

The Glasgow Golf Club was founded sometime before 1786, lapsed in 1794, was revived in 1800 and came to an end in 1833. C. D. Donald *tertius* in *The Regality Club*, i. p. 147 sqq.

Of hand wide varying from the scope, dispose
 The rival balls ; both parties share their lot,
 Prosp'rous or adverse, with unstable change
 While each unwary and superfluous blow
 Redounds inglorious to the loser's count.

The players' passions seem to have been stirred to an amazing degree :—

Though this the play in simple guise describ'd,
 Yet feeble words can ill express to life,
 The galling plagues that gnaw the tortur'd heart,
 Those horrid passions that convulse the soul,
 Of losing gamester ! where's a language found
 Meet to display that pleasing inward glow
 Of deep felt joy, glad sparkling forth the mien,
 And courage calm, of him whom fortune deigns
 To raise superior in the warm contest.¹

There are many later notices of Golf-playing on the Green.² Wade refers to it in 1821, but it disappeared about that time as levelling and other improvements then carried out upon the surface ruined the hazards.

Students no doubt took part in the game while it was played on the Green,³ but it could not be regarded as a College game.

Tennis continued to be played in Glasgow. There was a tennis court towards the end of the eighteenth century in the neighbourhood

¹ The author was William Black, a native of Douglas, who matriculated in 1887. The poem is appended to *A Speech delivered in the Douglas Pantheon on the Pleasures of a Country Life*, Glasgow (James Turner) 1792. At the close of the Speech there is added this quaint note : " The following Poem on The Golf was subjoined by the author to fill up the blank pages at the end." It occupies six pages. The game described was played at Douglas, not at Glasgow, but as a student he must have witnessed and probably taken part in the game on the Green.

² E.g. Denholm, *History of Glasgow*, p. 354, Glasgow 1804, 3rd ed. Lockhart, *Peter's Letters*, iii. p. 203. Wade, *History of Glasgow*, p. 253, Glasgow [1821]. Cleland, *Rise and Progress of Glasgow*, p. 278, Glasgow 1820.

³ *The Student*, p. 79, Glasgow 1817, 8vo. Lockhart speaks of it as a game played by elderly gentlemen. *Peter's Letters*, supra.

of Mitchell Street, and this and the game itself are described by "Senex"—Mr. Robert Reid.¹

James Melville as we have seen took lessons in fencing when in Glasgow, and this recreation was probably more or less in vogue in subsequent periods.² In 1728 Donald M'Bane published in Glasgow *The Expert Swordsman's Companion*.³ In 1776 fencing was taught within the College under the authority of the University and this was continued for many years.⁴ The last fencing master was M. François Foucart, a notable figure in Glasgow, whom as a boy I remember, but I think by that date his University appointment had lapsed.⁵

Dancing is a recreation, but cannot be classed amongst games and athletic exercises. Adam Smith, however, discoursed upon it as an imitative art⁶ and shews himself to have been well acquainted with the dances of the day.

Gibson in 1775 and Denholm in 1804 refer to skating. In 1830, the Glasgow Skating Club was formed and had a skating pond at Petershill. In 1852, George Anderson (1819-96), afterwards a useful Member of Parliament for Glasgow, published a treatise on the art of skating.⁷ This recreation was very popular amongst the students of my time.

¹ *Glasgow Past and Present*, ii. p. 188.

² In 1688 dancing, fencing and bull-baiting were prohibited within the close of Hutcheson's Hospital. Hill, *History of Hutcheson's Hospital*, p. 80.

³ Glasgow (James Duncan), 1728. My copy bears the autograph of Lawrence Dinwiddie of Germiston, a prominent merchant and a Provost of Glasgow, 1742-44.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 226. See also advertisement by Robertson and Dasti, *The Glasgow Chronicle*, 31st October, 1776.

⁵ When I was a boy his Gymnasium was in West Nile Street. He was an ex-officer of the Imperial Guard and Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was presented with a silver box in 1825. *Glasgow Free Press*, 21st May, 1825.

⁶ *Essays on Philosophical Subjects*, published after his death, reprinted in *Works*, v. pp. 304, 310, London 1811. *Supra*, p. 394.

As to dancing in Adam Smith's day, see Creech, *Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces*, p. 114.

⁷ Under the pseudonym of "Cyclos." The book passed through several editions.

Professor Harry Rainy, speaking of the period 1805-09, mentions that the students generally exercised themselves "in games and athletic exercises,"¹ but he does not give details.

John Wilson—"Christopher North"—and his friend Norman Macleod—afterwards of St. Columba's Church—when fellow students were exceedingly fond of athletic exercises, but these seem to have taken the form of walking or running. No mention is made of games, unless we except "hop step and jump" which was played in the College grounds.² George Gilfillan, who entered the University a generation later, gives a long account of his life in the Old College, but has nothing to say regarding games.

Football, while very popular in Scotland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, seems to have been less so at a later period, although it continued to be played. As I have mentioned it is not referred to by Chambers in 1835 or 1884, but it appears in the intermediate editions of *Information for the People* of 1842, 1848 and 1857, and is there described as follows: "Foot-ball is an old English sport, now little known in some parts of the country, but keenly played in others. It is played by means of a distended ox-bladder, tightly covered with dressed leather, and sewed up in a strong and secure way, so as to retain its full elasticity. This ball is thrown aloft in the air betwixt two parties of players, equidistant from each other; on one side and the other there is a fixed point or line called, as in the preceding case, the hail or hailing spot. The object, then, of each party is, by vigorous kicks, to propel the ball to the hailing place behind their adversaries, on the attainment of which object the game is won. This game is less hazardous than shinty,³ and exercises fully both the strength and speed of the players. It is

¹ *The Quarterly Review*, cxvi. p. 442. He is referring to John Gibson Lockhart, who he says seldom engaged in games.

² Mrs. Gordon, *Christopher North*, i. p. 36; *Memorials of the Rev. Norman Macleod, Senr., D.D.*, p. 13.

³ King James describes football as, "meeter for laming then making able the vsers thereof."

amazing how dexterous even very young boys become by continual practice at foot-ball ; and skill in the application of a slight degree of force avails much more at this sport than greater strength unskilfully directed. The young men of the Scottish Border yet practise this game annually in various places, and few sights can be more exhilarating than to behold a strong body of them so employed, when the fleet foot of the shepherd vies for conquest with the vigour of the ploughman, and health and enjoyment beam unequivocally from every countenance."

In the edition of 1861 of *The Boys' Own Book*, football is placed under Minor Sports and is thus described : "Foot-ball was formerly much in vogue in England, though of late years it seems to have fallen into disrepute, and is but little practised, except in particular districts." After mentioning that it had been prohibited by Statute as interfering with Archery, it is said, "A match is made between two sets of players of equal numbers ; a large ball made of light materials—a blown bladder, or an India-rubber ball, cased with leather is the best—is placed within them and the object of each party is to kick the ball across the goal of the other, and to prevent it from passing their own. The party, across whose goal the ball is kicked, loses the game. The game is commenced between the two goals, which are generally about a hundred yards asunder. The rustic boys use a blown bladder, without the covering of leather, for a foot-ball, putting peas and horse-beans inside, which occasion a rattling sound as it is kicked about from one side to the other.¹ In some parts of England, and also in Scotland, the game of Foot-ball is played annually on Shrove Tuesday, particularly in the town of Kingston and the villages adjacent. The game is played in the streets, and the inhabitants barricade their windows to prevent them being broken. Some years ago the corporation tried to put it down, but

¹ "In winter foot-ball is a useful and charming exercise. It is a leather ball about as big as one's head filled with wind. This is kick'd about from one to another in the streets by him that can get at it and that is all the art of it." Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, ii. p. 417, London 1854, quoting Misson, *Memoirs in his Travels through England*, p. 307.

the judges of assize confirmed the right of the inhabitants to enjoy their sport, and the game is consequently played every year.”¹ Reference is made to the great game of football at Carterhaugh, Ettrick Forrest, described by Sir Walter Scott.

In the edition of 1872, Football is removed from the category of Minor Sports and placed under Athletic Sports and is thus described : “ This excellent game, after having been much neglected, has again attracted attention, and is now very popular.” After referring to the game on Shrove Tuesday the article proceeds, “ Football is also deservedly a favourite game at Harrow, Eton, Rugby, Marlborough, Westminster and other public schools.” The ground it is explained may be of any dimensions not exceeding 200 yards in length by 100 yards in width and the players usually consisted of eleven on each side. The open game and the close game are then described and it is added, “ Lately the Football Association agreed to a set of rules whereby the game may be played in a uniform way at all places.”

Football did not become a College game until comparatively recent times. At what date it began to be played at the University of Glasgow is uncertain, but it seems to have been practised at the end of the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century.² It is the only game specifically mentioned as being played in 1822 on the College grounds.³ Robert Smith Candlish, afterwards the famous

¹ When football was played in the street, shop-keepers put up their shutters and house-holders hung canvas over their windows. There is a reminiscence of this at Winchester School, where canvas curtains still surround the football ground.

² A writer in *The Kilmarnock Mirror* (i. p. 176), Kilmarnock 1819, says he attended the class of James Mylne, Professor of Moral Philosophy (*supra*, pp. 103, 401), “ but it was in very early life at a time when lectures and lecturers engaged far less of our attention than the delights of the foot-ball.” Professor Mylne was appointed in 1797.

The old practice as here was to prefix the definite article before the name of the game : *the* golf, *the* foot-ball, *the* cricket, and so on.

³ *The Royal College of Sydney*, p. 13. Reference is made to the students “ who enjoy happiness in witnessing the bound and following the flight of the elastic foot-ball.” Other “ merry games ” are mentioned, but are not specified.

Free Church leader, was a student of Arts at this time (1818-23), and his fellow-student Lord Ardmillan writes : " I have seen him playing football on the College green, with all the intense energy, keenness and activity which characterised him in the later years of his distinguished life." ¹

Football continued to be played on the College green every session until 1870 when the migration to Gilmorehill took place. " It was a rough and tumble game in which the contending sides swept across the low green from Blackfriars Street to the New Vennel and back again like the hordes of Attila." ² This refers to 1855 and the few preceding years. It was the same in my time, 1857-65.

In *Chambers' Encyclopaedia*, published at Edinburgh in 1862,³ football, it is said, "as a winter game in certain places such as Rugby, Eton, Winchester and the University of Glasgow is more popular than any other." The game as then played, at least in Glasgow and in Scotland generally, was not that now in use. The Football Association was only founded in 1863, and its game was not heard of here until a later date ; the Rugby game as now played was only brought into being after the formation of the Rugby Football Union in 1871.

The writer in *Chambers* remarks that " one of the most attractive features of the game is that it may be simultaneously enjoyed by great numbers of players, irrespective of age or size." Fifty or a hundred a side or more could play quite as well as half a dozen or a score ; the number of players was only limited by the size of the field.⁴ Equality of numbers was not required, one side might have

¹ Wilson, *Memorials of R. S. Candlish*, p. 15. He was an excellent swimmer, an expert rower, and fond of fishing. *Ib.* p. 19.

² *The University Review*, p. 5, Glasgow (Wilson and M'Cormick) 1884, 8vo.

³ vol. iv. p. 413, s.v. Football.

⁴ The old game is still played to some extent.

"Sanctioned by the Duke of Northumberland, the ancient game of football as played on Shrove Tuesday at Alnwick from time immemorial was decided yesterday afternoon in the pasture fronting Alnwick Castle, between the parishioners of St. Michael's and St. Paul's with over 150 a-side,

twenty and the other forty players. The game was a "dribbling" one, the ball must be kicked and could not be carried or handled; no collaring or hacking was permitted and there was little rough play. If the ball was caught in the air a free, that is an undisturbed, kick was allowed. The player who held the ball dropped it from his hand and kicked it as it fell. The game was practically the same as Hand-ball as regards numbers and manner of playing; in the one case the ball was struck with the hand and in the other with the foot. There were no goal-posts as in modern football, and except when played on the sands at low tide there was no line drawn to indicate the limits of the playing area; in other cases a footpath or some permanent mark was used; and the same practice applied in the use of hand-ball, but there the area on which play took place was much smaller.

The game varied somewhat according to circumstances. When played in the open over a long distance, as at Scone, the ball might be carried; when played within narrow limits, as for instance in a street, carrying, I think, was not permitted and the play was rougher.

As to how football was played about 1824 in the yards of the old High School of Edinburgh we have this picture:

What sound was that which thundered in mine ear?
I heard, and boyhood rushed through every vein;
I saw the football flying to the sphere,
I hear it bounding on the yards again:
Now comes the rush, the shouting, and the strain,
The shin's disaster, and the answering wail.

and was witnessed by great crowds of townspeople. Hostilities ended by only one goal being scored in favour of St. Paul's Parish, by J. Yeaman. The goals were a quarter of a mile distant from each other, the uprights being only four feet apart, consequently goals were difficult to obtain. At the close of the game scenes of wild excitement for possession of the ball followed. Driven down to the river by the crowd the ball was secured by Lewis Proudlock, who plunged through to the opposite side amid great enthusiasm and thereby claimed the ball as his own property. Prizes were also given to those playing a prominent part in the game. Similar games are played on Shrove Tuesday in other parts of the country." *Glasgow Herald*, 25th February, 1925.

Blest he who caught the ball from all the train,
Led off the van, pursued its muddy trail,
And, victor, drove the bladder thundering to the Hale !¹

When hand-ball and foot-ball were played in confined spaces surrounded by buildings, such as school-yards, windows were in constant peril, and this is the explanation of the stringent penalties imposed both in schools and colleges for window breaking.²

The term "goal" was unknown in Scotland. When either the foot-ball or the hand-ball had been kicked or gowfed by one side to the end of their opponents' ground the ball was said to be "hailed" and the winning side had a "hail."

The ball in use in my younger days was an ox-bladder enclosed in a leather cover, but latterly a bag of india-rubber similarly enclosed came into use. The former was lighter and more resilient, the latter was more convenient; it was perfectly round while the bladder was somewhat elongated. Both were filled by blowing from the lungs.

Regular games between two picked sides were played on the College green, but generally the ball was kept going from nine o'clock till about three on every suitable day by the students between classes. Some played for the whole hour they had free, others for only half or a quarter of an hour. While some fell out others joined in, taking either side as might be most convenient, but a fair equality in numbers was maintained. All played in their ordinary clothes and some in their gowns. Tall silk hats were the fashion and were used by most students, as seen in the frontispiece, but different in shape, bowlers and other shapes of felt hats were just being introduced. Men at that time skated and played cricket in silk hats as they still appear on the hunting field.³

¹ Crabb Watt, *John Inglis*, p. 33, Edinburgh 1893.

² But deliberate window breaking was not unknown. *Supra*, p. 424.

³ The topper was likewise the regulation head-gear of the peelers or policemen, even when in pursuit of a runaway pickpocket.

Shortly before the removal to Gilmorehill, the old game began to be modified ; goal posts were erected and sides were limited in number.

There was in my day no cover or shelter upon the College ground, but a few years before the old College was abandoned a shed was erected against the wall of Blackfriars church-yard. The football when not in use was kept in the gardener's house at the south-west angle of the College ground, next Blackfriars Street.¹

There was no summer session in the days of the Old College, and little opportunity therefore for summer games. There were, however, a few medical classes in summer, and a number of other students were resident in Glasgow, and cricket was played on the College ground. The late Mr. Robert Reid (Senex) states that he played cricket here with Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchencruive, who matriculated as a student in 1785.² A University Cricket Club was established in 1830, but how long it remained efficient I do not know ; it had dissolved before I was a student.

There was no club or organisation in my day, but a sufficient number of us met in the afternoon or evening in May and June to form a team. Little was done to the ground and it was very rough, but we enjoyed ourselves. The summer sun fell pleasantly amongst the trees and gave warmth and colour to the old College. We had the place entirely to ourselves ; no one intruded, no one disturbed us. It was a restful and peaceful spot in the midst of the stream of life which flowed outside,

Rounders was occasionally played. It was a suitable game, as it provided good exercise and did not require large space.

Quoits attracted a few enthusiasts. They had a quiet corner to themselves and had no onlookers.

It is to be remembered that in the days of which I speak there

¹ *Supra*, p. 419.

² *Glasgow Past and Present*, ii. p. 188.

was no public ground available for games. There were no football fields, no cricket grounds except that of the Clydesdale Club, no golf courses, no open spaces except the Glasgow Green ; schools had only small gravelled play-grounds. The students were in an exceptional position in having fourteen acres at their disposal.

Rowing on the Clyde above the weir was a favourite amusement with many students in the summer season. There were no racing gigs or boats of that type, but merely ordinary light row boats. In one of these two or four of us used to pull slowly up the river for a mile or two in the evenings, enjoying the exercise and the scenery. Andrew Lang, who has little good to say of Glasgow, although she sent him to Oxford and gave him the means of living there, seems at any rate to have found some pleasure on the river in 1864 :—" It was a blessed thing when the Session ended and we could boat on a part of the Clyde which was still beautiful." ¹

Bathing, as we have seen, was prohibited in early days. No such prohibition was required in my time as there was practically no available place. There were no swimming baths. One was established some years later, but it was the property of a private club. The only place where a swim could be had was the canal, which was not convenient, or the Clyde, which was not fashionable. The springboards at the Green above the weir were, however, very popular. There was no shelter ; you undressed on the bank and laid your clothes on the grass and then took your place in a queue of ten or a dozen men *in puris naturalibus*, for bathing pants had not yet been introduced. When your turn came you walked along the plank and sprang or dived into the stream. The water was soft and pleasant, rather dark on account of a clay bottom, but otherwise clean. After you had swum to your heart's content you came ashore and dressed before an admiring group of onlookers.

Riding was a pleasant exercise in the summer evenings, but was necessarily limited to a comparatively small number. There was an

¹ *The Book of the Jubilee*, p. 29, Glasgow 1901.

excellent riding track on the Great Western Road from Hyndland Road to Anniesland Toll on which you could have an exhilarating gallop.

Cycling had not been invented in my student days, and lawn tennis did not appear until about twelve years later.

Walking was in great favour. "The most pleasant of all outward pastimes is that of Areteus, *deambulatio per amœna loca*, to make a pretty progress, a merry journey now and then with some good companions,"¹ Besides long strolls in the country there was during the session a great deal of walking in the College grounds. Students who did not play games walked two and two during their leisure time. George Gilfillan mentions that in company with a friend he used to walk round and round the College Green discussing philosophical or political questions.² James Bryce, later Viscount Bryce, recalls "his strolling between class hours round the wide open space behind the Hunterian Museum."³

Reference has been made⁴ to an intended representation of *Cato* by students in 1744. There was an earlier attempt to give a dramatic representation which led to much trouble, but I have dealt with this in a paper in "The Old College,"⁵ and it need not be dealt with now.

The plays selected for representation were the tragedies of "Cato" and "Tamerlane," for which a Prologue was written by James Arbuckle, before referred to, and an Epilogue⁶ by Thomas

¹ Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Second Partition, Sec. 2, Mem. 4.

² *The History of a Man*, p. 91.

³ *The Book of the Jubilee*, p. 203.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 365.

⁵ *The Old College, being the Glasgow University Album for 1869*, p. 332. Taken from a paper "The University and College of Glasgow," read by me to the Glasgow Legal and Speculative Society on 8th March, 1864. To make it suitable for the *Album* a short introduction was prefixed and an addition made by John Ferguson, afterwards Professor of Chemistry, on the performance of Professor Robert Buchanan's play of *Wallace* by students in the Prince's Theatre, West Nile Street, 20th and 21st March, 1862.

⁶ See reproduction of the title-page.

PROLOGUE
AND
EPILOGUE
TO
Tamerlane.

*Acted in the Grammar School in Glasgow, December
30th, 1720: By the Students of the University.*



G L A S G O W:

Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN, in the Salt-
Mercat, M. DCC. XXI.

Griffiths, an English student, but both were unfortunate, as certain passages were taken as reflecting on the Faculty and caused more trouble. The whole circumstances are detailed in a pamphlet by Arbuckle, which, however, must be read with caution as it is an *ex parte* statement intended to put the Principal, Professors and Regents in the wrong.¹

EARLY COLLEGE LIFE

In surveying the life of the past we must do so, as formerly noted, from the standpoint of the day and not from that of the present time. One's point of view constantly shifts and the further we look back the greater is the difference between the life of older periods and that of to-day. The comforts and conveniences we enjoy come to be regarded as essential and if any of them were wanting in the past we are apt to regard the period as rude and uncultivated in proportion as such comforts and conveniences were missing. Eighty years ago there were no telegraphs or telephones, no wireless, no photographs or gramophones, no ocean-going steamers, no tramcars, no motors or bicycles or many other things that now enter into daily life. These did not exist, their absence was unfelt; we considered ourselves well equipped, believed that we possessed all that was necessary to make life easy and pleasant and that we were much better off than our predecessors of eighty years earlier who lacked so much that we enjoyed; and so the estimate retreats from period to period. Material comfort has increased, manners have mellowed and softened. We are not yet in sight of the chiasm, but life to-day is easier and broader than it was in the days of our fathers and still more so than in the old times before them.

Action and achievement are not, however, dependent upon material comfort. Students and professors of the fifteenth century were just as vigorous as those of the twentieth; and faced the problems of the day as resolutely as do their successors. The

¹ *A Short Account of the late treatment of the Students in the University of G w.* Dublin, 1722, 12mo. I have copies of both publications.

circumstances of the two periods were, however, very different. When times were rough and manners were coarse students were rough and coarse and inclined to carry disregard of law and order to an extreme. On turning over the pages of Bulaeus we find many notices of disturbances not only at Paris, but at many other universities.¹ When houses were squalid, living poor and money scarce these conditions determined the life of the students. If at any period the life of the student, judged by present experience, seems to have been hard it is to be remembered that it was in accordance with the standard of the time. All classes of the community were on the same footing ; some were better off than others, but the difference was one of degree not of quality. The student was lodged, fed and clothed like his neighbours. His manners were determined by those of the period. If the conduct of students was violent and unlicensed, discipline was severe and students were treated harshly. Rabelais says that galley-slaves were better used amongst the Moors and Tartars than the students of the college of Montaigu " that lousy college " (college de pouillerie),² as he terms it. The great Ramus was murdered in his study by assassins hired by his rival Jean Carpentier, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Paris, with the assistance of students whom he enlisted in the plot. George Buchanan draws a dismal picture of life in the University in Paris, founded on his own experience at the College of Ste Barbe. When the regent of Humanity took his place at his desk he had to bawl himself hoarse before he could get order. The students paid little attention, some slept, others took no interest, one was absent, but got his neighbour to answer for him when the

¹ A disturbance or row was *turbatio* ; the converse was *quietatio*. See *Historia Universitatis Parisiensis*, iv. p. 217.

² *Gargantua*, c. 37.

So too Erasmus :—" As for me I brought nothing out of it [the College of Montaigu], but my body full of gross humours and a vast plenty of lice." *Colloquia*, *ἰχθυοφαγία*, p. 505, Lugd. Bat. 1664. Later, during Major's second residence in Paris and at the College of Montaigu, 1525-1531, the *Colloquia* were condemned by the Doctors of the Sorbonne, of whom he was one. See also Thurot, *Université de Paris*, p. 39.

roll was called, another had lost his stockings, a third could not keep his eyes off a hole in his shoe, a fourth shammed illness and a fifth was engaged in writing a home letter. The rod was in constant use.¹ Drinking and drunkenness, idleness and thoughtlessness were rife at Oxford until comparatively recent times.² In this respect Glasgow and the other Scottish universities had less to complain of. The manners of good society two hundred years ago would be considered uncouth now.³ Sports and athletics have changed in their character. The celebrated propagandist William Cobbett (1762-1835) was an enthusiastic advocate of athletic and hardy sports or exercises, but these were boxing, wrestling, quarter staff, single stick, bull-baiting and every other exercise of the common people that supposes the possible risk of life or limb. In single stick, he wrote to William Windham,⁴ "the object is to break the opponent's head so that the blood may run an inch."⁵

THE RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM ⁶

The idea of a *studium generale* or University did not embrace the domestic life of the students or other supposts. A *studium generale* was merely the incorporation as a unit of certain executive officers, teachers and students for study and education. In selecting a domicile for such a body, the points chiefly regarded were that the place should provide suitable residence and a plentiful supply of food for the corporators. The city of St. Andrews was chosen as

¹ "Quam misera est conditio Doctentium Literas Humaniores Lutetiae." *Elegiarum Liber unus* No. 1.

² See passages collected by Mr. Maynard Smith, *The Early Life and Education of John Evelyn*, p. 76 (Oxford Historical Studies, vol. xi.). *Infra*, p. 463.

³ "The Rules of Good Deportment or Good Breeding" set forth by Adam Petrie in 1720 would not pass muster in 1927.

⁴ *Supra*, pp. 222, 379.

⁵ Cole, *The Life of William Cobbett*, p. 102, London (1924), and see also p. 318.

⁶ *Supra*, p. 19.

the seat of a University on account of its quietness and seclusion, the fertility of the adjoining country and the abundance of its crops, the numerous excellent lodgings it contained and its many other conveniences for students and the attractiveness of the city. Much the same was said of Glasgow.¹

Both St. Andrews and Glasgow, however, made provision for the residence of their students within their own precincts. At Glasgow a regulation of 1482 prescribed that all students in the Faculty of Arts of sufficient means should live together in the college under the supervision of the Regents (*stet communaliter cum regentibus in collegio*) otherwise they should not be admitted to that Faculty. Poor students or those whose means did not permit of their living with the Regents should have College chambers assigned to them at reasonable rates. The College gates were closed in winter at nine and in summer at ten o'clock in the evening, and one of the Regents was required thereafter to make a round of the chambers and ascertain that everything was in order.² The College table must at this time have been plain, and Rabelais rather unkindly suggests that our Principal, John Major, was the author of a treatise "De modo faciendi boudinòs," the art of pudding making.³

After the modification of the constitution under the *Nova Erectio* the College provided a common table primarily for the foundationers, that is the Principal, the four Regents and eight Bursars or Pensioners—one of whom was Janitor and the other Pantryman—and the Cook. The table was regulated in 1602, when Mr. Patrick Sharpe

¹ *Supra*, p. 37.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 17. This was by the University. A similar regulation was made as regards the Faculty of Arts (ii. p. 30) where it is said that this was the custom in the University of Paris. See Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, ii. p. 613.

³ *Pantagruel*, c. 7. The author, however, had no doubt in view the College of Montaigu, not that of Glasgow, and the reference may be not to cooking, but to the cramming system of university education to which Rabelais was strongly opposed.

Rabelais was in Paris 1524-1530, that is during Major's second residence, and must have known him personally or by repute.

was Principal, by an Act of the Privy Council,¹ and was for the use of students as well as for foundationers.

The staple food of the country at that time was oatmeal which was likewise the standard of value. The greater part of the College revenue was paid in oatmeal which was delivered in bulk in Glasgow.² The only other grain in use was bere or barley,³ generally in the form of meal. Dr. Johnson was not the first to disparage the Scots for their use of oatmeal; it was a reproach of old standing. John Major relates⁴ that when he was professor at the Sorbonne one of his students in the Arts class, David Cranstoun, a Scotsman, was twitted by a fellow student, a Dominican, that the common people in Scotland were in the habit of using oaten bread. This the Scotsman granted and replied to the implied disparagement as vigorously as Ritchie Moniplies could have done. Major's statements as to the food of the Scots people are founded upon personal knowledge gained in early life at North Berwick and during his residence in Glasgow.⁵ Wheat he says will not grow in every part of Britain and the common people accordingly use barley and oaten bread. Barley bread, he points out, was in common use in Palestine and was that which was eaten by our Lord, referring to John vi. 9 and Matthew xiv. 17. Oatmeal bread, he adds, was prepared in Scotland in cakes baked on an iron girdle over a fire or in the form of bannocks which were prepared from meal formed into a batter or paste (*pasta*), then spread out and laid near a fire. This, he says, corresponds with the hearth-cakes (*panis subcineritius*) mentioned in Holy Writ.⁶

¹ *Miscellany of the Maitland Club*, vol. iii. pt. i. No. 2. Edinburgh, 1843.

² *Supra*, p. 17; cf. *Munimenta*, i. p. 266.

³ Barley has two rows of grain, bere has four and bigg has six.

⁴ *Historia Majoris Britanniae*, i. c. 2.

⁵ *Supra*, p. 23.

⁶ That is the Vulgate and the Douay version in English. The Rev. Thomas Somerville of Hawick, speaking of the period, 1740-60, says that "though wheaten bread was used to some extent, yet cakes or bannocks of barley and pease-meal and oatcakes formed the principal household bread in gentlemen's families; and in those of the middle class on ordinary occasions no other bread was ever thought of." *Life and Times*, pp. 329, 330.

He next gives minute explanations as to the brewing of ale¹ and probably verified his information when in Glasgow. The British ale he states is superior to any other, and Britons would refuse to drink such ale as is brewed in France; and no one accustomed to this beverage (*potus*) will prefer a northern wine. Brewers became wealthy then as now. Many of them grow rich, he says, though they possess no special skill (*nulla ars*) and no equipment (*instrumenta*) save money with which they can buy plenty of barley.

The College table allowances were in 1602 fixed thus:—

FOR THE PRINCIPAL AND REGENTS

(a) *On Flesh Days*

Breakfast. A pound of white bread² in a soup, with the remains of a piece of beef or mutton left over from the previous day "with thair pyntt [= $\frac{3}{8}$ Imperial gallon] of aill amangis thame."

Dinner. White bread with five chopins³ [= 10 pints Scots] of good ale, with a dish of brose [a thick mixture of meal of oats, pease or barley with boiling water poured over it] and another of skink [soup made from a shin or knuckle of beef]⁴ or kail [soup made of mutton and cabbage], a piece of sodden mutton, another of beef salt or fresh according to the season,⁵ a roast of veal or mutton with a fowl or cunyng [rabbit] or a pair of chickens or other "sicklyk secund rost as the season gives."

Supper. "And sicklyk to thair supper."

¹ *Historia Majoris Britanniae*, i. c. 3.

² In the *Leges Burgorum*, c. 60, white and grey bread (*albi panes et bisi*) are mentioned.

Sir Thomas Craig writing about 1605 says: "We eat barley bread as pure and white as that of England and France. Our servants are content with oatmeal which makes them hardy and long-lived. The greater number of our farm labourers eat bread made of pease and beans." *De Unione Regnorum Britanniae tractatus*, pp. 159, 417. S.H.S.

³ Every household had a supply of vessels of measured capacity of pewter and sometimes of brass:—Quart-stoups; Pint-stoups; Chopin-stoups; Mutchkin-stoups; and Gill-stoups; Ordinary plates and spoons—Beef plates; Skink plates; Broth plates and Trenchers—were of pewter.

⁴ Ramsay of Ochtertyre speaks of it as "a species of soup peculiar to Scotland." *Scotland and Scotsmen*, ii. p. 77.

⁵ There was little fresh meat except for a few weeks in summer. Meat salted in autumn was used during the greater part of the year. See Somerville, *My Own Life and Times*, p. 334.

(b) On Fish Days

Breakfast. A dish of eggs with bread and drink sufficient.

Dinner. A dish of kail,¹ a dish of eggs with three dishes " of weill grathit fisch " or other equivalent with bread and drink.

Supper. The same.

THE BURSARS

(a) On Flesh Days

Breakfast. Three and three an oat loaf in a soup. Their loaves to be eight score to the boll [=a half quarter Imperial, presumably about 2½ lbs. each].

Dinner. Two oat loaves amongst four, a dish of kail or brose, a piece of beef, a quart of ale.

Supper. The same.

(b) On Fish Days

Breakfast. Bread and drink.

Dinner. Bread and drink as on flesh days, with a dish of kail and another of eggs.

Supper. The same.

This may be read in the light of Fynes Moryson's account of a Scottish gentleman's table about 1598 :—" They eate much red Colewort and Cabbage, but little fresh meate, using to salt their Mutton and Geese, which made me more wonder, that they used to eate Beef without salting. The gentlemen reckon their revenewes, not by rents of monie, but by chauldrons of victuals, and keepe many people in their families, yet living most on Corne and Rootes, not spending any great quantity on flesh. My selfe was at a Knight's House, who had many servants to attend him, that brought in his meate with their heads covered with blew caps, the Table being more then halfe furnished with great platters of porredge, each having a little peece of sodden meate ; and when the Table was served, the servants did sit downe with us, but the upper messe in steede of porredge had a Pullet with some prunes in the broth." ²

The College *menu* is very different from the ordinary living of the present day ; to say nothing of tea, coffee, and cane-sugar, what

¹ Scots kail was barley-water, groats [round oat-meal], with a little pease or barley and some greens such as cabbage or sprouts boiled for some hours and served cold and no meat in it. *The Laird and Farmer*, p. 25, London, 1750, 8vo. The barley was badly prepared, Somerville, *ut supra*.

² *Itinerary*, iv. p. 188. Glasgow, 1908. The chauldron is the Scots chaldier [pron. chader] of 16 bolls by which the stipends of parish ministers are still fixed.

onions they had were imported from Holland, "it being imagined they would not grow in this country,"¹ there were no potatoes, turnips or the like and in fact the only vegetables were kale, and leeks, and latterly cabbage.² The familiar bacon of to-day was unknown for there were few pigs in Scotland. Poultry was scraggy,³ there was little milk, butter was poor and dirty, the only cheese was that made of skim-milk; a sweet-milk or full grade cheese was unknown.⁴ The College living was, however, good and substantial according to the time; and was in fact considered luxurious, and well-wishers of their country pointed to the greater simplicity of earlier days as something to be imitated.⁵ Just a hundred years ago Cobbett in discussing the food of the rural population of England considered that they should have bread, mutton and ale, potatoes he condemned and thought that green vegetables might well be omitted and neither tea nor coffee entered into his contemplation.

As milk was scarce, porridge, when it could be got, was generally taken with small beer. Very often, however, the oatmeal was not boiled, but had boiling water poured over it, in which case it was

¹ Ramsay, *Scotland and Scotsmen*, ii. p. 70.

² "Sir Anthony Ashley (1551-1627) of Winburne St. Giles, Dorsetshire, first planted cabbages in this country, and a cabbage at his feet appears on his monument." Disraeli, *Curiosities of Literature*, ii. p. 155. London, 1867.

³ As late as 1787 the poultry in the Glasgow market was poor. "Our farmers are certainly ignorant of the proper manner of feeding poultry; they are seldom fat." Gibson, *History of Glasgow*, p. 196.

⁴ It was decided by the Court of Session, about the middle of the eighteenth century, that an obligation in an old charter to deliver a certain number of cheeses meant skimmed-milk cheese, as the making of sweet-milk cheese was not introduced until the early part of that century. Session Papers in Colonel William Macdonald *v.* His Feuars, 1742.

⁵ Dr. George Sibbald (*supra*, p. 36), writing about this time, lays down rules of diet:—A day's food should consist of one pound of whole flour bread, that is unbolted flour or flour and bran mixed, two pounds of animal or other food (*obsonium*) but not more than one dish and one pound of drink, that is ale. *Regulæ bene et Salubriter Vivendi*, p. 34. Edinburgi, 1701, 12mo.

The Cistercian monks abstained from animal food. Their chief meal, often the only one in the day, consisted of a pound of bread and two dishes of vegetables cooked without grease.

termed crowdie or brose. Sometimes boiling water was not available and cold water had to be used, in which case the mixture was known as drummock.

Students in residence and who could afford it had their meals at the common table and it was judged "verie necessarie for the breiding of the youth who dyet at the colledge table and the keeping of good ordour that the Principall constantlie dyet with them."¹

If we are to credit English travellers Scots cooking at this time and for long after was indifferent, the dinner service badly kept and the kitchens unsavoury, but these accounts are probably exaggerated. If living was bad in some places it was comfortable in others. Sir William Brereton mentions that when in Glasgow the Archbishop's [Patrick Lindsay's] daughter "an handsome and well-bred proper gentlewoman" entertained him "with much civill respect and would not suffer" him to depart until he had drunk Scotch ale, which, he records, "was the best I had tasted in Scotland." He complains roundly of the badness of his entertainment in Edinburgh. In Glasgow he lodged "in Mr. David Weyme's house" and "paid for victuals, dinner and breakfast, seven persons, two rix-dollars" (=£5 16s. Scots or 9s. 8d. sterling). In Ayr he found "a cleanly and neat hostess, victuals handsomely cooked, and good lodging, good ordinary, good entertainment." Edmund Calamy (1671-1732) who was in Scotland in 1709 has no complaint as regards lodging or food, and on the contrary seems to have been able to enjoy a good dinner, and had many during his visit. The professors at Edinburgh gave him a fish dinner at Leith and those at Aberdeen gave him another of salmon which he describes very graphically. In Glasgow Principal Stirling and the gentlemen of the college "would needs invite me to an entertainment, and a noble one it was. I never drank better French Claret than upon that occasion."²

¹ 1651. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 321. *Infra*, p. 547.

² *An Historical Account of my own Life*, ii. p. 212, ed. Rutt. London, 1829.

The University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor in S.S. Theologia. The diploma is given *Ib.* p. 542.

The charge for a student's board at the middle of the seventeenth century was £45 Scots or £3 15s. sterling per quarter and double, or £7 10s. for six months. In addition he paid a fee to his Regent and another to the College Porter. He also supplied his own coal and candles.¹

The student on receiving a chamber had to give an undertaking to keep the fabric in the same state of repair as when he entered, "and if it shall happen that anie shall be delated and found guiltie of breaking the glass windows or doing any other detriment to the hous [they] shall be forthwith publicklie whipped and extruded the Colledge."² Their behaviour in chambers was overseen by their Regents and by "cubicular censors."³ As a rule two students occupied one chamber and one bed, and were known as "chamber fellows"; but there might be three or even more in one chamber.⁴

The common table was given up in 1694, a change, says Dr. Thomas Reid, "attended with much comfort and satisfaction to all the members of the University";⁵ but as previously mentioned

¹ 1651. *Caldwell Papers*, i. p. 105; but the rate seems to have increased as the student advanced in years of residence. The board in the town at the same time of William Mure, the Laird of Caldwell's brother, was £185 Scots or £15 8s. 4d. sterling. *Ib.* p. 106.

A lady's board in a gentleman's family in 1713 was £2 15s. sterling per quarter, equal to £11 per annum. *Archæological Collections for Ayr and Wigtown*, ii. p. 187; cf. *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 323, 324.

² 1667. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 340.

As to Aberdeen in 1705 see Dunbar, *Social Life in Former Days*, i. pp. 7, 8. Orem, *Old Aberdeen*, p. 182, and an interesting article by Mr. P. J. Anderson in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. iv. pp. 25, 45. The Bill of Fare of the year 1753 is given. Residence within the College was maintained to some extent as late as 1825.

³ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 369. *Supra*, pp. 20, 97.

Students were to be diligent in private prayer and reading of the Scriptures and were (*Ib.* p. 378) to be examined on Sunday afternoons on the sermons of the day, but this did not restrain them from very riotous conduct. *Ib.* ii. p. 365. Nor did it prevent filching of one another's books. *Ib.* ii. p. 375.

Pantagruel (c. 8), when at the University of Paris, was to apply some hours of the day to the study of Holy Scripture.

⁴ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 429.

⁵ Reid, *Works*, ed. Hamilton, p. 736.

several of the Regents and students continued to reside in College,¹ and took their meals in town. This arrangement was gradually abandoned and ceased to exist shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century. A considerable number of students had all along resided in the town and this arrangement now became general. Some lived in their parents' homes, others boarded with the principal or one of the professors² or with townspeople; most occupied lodgings. As we have seen, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Melbourne and many other students resided with Professor John Millar, William Windham with Professor John Anderson, James Scarlet, afterwards Lord Abinger, and "Christopher North" with Professor Jardine; the Earl of Buchan and others boarded with Mrs. Lindesay, widow of Professor Lindesay; William Ramsay, later professor of Humanity, and John Inglis, afterwards Lord President, with Principal Macfarlan; Friedrich Trendelenburg with Professor Allen Thomson; John Mackintosh, "the earnest student," John Campbell Shairp and Andrew Lang boarded with Dr. Norman Macleod of St. Columba, or with the Misses Macleod, his daughters.

High Street was a favourite place of residence. Thomas de Quincey lived for some time in a house opposite the College. Archibald Campbell Tait boarded in an excellent house in High Street. When Nanty Ewart went to the University of Edinburgh to study divinity he boarded with Mrs. Cantrips of Kittlebasket in her house on the highest stair in the Covenant Close at six shillings instead of seven shillings a week seeing that she was his cousin five times removed.³ We had not such tall tenements in Glasgow, but students lodged much the same in the High Street and College Street,⁴ but at a lower

¹ *Supra*, pp. 97-99.

² This was for long a common arrangement. Reid, *Works*, *supra*, p. 738; [Thom] *Trial of a Student at the College of Clutha*, p. 6.

Professors entitled to houses in the Professor's Court do not seem always to have occupied them. George Muirhead, Professor of Humanity (1754-73) boarded it is said with the Messrs. Foulis, *Memoir of Dr. John Jamieson*, p. 3, in *Scottish Dictionary*, vol. v. *Supplement*, p. 3, Paisley, 1887.

³ *Redgauntlet*, c. 14.

⁴ As to College Street, see *supra*, pp. 3, 259.

elevation. Robert Findlay, Professor of Divinity, 1782-1814,¹ when a student about 1735, paid for his bed and board in a house near the College gate £25 Scots or £2 18s. a year.² Abel Sampson—the Dominie—when a student at the College of Glasgow occupied a miserable lodging, where, for eighteen-pence a week, he was allowed the benefit of a straw mattress, and if his landlady was in good humour, permission to study his task by her fire. When Norman Macleod of St. Columba church came to Glasgow in 1799 he boarded, along with two friends, with a respectable family in the High Street, the charge being £20 for six months. When David Livingstone was a student he lodged in the High Street and “was very comfortable at half-a-crown a week.” In 1847 James Lees, afterwards the Very Reverend Sir James Cameron Lees, came to Glasgow from Stornoway and found lodgings with another student from Skye in a room three stairs up in a house at the top of High Street looking out upon the Cathedral.³ Three lads from the Outer Isles who could not afford half-a-crown a week came to Glasgow in a smack, moored it above the Jamaica Street bridge and lived in it during the session. At its close they unmoored their vessel, slipped down the Clyde, rounded the Mull of Cantire and made their way home.⁴

Many students had to supplement their means by teaching or some other employment during the session in Glasgow and also during vacation. Alexander Fleming, in after life minister of the parish of Neilston and a notable man in his day,⁵ entered the

¹ He was the author of *A Vindication of the Sacred Books and of Josephus . . . from various misrepresentations and cavils of the celebrated M. de Voltaire*. Glasgow (R. & A. Foulis), 1770. 8vo. A well-reasoned and instructive volume.

² Strang, *Glasgow and its Clubs*, pp. 303-4, 3rd edition. The College fees were a guinea and a half for Arts students except in the case of Natural Philosophy, in which it was two guineas and a half.

³ *The Life of James Cameron Lees, K.C.V.O.*, pp. 30, 31.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 32.

⁵ There is a pleasant picture of Dr. Fleming in his later years in *Clerical Sketches* by Anthroposophus, p. 145. Glasgow (David Robertson), 1842. 8vo.



OLD HOUSES AT THE HEAD OF HIGH STREET.

From drawing by Andrew Donaldson.

University of Glasgow in 1790. His means were small and he had to husband his resources. Towards this he resolved to change his residence and after nightfall he carried his chest to his new lodgings. His money was in gold and he put his all—ten guineas—in the chest. On reaching his new room he found that his money had disappeared. There was a hole in the chest through which one guinea slipped after the other. It was Saturday night and too late to search for his treasure ; but early in the morning he retraced his footsteps and fortunately picked up each piece of the lost money.

In my time some students desired to reside near the College and had lodgings in High Street, George Street, Balmano Street, North Portland Street and North Frederick Street and streets in that neighbourhood.¹ Others went further away. Gorbals and Garnet-hill were favourite quarters. I have been in several lodgings occupied by students of very slender means, whose living must have been very restricted ; the rooms were small and plain, but comfortable. Two friends often worked together in the evening, so that there was not isolation. Many students even in my time brought a considerable part of their food with them—oatmeal, potatoes and herrings. In recent years an absurd fable has been invented that the Candlemas holiday was known as “ Meal Monday ” because the students got a day off for replenishing their stock of meal. The holiday was one of old standing and was observed in all Scottish schools. Annually in the month of January the four stint-masters visited the High School and begged the holiday for the boys, and in turn a deputation of High School boys visited the Arts classes and begged the holiday for the students. When they entered the Professor and students stood up to receive them ; one of the boys made the request in Latin, the Professor replied *Conceditur*, when the deputation bowed and withdrew. This I

¹ When my friend Donald N. Nicol of Ardmarnock, later M.P. for Argyllshire, came to the University in 1857, his father, remembering how things had been in his own student days forty years before, selected a lodging for him in North Portland Street ; next year he moved westwards to North Frederick Street ; and the third year to the west end of Bath Street.

remember.¹ It was found, however, that it was inconvenient that the holiday should fall upon any day of the week and it was accordingly arranged that instead of it being kept on Candlemas day it should be held on the last Friday of January, and shortly before the removal to Gilmorehill it was altered to the Monday after the last Friday.²

The Scottish educational system extended to all the people and until immigration set in an illiterate was practically unknown in Scotland.³ All classes had a strong desire that their sons should have a University education, a desire which entailed much thrift and many sacrifices on persons in moderate circumstances.⁴ Until comparatively recent times the incomes of the Scottish middle class were small and it was not always possible to provide without difficulty the modest cost of a university education. Alexander Carlyle, for instance, came to Glasgow because of a small bursary to which he was presented.

¹ See Professor George Buchanan "Reminiscences" in *Glasgow University Magazine* (23rd February, 1898) at p. 182. Professor John Ferguson who in his day was one of the High School deputation gave a similar account.

² The recognised holidays were : (1) Christmas Day, Hogmanay, and New Year's Day, (2) The last Fridays of each of January and February, (3) The penult Fridays of March and April. Later, shortly before the removal to Gilmorehill, No. 2 were altered to the Monday after the last Friday of January. It was this change of day which originated the myth of "Meal Monday." The days in February and March were altered to the last and the penult Fridays of these months respectively. The April holiday was dropped.

³ See Patrick Colquhoun, *Treatise on the Wealth, Power and Resources of the British Empire*, p. 121. Patrick Colquhoun of Kelvingrove, a Virginia merchant, was Provost of Glasgow, 1782-84, and founder of the Chamber of Commerce. The University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1797.

The sons of peers and commoners attended the grammar schools and universities, without distinction, save that the graduation fees were highest in the case of sons of peers of the rank of earls, somewhat less in the case of sons of the lesser barons, smaller in the case of commoners, while none were payable by poor students. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 50.

⁴ Mr. Somerville mentions (*Life and Times*, p. 348) that in the middle of the eighteenth century the Scottish country schools were good and cheap and that mechanics often took two or three years at a Grammar School.

Scotland with its four Universities has for centuries recognised the value of University training not only as a preparation for professional and business life, but for culture and enlightenment. The value of such training is now recognised elsewhere, but in a somewhat parochial fashion. Professor Alfred Marshall was a distinguished economist and a man of broad views, but he had his limitations. "In addition to a strong and alert mental faculty," he writes, "the business man needs to have acquired a knowledge of human nature, together with the power of managing men, and to this end the social training afforded to life in a residential university of the Anglo-Saxon type is specially serviceable."¹ Oxford and Cambridge have in recent years created a high standard of student life; they have promoted culture and learning; they have shaped and developed character, but this is no more attributable to the residential system than was the lax and soulless life which prevailed a few generations ago.² A new spirit reigns which has inspired a higher life and has influenced the whole country. The great Oxford movement which has so profoundly influenced the religious thought and ecclesiastical life of England for three generations was the outcome of a similar spirit. It may be doubted, however, whether the English residential universities are well suited for training business

¹ *Industry and Trade*, p. 822, London, 1923.

² *Supra*, pp. 285, 451. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of Oxford and Cambridge during the eighteenth century many young Englishmen were sent to the Continent in charge of tutors or governors. Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, Book v. c. 1. ed. Thorold Rogers, ii. p. 346.

The Rev. James Woodforde, who was in residence 1758-63, records that there was much drinking. Students got very drunk and were idle. The University authorities exercised little or no control over the undergraduates. *Diary*, ed. Beresford, London 1924. See also *Reminiscences of Oxford by Oxford Men*, ed. Quiller Couch, Oxford, 1893 (Oxford Hist. Soc. No. 22). Passages quoted from Gibbon, William Fitzmaurice, second Earl of Shelborne, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury, Vicesimus Knox (*supra*, p. 225), who were in residence between 1752-75, all confirm this. Knox cannot agree that the Scottish and Foreign Universities are superior to the English, except in the matter of discipline. "When the discipline shall be restored," he writes, "and the obsolete exercises abolished, no places in the world will be better adapted to a student life than our noble universities." See also *Life of John Evelyn*, *supra*, p. 451.

men. Apart from this they are not accessible to the people at large and none but those whose parents are in easy circumstances can take advantage of them. As put by Professor Döllinger, "Their office is first, by means of the study of Classics and Mathematics, combined with Logic and Moral Philosophy, and a college education, to breed, for the State and for Society, the cultivated and independent 'gentleman'; and secondly, to supply the State Church with a clergy, whose cultivation is, in fact, rather classical and literary than theological."¹

In Scotland the Universities have been open to all, and peer and peasant sat together on the same benches, and took part together in the life of the university.² "Our students," says an alumnus of Glasgow, "are drawn from the community at large. Our gates are freely opened to all classes and creeds and countries without distinction, the one qualification for admission being a healthy thirst for learning. The result has been, that our students are distinguished by a singularly manly and independent spirit. Early trained, many of them, in the school of adversity, or at least of poverty and thrift, unsparing in their assiduity to profit to the utmost by their University career, they bear with them into the world the natural fruits of both their home and their academical experiences, a stout heart and a well-trained mind, with such stores of knowledge as form the best foundation for the larger and more varied education which is the business of the whole after-life. The Scottish Universities have thus contributed largely to the formation

¹ Döllinger, *Universities Past and Present*, translated by C. E. C. B. Appleton, p. 26. Oxford, 1867, 8vo. See Burton, *History of Scotland*, iv. p. 110 sqq., Edinburgh, 1867.

² A traveller found that a shoemaker and likewise his guide at the Falls of Clyde had been his fellow students at Glasgow. Pictet, *Voyage en trois Mois*, p. 89, Geneva, 1802.

"In the same class, on the same bench Catholic and Protestant, Presbyterian and Dissenter, ay Mussulman and Heathen, if they will, sit side by side." Professor Sandford, *Speech at a Meeting of the Protestant Inhabitants of Glasgow* (p. 17), Glasgow, 1832. See Memorial by Dr. Thomas Chalmers quoted in his *Letter to the Commissioners for the visitation of Colleges in Scotland* (p. 67), Glasgow, 1832.

and development of the national character ; and this they have been able to do because they have formed, and acted on, a true conception of the relation of a University to the life of a nation." ¹ Another writes, "With all its defects of detail, and the inevitable absence of the tutorial element, our University system supplies the most enlightened and useful general training anywhere open among us to a mass of young men of comparatively limited means." ²

Comparing the University of Glasgow and the English Universities as they were seventy years ago, a writer says : "We do not produce such extraordinarily learned men ; but the common run of Scotch students work much harder than the common run of English students. The ordinary M.A. of Glasgow involves much higher attainments than the ordinary M.A. of Cambridge. . . . Our *alma mater* is rich in the lore of books, but makes her sons far more rich in far more valuable lore—the lore of thought and observation." ³ Writing of Glasgow in 1888 Professor John Nichol says, "The amount of work required of those who do graduate is greater than that exacted at Oxford." ⁴

The object of the University of the older days, and when I became a student, was to stimulate and train the mental faculties for use in the business of life, that is to give mental alertness and efficiency, rather than to impart knowledge. The aim was education rather than instruction. Vocational training had not been thought

¹ *Address at the Tercentenary of Edinburgh University*, by the Chancellor, The Right Hon. John Inglis, Edinburgh, 1884. *Inaugural Address . . . on his Installation as Chancellor*, by the same, p. 17. *Ib.* 1869.

Alexander Macdonald, the first Labour M.P., worked at his trade during the summer and attended Arts classes in the University of Glasgow during winter.

² Professor John Nichol, *Scotch University Reform*, p. 22, Glasgow, 1888. See also James Brown (also an *alumnus* of Glasgow), *The Life of a Scottish Probationer*, p. 20, Glasgow, 1877, 8vo.

³ [Arnold] Alfred Leslie, pp. 29, 31. Glasgow, 1856, 8vo. To the same effect George M. Grant in *University Album* for 1858-59, p. 135. See also *Life of Archbishop Tait*, i. p. 25.

⁴ Nichol, *Op. laud.* p. 20.

of. A higher standard is now aimed at in teaching and for graduation by the institution of honours classes and honours degrees, but this is effected by longer school education, by the creation of a multitude of lecturers, assistants and demonstrators, collectively known as the "Junior staff,"¹ and by individual teaching of students or at least teaching in small groups, in other words by "spoon-feeding," what Rabelais refers to as *L'embouchoir des maistres en arts*, the drenching-horn of Masters of Arts.

Students of my time generally followed the curriculum required for graduation, although comparatively few sat for a degree. There were, also, a large number who did not follow the curriculum, but attended certain classes of their own selection, particularly Logic, Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.² These students took part in the examinations and other class work, but as a rule did not matriculate. When I became a student most of the prominent business men of Glasgow had either passed through the Arts curriculum or had attended the Philosophy classes during two or three sessions.³

The practice was the same from the time that Glasgow began to be a commercial city. Amongst her prominent merchants of earlier generations who were students in her university may be mentioned John Glassford of Dougalston (1715-73) whom Smollett described as "one of the greatest merchants in Europe;"⁴ Robert Dinwiddie (d. 1770), a Glasgow merchant, Governor and Commander-in-Chief

¹ It now numbers upwards of two hundred. When I became a student, there were only two or three private assistants to Professors. They were paid by the Professors who employed them. After the Act of 1858 came into operation some half-dozen University assistants were appointed.

² Cf. *supra*, p. 153. Carlyle, *Autobiography*, p. 74.

As to Professor Millar and Professor Reid's teaching as preparing for the business of life, *supra*, pp. 225, 395.

³ The Scottish idea was that Philosophy by which was meant University culture was useful if not indeed essential for all, the theologian and the physician, the lawyer and the soldier, the merchant and the farmer, for the rich and for the poor, for the prince and the peasant. *Cogitata nonnulla Philosophica*, the graduation Thesis of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1705, William Blak, P.P., being the presiding Regent. Aberdeen, 1705, 4to.

⁴ *Humphry Clinker*, p. 281, ed. Roscoe, 1831.

of Virginia ;¹ George Buchanan (1728-62), a great Virginia don, who named his house and property on the Potomac " Mount Vernon " in honour of Admiral Vernon, and which on his return to Glasgow he sold to the Washington family ; Robert or Robin Carrick (1737-1821), the celebrated banker ; Walter Ewing, afterwards Walter Ewing Maclae (1745-1841) and his son James Ewing of Strathleven, of the West India house of James Ewing and Company and a liberal benefactor of the University ; Kirkman Finlay, one of the foremost merchants of the country ; Robert Wallace of Kelly, another West India merchant, M.P. for Greenock and a very forcible personality in his day ; James Smith, F.R.S., of Jordanhill (1782-1867), of the old West India house of Leitch and Smith, and famous as a geologist and yachtsman ; William, Henry and John Houldsworth, all prominent in the commercial and industrial life of the city ; Walter Crum of Thornliebank (1796-1867), calico-printer, chemist and F.R.S. ; Sir James Lumsden, Provost of Glasgow (1866-69), and Alexander Bannatyne Stewart (1836-80) of Stewart and Macdonald, a man of sound scholarship and marked artistic temperament.² Of students who did not matriculate reference may be made to Dugald Bannatyne, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,³ and our old friend " Senex," Robert Reid (1773-1865), mahogany importer, who attended the classes of Moral and Natural Philosophy, Botany and Anatomy, Chemistry and Law.⁴

¹ *The Scots Magazine*, xxxii. (1770) p. 398 ; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1770, p. 393. His widow died in 1793. *Scots Magazine*, lv. p. 102.

" First came Mr. Dinwiddie, the Lieutenant-Governor of his Majesty's province, attended by his negro servants." Thackeray, *The Virginians*, c. 9. He matriculated as a student in 1707.

Although living in Virginia Dinwiddie did not forget Glasgow. During his governorship there was published *An exact Abridgement of all the Public Acts of Assembly of Virginia in force and use, January 1, 1758. . .* By John Mercer, Gent., Glasgow, 1759, 8vo. This was printed in Glasgow by John Bryce and David Paterson. Both printing and paper are good. There is added an Appendix of 20 pages bringing the Acts up to 1st October, 1759.

The Acts, pp. xvi. sqq. are subscribed " Robert Dinwiddie, Governor."

² *Supra*, p. 354.

³ *Supra*, pp. 378, 406.

⁴ *Glasgow Past and Present*, iii. p. 494.

There is a complaint now current of want of the sense of corporate life and of loyalty to the University amongst the students of to-day. To rectify this sundry suggestions have been made. In the *Handicap*¹ it is contended that what is principally wanted is greater opportunity for physical exercise, a better athletic ground, a more stately pavilion, a staff to keep and work the ground, skilled instructors in physical instruction in the Gymnasium. In 1923, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald C. Cameron, submitted to the Senate, *Development of Esprit-de-Corps at Glasgow University: an Explanation of our Failure, and Some Proposals*. In this paper he deals largely with sport—more particularly with Rugby Football—under two heads (1) sport as necessary to the physical development of the individual and (2) representative sport as the main stimulus to the development of *esprit-de-corps*, the sense of corporate loyalty and of devotion to the community. It is argued that the Senate ought to see that sport is made a part of the academic life of the students of the University. It is suggested that on matriculation the University should exact an undertaking from each student not only that he will be loyal to the University during the time he is an undergraduate, but in after life, and that such loyalty shall involve on the part of every student that he takes part in any game or sport in which he wishes to take part, within the organisation provided by the University for that sport or game in preference to any outside organisation. This it is said will create a corporate life amongst the students of the University.

To create University life on the basis of games and physical training would tend to the lowering of intellectual life and to the depreciation of culture. In old days Rabelais said of the University of Orleans that it contained "store of swaggering scholars," good players at tennis; at Toulouse the scholars danced and played with the two-handed sword.

¹ *The Handicap, How Glasgow College Life is cramped*, [by Neil Munro], Glasgow, 1921.

The corporate life of a University must spring from a higher and nobler source. "The 'spirit-tie,' " says Professor Döllinger, "which binds together the members of a University in the harmonious operation, the singleness of motive, which is characteristic of organic life, consists, not merely in community of interest and endeavour, but also in the reciprocity of giving and taking, the living stimulus, the incitement to ever-fresh activity, to ever-increasing investigation, which the individual receives from the whole body. And to this zeal, so kindled, not only the living, but the dead also, contribute, through the memory of their achievements, of their greatness, as well as through their writings. For a corporation, like a University, lives upon, feeds upon, its past. Happy is it, if the sins and follies of a former generation, not yet understood and abandoned, do not continue as a source of disturbance, of confusion, of bitterness in the present." ¹

THE STUDENT'S JOURNEY TO GLASGOW ²

The public roads to which we are accustomed are recent. They were introduced towards the end of the eighteenth century when the mail-coach service was established, and were comparatively few in number. It was not until 1788 that a direct stage-coach was set up between Glasgow and London and roads had been so much improved that it made the journey in 65 hours. Before that time the roads were fit only for pack horses and riding horses. It is recorded of two Glasgow merchants who travelled to London on horseback in 1739 that there was no turnpike road till they came to Grantham within 110 miles of London. Up to that point they travelled upon a narrow causeway, with an unmade soft road on each side of it, and they met strings of pack horses, thirty to forty in a gang. The same journey on foot and in wagon about the same period is graphically described in *Roderick Random*. Until he was eighty

¹ *Universities Past and Present*, p. 23.

² Compare as to St. Andrews, Professor Scott Lang, *D. Dewar's Memorandum Book*, p. 52, sqq., Glasgow, 1926, 8vo.

years of age Lord Monboddo (1714-99) made an annual visit to London on horseback. The greater part of Dr. Johnson's tour in Scotland in 1773 was so performed.¹ These roads were maintained under the authority of various statutes of the Scots Parliament from 1669 onwards and were an improvement upon those of earlier times. The older roads were extraordinarily bad; "craggy, rugged, stony, rough, and ill-adjusted." Sir Hugh Campbell, sheriff of Ayrshire, returning from Drumlanrig to his house at Loudoun in November, 1559, found "the gait was so evil" that he was constrained "to gang maist part on fut," which caused "ane blud fal" in his leg which was "sore before" and he was in consequence confined to his bed for five or six days.² A journey from the West Highlands was long and tedious. Arms of the sea and deep rivers had to be crossed by ferries, lesser rivers by fords.³ A traveller in Morayshire in 1708 writes that on the road he was following there were then both boats and bridges "so that we will not be put to any necessity of rideing of waters."⁴

Travelling by sea was quite as tedious and uncertain. A hundred years ago three days were sometimes consumed in making a good ordinary passage from Rothesay to Greenock. Ten years earlier a Glasgow gentleman engaged a passage boat or "Fly"—a vessel, says Dr. Johnson, "nimble and light for sailing"—to take his

¹ As to travelling at this time, see *supra*, p. 215; J. O. Mitchell, *Old Glasgow Essays*, p. 182, *sqq.*, Glasgow, 1905, 4to.

As to the roads before improvements began about the middle of the eighteenth century, see George Robertson, *Rural Recollections*, pp. 29 *sqq.*, 57 *sqq.*, Irvine, 1829, 8vo.

² Letter to Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Dowager, *Balcarras Papers*, 1548-57, p. 316. *S.H.S.* 3rd S. vii.

³ The Thane of Cawdor travelled from Inveraray to Glasgow in 1591, partly by boat and partly on horseback. His route was by Dunderaw, Lochgoilhead, Carrick, Dunoan, Finlayston and Dumbarton. Leaving Inveraray on Tuesday, 21st September, he reached Glasgow on Monday the 27th, where he lodged in the house of Andrew Baillie, at the rate of a half mark [=6½d. sterling], including candles, bed, and fire. *Book of the Thanes of Cawdor*, p. 200 *sqq.* (Spalding Club).

⁴ Letter, 7th February, 1708. Dunbar, *Social Life in former days*, i. p. 34.

family and himself to Gourock for summer quarters ; all the first day was occupied in making the passage to Bowling Bay where they cast anchor for the night : Weighing anchor next morning they proceeded down the Clyde, but were so buffeted by wind and waves that after spending the whole day at sea they were compelled to return to Bowling Bay ; the third day they succeeded in making Port Glasgow in the afternoon. Here the travellers abandoned the "Fly," hired post-horses and so reached Gourock. On the fourth day the gentleman, having seen his family housed in Gourock, returned to Glasgow by land, weary, sick and exhausted, the voyage and journey having cost him £7 14s. 3d.,¹ a sum which would amount to four times as much if measured by the standard of to-day. The voyage from Campbeltown to Greenock often occupied three weeks. An old friend told me seventy years ago that when he first came from Belfast to Glasgow in the early part of last century the voyage took six weeks, the vessel being delayed by contrary winds and rough seas and having repeatedly to take shelter.

The University session, now divided into three terms, began, in the early part of the seventeenth century, on 10th October, but owing to the difficulties of travel a considerable time generally elapsed before the students had "gathered," that is before there was a full attendance. Until then the real work of the session did not begin. "I could not well begin them with the logicks till they were tolerably well gathered," says John Law. In teaching the Bajan class, Professor Alexander Dunlop began with some elementary work "that I may give the students time to gather."²

When Alexander Carlyle returned from his home at Prestonpans to Glasgow in November 1744 it was frosty weather and he chose to walk. The first day he reached Kirkliston and spent the night

¹ *New Statistical Account*, vii. (Dunoon and Kilmun), p. 608.

² Duncan, *Literary History of Glasgow*, pp. 124, 125.

Late arrival was, however, very annoying and the Faculty tried to prevent it by regulation in 1648. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 315.

with a friend. Starting next morning he reached Whitburn at an early hour but could venture no further as there was no tolerable lodging-house within reach. Next morning the frost had gone and was succeeded by a deluge of rain and a tempest of wind, which put an end to travelling and compelled him to wait for several days as there was "neither coach nor chaise on the road and not even a saddle-horse to be had." On the fourth day—a Sunday—he picked up an open chaise returning from Edinburgh to Glasgow and so reached his destination. His expenses for his sojourn at Whitburn, board and lodging, presents to the children and a tip to the maid-servant amounted only to five shillings.¹

As time advanced the means of communication improved and students were able to be more punctual, but the period occupied on the journey was often long. Thus when Norman Macleod of St. Columba Church, whom I remember, came from Morven to the University of Glasgow in 1799, he rode with his father on horseback to the Mull ferry, with their luggage in a pair of saddle-bags on each horse, ferried to Mull, again mounted horses, and rode through the island, ferried to Oban and thence rode to Rosneath. Here they left their horses, ferried to Greenock and so to Glasgow, the journey occupying ten days. At the close of the session he returned to Morven on foot with twenty shillings in his pocket—a somewhat inadequate provision for a ten days journey—and a bundle of necessaries on his back.² At the same date, however, "Christopher North" rolled easily from Edinburgh to Glasgow on the top of the "Telegraph" Coach, arriving in time for dinner.³ Walking, however, still continued. When George Gilfillan left the borders of Morayshire

¹ *Autobiography*, pp. 97, 98.

In 1758 the mail occupied a day and a half between Edinburgh and Glasgow; but in 1766 the stage coach reached Edinburgh in time for dinner. *Supra*, pp. 394, 396.

² *Memorials of the Rev. Norman Macleod, senr., D.D.*, by John N. Macleod, pp. 9, 13, Edinburgh, 1888.

³ *Life*, by Mrs. Gordon, i. p. 130. His seat cost 30s., a tip to the guard, 4s., and his breakfast, 4s. 6d.

See as to Professor Reid's coach journey in 1766. *Supra*, p. 396.

in 1825 to enter the University of Glasgow he walked the first day forty miles to Banchory, on the next day he had another long walk to Edzell. Here he got the north coach and entered Glasgow on the night of fifth November while the bells were ringing and the boys were going about singing "The Gunpowder Plot shall never be forgot."¹

When I was a student travelling facilities were excellent, and charges very moderate, and if any student arrived late it was not because of hindrances by the way. Walking was not, however, unknown. One of the most eminent medical practitioners of recent years taught in a night school in Paisley to earn money to pay his college fees and walked from Paisley to Glasgow and back to attend medical classes.

ACADEMIC DRESS

The scarlet gown (*toga*) worn by students of Humanity, Greek and Philosophy has been in use since the beginning of the seventeenth century and was probably coeval with the *Nova Erectio*. There was in post-Reformation days no academic cap; students used the ordinary hat or cap in fashion at the time. Eighty years ago older students wore tall silk hats and younger students cloth caps. Professors wore black gowns and tall silk hats.²

¹ *Life of a Man*, p. 49, *sqq.*

² The cornett cap, *i.e.*, the Doctor's square cap, and tippet, or hood, were rejected at the Reformation. *Book of the Universall Kirke*, i. pp. 86, 87; Calderwood, *History*, i. p. 333; *The Speech of the Kirk of Scotland to his beloved children*, p. 109, 1620, 12mo. [By David Calderwood.]

In Oxford during the Commonwealth, "None whether Presbyterians or Independants went in cassocks or canonical gowns or coates or circingles because they smelt of the prelaticall cut." *Life and Times of Anthony Wood*, i. p. 149 (Oxford Hist. Soc.). As to the opposition to the prelatical cut, see *Ib.* p. 300.

In 1633 it was ordered that square caps should be worn by inferior clergy in Scotland who had taken the degree of D.D. or B.D. *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, v. p. 21 b.

The four-cornered cap (*quadratus pileus*) otherwise the catercap (from the French *quatre*) was the mark of the Doctor in most universities. *Panicirolus, Thesaurus variarum Lectionum utriusque Juris*, i. c. 23. The cap is four

The use of the trencher or mortar-board ¹ is very recent.

Prior to the Reformation it was imperative upon students to wear gowns (*togae*). This, like other regulations, was enforced by means of the oath which all members of the University were required to take,² and any violation of which was oathbreach or perjury, and involved very serious consequences.³ These gowns were probably of frieze. Their colour is not mentioned, but presumably it was black.⁴ The gowns were long, reaching to the heels⁵ and not loose, but were fastened by a girdle (*cingulum*), that is they were close in front; and it is comforting to know that an accidental omission of the girdle did not infer perjury.⁶

cornered as a symbol of immobility and stability. See also "Pileus quadratus" by A. F. Robinson in *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, vol. v.

¹ The trencher is the ancient *pileus scholasticus* or close fitting cap like the half of an egg, with the addition of the square flat top or mortar-board.

At Cambridge, strictly only graduates and undergraduates in residence should wear trenchers. Graduates not in residence should wear ordinary tall hats.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 14.

³ In various other cases, an omission to observe the statutes of the University was declared not to infer the pains of perjury when the omission was unintentional, trivial, and resulted in no evil consequences: e.g. lecturing at the wrong time, fixing too high a charge for chambers for poor students, omitting to close the College gate at the prescribed hour. *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 16-19. Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, ii. p. 688.

It was the practice in Scotland prior to the Reformation, in France and elsewhere to insert in contracts a clause consenting that their obligations should be enforceable by the ecclesiastical courts, that is by means of excommunication. When the ecclesiastical courts ceased to function much trouble in consequence arose and the complaint was made that the people "could get na cursing." See Balfour, "Anent Cursing," *Practicks*, p. 564; Ross, *Lectures on Conveyancing*, i. p. 98 sqq., 2nd ed., Edinburgh, 1822, 4to; Riddell, *Peerage and Consistorial Law*, i. p. 427, note 1, *Ib.* 1842, 8vo.; Burton, *History of Scotland*, iv. pp. 28 sqq., *Ib.* 1867.

⁴ The red gown was not, however, unknown at Bologna. Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, i. p. 196 n. Cf. *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 13, 24.

Canon Rashdall points out (ii. p. 638) that an undergraduate's gown was not a livery and could therefore be of a different colour from the clerical *cappa* or long black robe and might therefore be blue or violet.

⁵ *Munimenta*, ii. 13, 24. *Supra*, p. 318.

⁶ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 19.

Bachelors and Masters of Arts in the University of Paris wore great long gowns of thick frieze (*grose frise*) and hoods (*chaperons à bourlet*), and hence it was jocularly referred to as “*le pays de Friese*.”¹ In Andrew Melville’s time the Rector, Principal, Regents and students both of Glasgow and St. Andrews wore gowns.² The red colour of students’ gowns may have been adopted at Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen to mark the break with the old order of things and to show that those who wore them were not clerics.³ It has also been suggested that the use of the red gown was prescribed for the purpose of distinguishing the students from the citizens. The Royal Commission of 1695 directed that Professors should wear black gowns and students red gowns “that thereby the students may be discouraged from vaging or vice.”⁴ The Visitors of 1642 ordered “that ilk scoller within the College have a Byble and weare a gowne.”⁵ In 1648 the university directed that bursars must not appear within the College, at church or on the streets otherwise than in gowns.⁶ The colour of the gown is not specifically mentioned until 1695 when red is prescribed. The wearing of a gown would seem to be sufficient to distinguish students from ordinary citizens and that for this purpose it was unnecessary that it should be red.⁷

The use of that colour was not confined to students. The gowns worn by procurators in pleading in the Commissary Court of Glasgow were red. The town officers wore long red gowns which swung about their calves,⁸ and before the formation of a

¹ See Rabelais, *Gargantua*, c. 21; ed. *Variorum*, i. pp. 382, 383, Paris, 1823. *Pantagruel*, c. 16.

² James Melville, *Autobiography*, p. 55 (Bannatyne Club); pp. 69, 72 (Wodrow Society).

³ The use of red was forbidden to clerics, Robertson, *Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, ii. pp. 12, 257.

⁴ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 523.

⁵ *Ib.* ii. p. 465.

⁶ *Ib.* ii. p. 314.

⁷ Students of Queen’s College, Oxford, were required to wear gowns of blood-red colour. Rashdall, *op. laud.* ii. p. 639.

⁸ In the Address by Mr. Baron Tomlinson—as the Cursitor of Exchequer—to the Sheriffs of London on being sworn in on the eve of Michaelmas-day,

police force they were often employed in keeping order on the streets.

While red was the prescribed colour of students' gowns other colours may have been permitted. A visitor in 1636 remarks that in order that they may be distinguished from others the students wear gowns, red, gray or any colour.¹ When Edmund Calamy was in Glasgow, he preached in the College church and mentions that the masters and scholars of the University sat on his right hand side, "with their beadles in their formalities." What these were, however, he does not mention.² John Wesley, who visited Glasgow in 1753, says:—"The habit of the students gave me surprise. They wear scarlet gowns, reaching only to their knees. Most I saw were very dirty, some very ragged and all of very coarse cloth." Bishop Pococke, seven years later, merely states that all the students "wear red gowns mostly of cloth." The shabby condition of the gowns continued:

"The sun shone over dirty red-gowned men "

says a College poem of 1830.³

1659, he asks why their gowns are red, but does not answer it very satisfactorily:—"red is the most convenient colour; for indeed most handsome and delectable things are red as roses, pomegranates . . . so that indeed our ancestors did wisely to clothe magistrates with this delicate and becoming colour."

¹ Sir William Brereton in Hume Brown, *Early Travellers*, p. 153.

² *Life*, ed. Rutt, ii. p. 211, London, 1829. *Supra*, p. 457.

He mentions that it was the custom in Glasgow for ministers "to preach in gowns." It was different in Edinburgh, where "the ministers, even in the most solemn auditories, preached with neck-cloths and coloured cloakes, which a little surprised me." There was an exception in the case of professors of divinity or "persons remarkable for age or gravity." *Ib.* p. 177, but he does not mention how they were attired.

³ "The Election" in *The Athenæum*, 1830, p. 37. See also *Ib.* p. 59.

May will bid us cease to fag,
May brings leisure,
Fame and pleasure
And removes our scarlet rag.

The College Album, 1828, p. 193.

"Sonnet to a College Gown," by Archibald Swinton, afterwards Campbell-

At St. Andrews the gowns of students were and are distinguished according to their rank, that is whether they are Primars, Secondars or Termars. This is not so in Glasgow; here there was nothing to distinguish the gown of a bajan from that of a magistrand and in my day and for long before there was a desire amongst some of the younger students to appear older than their years and with this object they donned gowns which had already seen years of service. Hadden and Burnet, the two booksellers in High Street, opposite the College, kept stocks of gowns old and new and most students purchased from these. They were made of coarse frieze and when new were serviceable and respectable. Some students had their gowns made by their tailors; these were smarter, the cloth was of finer quality and its colour better, but it did not darken so quickly as the other and at the end of four years the gown had changed little in its tone.¹

The University Commissioners reported in 1830 that the wearing of gowns in the five classes of Philosophy and Languages was strictly enforced.² It was so in my time, the only exception allowed being in the case of a few private or non-matriculated students.³ In the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy the majority of the students were gowned, but in both there was a considerable number who did not intend to take the Arts curriculum and were excused.⁴ Mathematics, as has been explained, although in the Arts Faculty is not a

Swinton, *Ib.* p. 211. See also *Ib.* p. 55; Blackwood's Magazine, xiii. (1822), p. 94; *Northern Notes and Queries*, i. p. 111, Glasgow, 1852, 4to.

The Gowns were not the only thing for comment. Professor Rainy notes that in 1805 most young students were slovenly in their dress. *Quarterly Review*, cxxvi. p. 442.

¹ Sheriff Barclay mentions that in his time there was a large influx of Irish students who mostly used old gowns, the scarlet tone of which was sometimes scarcely discoverable. *Rambling Recollections*, p. 32.

² In *The Athenæum*, a students' publication of 1830, it is stated, p. 57, that the wearing of a gown in certain classes is compulsory.

³ In Sheriff Barclay's days the private students sat by themselves in the back seats or "back woods" as they were jocularly called. *Rambling Recollections*, p. 38. This was not so in my time.

⁴ Ungowned students (*non togati*), *supra*, p. 389.

gown class. William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) as I have mentioned dispensed with his own gown after his first or second lecture and did not insist on the students wearing theirs although a few did so. As the greater number of undergraduates were students in Arts, gowns were very plentiful in the quadrangles and at meetings of the *Comitia*. The appearance of such a meeting as it was in my time may be judged from the drawing reproduced at p. 334.

And now the courts with waving scarlet fill,

* * * * *

And torrent-like move on the toga'd rabble.

* * * * *

And now behold them in their fair array,
Rigg'd out for all the honours of the day,

* * * * *

And gowns with patches new on every tear.¹

There was, however, a disposition on the part of some students to omit the wearing of a gown and in 1862 Professor Blackburn made a motion in the General Council that steps should be taken to have the regulation enforced. Professor George Buchanan (1827-1905) adds, "I for one am sorry to notice that *alumni* of the present day seem to be ashamed to be seen in public in the university uniform; and even I hope to see the day when the practice will be resumed. In former days it was considered 'good form,' and young men were pleased, nay proud, to be recognised as members of a learned 'society,' as a college in Cambridge is designated."² Students, in my time, always walked to and from college in their gowns and gave a bright appearance to the streets and townsfolk knew that they lived in a University city. The expression "Town and Gown" was then a reality.

The distinguishing mark of a matriculated student was the wearing of a red gown. It was only private or non-matriculated students who were exempted. Now that every student is held to be matriculated by statute, a red gown ought to be worn by all undergraduates, and graduates should appear in proper academic dress.

¹ *The Academic*, pp. 116, 117. Prize giving in the Common Hall on 1st May.

² *University Magazine*, 23rd February, 1898, x. at p. 183.

A uniform not only distinguishes the soldier from the civilian, but draws the men of each regiment together as a unit. So too in my time the gown united the students, gave them corporate life distinct from the rest of the community, created an academic spirit and a strong feeling of comradeship, and bound each to his *alma mater* both while in College and through after life. It is the neglect of the gown which is the "Handicap" ¹ on University life as it is now. The matriculated student as he ought to be habited is shown on Lord Kelvin's Arms.²

So much was the wearing of a gown associated with the position of an undergraduate, that when a student was expelled he was stripped of his gown (*toga spoliatus*).³ In old days the only Class Lists published were of the *Togati*.⁴

DISCIPLINE

A great number of minute rules regulating the conduct of the students were embodied in the *Leges* which were promulgated each year in the Comitia.⁵ These were similar to the regulations in force in the other Scottish Universities and in Oxford and Cambridge.⁶

Playing at cards, dice and billiards was prohibited. No student was to attend the theatre or visit tumblers prior to the month of

¹ See *The Handicap, How Glasgow College Life is cramped* [by Neil Munro]. Glasgow, 1921. *Supra*, p. 468.

² *Supra*, p. 139.

³ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 355.

⁴ *Catalogus Togatorum in Academia Glasguensi*, 1822-23. Glasguæ (A. & J. M. Duncan), 1822, 8vo.

It is arranged by classes, and the names by Christian not surnames. The numbers were: Physici 81, Ethici 120, Logici 170, Graeci 232, Latini 129. *Togati universi* 732. Amongst the students in classe Physica was Robertus S. Candlish (pp. 155, 287, 442).

⁵ *Supra*, p. 298. The older regulations required that this should be done twice in the year. *Munimenta*, ii. p. 7.

⁶ Watch was kept on "Billiard tables and other gaming places." *Munimenta*, ii. p. 428.

A sterner order had been issued in 1721. *Ib.* p. 421.

April, and thereafter only with the leave of his Professor. Such visits were, however, limited to three, as it was judged proper that students should attend to their studies and not waste time on such frivolities. Students were not to enter taverns or attend drinking parties. There was to be no night vaging.

In my day, and for generations before, smoking was strictly prohibited and no student would have ventured to smoke in any college room or within the College precincts, but curiously no regulation upon the subject appears in the *Leges*.¹ Under the Caroline statutes of Oxford undergraduates were forbidden to visit shops where *Herba Nicotiana* (Tobacco) was sold. Offenders if under eighteen were to be birched, if above that age were to be fined or imprisoned.²

Smoking was introduced into England in the closing years of the sixteenth century, but was not regarded with favour. King James hurled his *Counterblast* against Tobacco in 1604 ;³ Robert Burton speaks of it in his *Anatomy of Melancholy* and includes it amongst the new tricks introduced by epicures. William Lithgow, the

¹ The *Leges* of the University of Edinburgh were similar to those of Glasgow in making no reference to smoking.

² *Parecbolæ*, xv. § 5, p. 164, Oxon. 1671. *Supra*, p. 427.

The Glasgow *Leges* followed those of Oxford very closely. In the latter dice and card-playing were prohibited ; as also hunting with dogs, and the use of fire-arms. Students were not to frequent plays and tumblers ; they were not to play football within the precincts of the university or on the streets of the city ; they were not to frequent inns, taverns or wineshops ; they were not to carry arms or to frequent unlawful assemblies ; and night vaging was prohibited. Beyond these in Oxford " the absurd and arrogant custom of walking publicly in boots (*in ocreis*) " was to be eschewed, as also new and unusual fashions in clothes. Tailors were to be punished if they departed from the regulation pattern. Under the statutes of 1541 for the reform of the colleges of the University of Paris, Preceptors were not to attend ball games (*ludos pilæ*), theatres or similar shady places (*hujusmodi turpia loca*) or taverns. They were not to grant permission (*commeatus*) too freely to students to leave college lest they might go to such resorts. Bulaeus, *Historia Universitatis Parisiensis*, vi. p. 378.

³ He describes its use as " a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

traveller, refers in 1628 to tobacco as "that base stinking weed."¹ It was for long much more fashionable when used in the form of snuff. James Arbuckle, a Glasgow student, to whom reference has already been made, in 1719 published a poem depreciating smoking and extolling snuffing.²

No more th' unwary Youth whom Beauty fires,
Through nauseous *Tube* polluted air respires,
Whose putrid Smack his humid lips retain
And makes each Maid his loathsome Kiss refrain,
To better Uses he his Breath employs,
And in a nobler way the Plant enjoys.
With easier Freedom and a manly Air
Of unconcern he now accosts the Fair.

* * * * *

His Hand so well supply'd with proper Means
At every Period to recruit his Brains.

A young Scotsman travelling in Holland in 1776 comments on "the disagreeable custom of almost all the passengers [on the barges] of smoking incessantly, which is very offensive to persons unaccustomed to it."³

The rules of the Heather Club—a Glasgow club of young men for the purpose of promoting their social enjoyment—in 1815, provided that "no person shall be allowed when in the Club to smoke tobacco."⁴ When the club-house of the Western Club, Glasgow, was opened in 1825, no smoking-room was provided and there was none for more than thirty years later. The rule was the same in London Clubs. "Smoking was long regarded in Society as a filthy habit. Cigars were not allowed at White's until 1845, and then only in the smoking-room. Smoking was not permitted even in regimental messes and barracks until after the Crimean War. The uncompromising attitude

¹ At the Mermaid in Ben Jonson's day they "did not sit blowing tobacco in each other's faces." Scott, *Woodstock*, c. 2. The Roundhead soldiers, on the other hand, sat under clouds of tobacco smoke. *Ib.* c. 8.

² *Snuff: A Poem*, by Mr. James Arbuckle, Edinburgh, 1719, 8vo. pp. 32.

³ *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*, 1st September, 1777.

⁴ *Articles and Regulations of the Heather Club*, Glasgow, 1815, 8vo.

of old members of White's towards the habit brought about a secession in 1866 when a number of smoking members, including the Prince of Wales, founded the Marlborough."¹

Mr. J. O. Mitchell thus describes smoking as it existed in Glasgow about the same period and it so continued in my early days ; —“ The use of snuff, though on the wane, was still general among old gentlemen, particularly old ministers, but smoking was only elbowing its way to the front. Working men could not afford to smoke freely, and people of a better class hardly smoked on the street. I remember a Calcutta man establishing himself here, and getting a friendly warning that he would be better, as a beginner, not to smoke his cheroot on his way to his office of a morning. It was bad form, very, to smoke in ladies' company on the street. Smoking in an office was unheard of, till our German friends introduced it. The after-dinner cigarette, like afternoon tea, is a modern invention. Smoking in any form in a house was rare, unless in the kitchen after the servants had gone to bed. This was the arrangement even in good-sized country houses. On railways, long after 1837, smoking was forbidden in the carriages or even on the platform, and a season ticket-holder whom I knew got damages from the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company because the guard could not manage to see a miscreant whose cigar in an adjoining compartment was admittedly smellable.”²

Little Mr. Perkins, the attorney, snuffed. Neither Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman nor Mr. Snodgrass smoked. Mr. Winkle indulged in an occasional cigar. Tony Weller enjoyed a pipe, but it is not recorded that Sam followed his father's example.

No provost of Glasgow smoked, at least in modern times, until Sir John Ure Primrose was called to the office in 1902.³ No Principal of the University smoked in the Old College until the time of Principal

¹ Haywood, *The Days of Dickens*, p. 23, London, 1926.

² *Old Glasgow Essays*, p. 157.

³ Smoking, however, seems to have been indulged in by the Provost in the middle of the seventeenth century if we are to rely upon a poetical description of a visit to Glasgow by Lord Willoughby and party in 1641. The

Barclay who resorted to it in the hope of relieving his asthma. None of the Professors who met in the Moral Philosophy retiring room¹ smoked and they did not require the stimulus of tobacco to discuss questions of philosophy and literature.

As already mentioned² no one would have ventured to smoke in the Old College even at a rectorial election meeting. Seventy years ago a Glasgow student considered it the height of rudeness to smoke a cigar in presence of a lady.³ Some students, however, not only smoked—beyond College precincts—but sought to justify the practice:—

No love-sick pulings, no distempered maunderings,
No suicides, no homicides, no jail,
No pawnbrokers, no heresies, no squanderings,
If people smoked and left off drinking ale,
Would e'er be seen; and never in my wanderings
Did e'er I see a *genuine* smoker fail
To give assistance to the poor and needy,
When they required his aid—"experto crede."

Smoke levels all distinctions. Here the peasant
And prince meet freely upon common ground,
Or *smoke*, perhaps, will better do at present,
As more precise—and Homer the profound
Most clearly tells us in his book so pleasant,
That Zeus, whene'er his foes he would astound,
Or Juno's curtain-lectures made him weep,
Straight smoked his pipe, and smoked his wife asleep.⁴

Provost and bailies, it is said, accompanied them and shewed them the sights of the city. They came down High Street past the College:—

"where the buildings yet are new,
And soe must be the doctrine that's there taught
For now the old is quite worn out and naught."

They arrive at the Tolbooth:—

"And up we climbe five stories high I thinke,
Onely to be made burgesses and drinke,
And being in the middle region there
A banquet on the table did appeare,
Pipes and tobacco in large dishes set."

"A Scottish Journie" in 1641. *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, ii. p. 279, Edinburgh, 1904.

¹ *Supra*, p. 106.

² *Supra*, p. 234.

³ [Arnold] *Alfred Leslie*, p. 254, Glasgow, 1856.

⁴ "The Tobacconiad" by Φιλοκαπνος. *Glasgow University Album* for 1843, at pp. 283, 284.

Some students having been taken to the Police-station for being parties to a street row with a mob of Irish "requested leave to smoke which threw the authorities into a fearful state of irritation." ¹

The *Leges* required that students should conduct themselves gravely, quietly and courteously (*pie, modeste, atque comiter*) and provided that those who did otherwise would be punished according to the nature of the offence. The University claimed and exercised wide powers and as in Paris constituted themselves a court for trying cases of culpable homicide. The punishments they inflicted included expulsion, imprisonment, fine and flogging.² Punishment by fine continued until a comparatively recent date and was inflicted by professors, particularly upon the younger students, for disturbance in the class room and similar breaches of discipline. A hundred years ago it was contended that this was unsuitable and that it would be better to re-introduce the birch.³

In early times discipline was difficult to maintain and Andrew Melville, when Principal, had many trying experiences ; but he had courage, firmness, discretion and patience, "no man could crab him," that is put him out of temper. Amongst the students was one John Maxwell, son of Lord Herries, who was enticed away from his studies by a companion and "eschewing discipline withdrew himself from the college" and took up residence in the town. Lord Herries being informed of this came to Glasgow, "scharplie rebuked his son and brought him to the College" and had an interview with the Principal. Then the Principal, Regents and students being

¹ *Alfred Leslie*, p. 55.

² *Munimenta*, ii. p. 340. *Supra*, p. 458.

The *Leges* of the University of Edinburgh provided, as to students found guilty of swearing or using foul language "severe castigetur."

³ *The Western Luminary*, p. 130, Glasgow (Published at the Free Press Office), 1824, 4to.

assembled in the College close [that is of the first building] Lord Herries "austerlie commandit his sone to sitt down upon his knees and humblie offer himselff to what sort of discipline" the Principal and his Regent would subject him to. This he did, the Principal took him by the hand and he having promised amendment, was handed over to his Regent, "presenting to him a piece of gold."¹

The Principal had greater trouble with Mark Alexander Boyd (1563-1601), a son of Robert Boyd of Penkill and afterwards a notable Latin poet. He was "a youthe of greit spreit and ingyne but verie commersome [quarrelsome] and refractorie." He had been troublesome in the Grammar School of Glasgow and was equally so when he came to college. In his second year he was placed under James Melville as his regent and behaved very badly. Having absented himself from college for a month, he along with his cousin Alexander Cunningham, son of the Earl of Glencairn, attacked Melville and two friends in the High Kirkyard as they were returning from the Castle on a summer evening. Boyd was captured and Cunningham disarmed. The next morning the Principal convened the Rector, the Provost and Magistrates of the town and the matter having been fully investigated, Cunningham was decerned to come to the place where the wrong was done "and ther, humblie, bear-futted and bear-headed to crave the Rector, the Principall and me [James Melville], the persone offendit, forgiffnes." When this was intimated to Cunningham "he malings and vows [*i.e.*, curses and vows] ther sould be greitter cause maid or anie forgiffnes cravit." It was noised about that the Boyds and Cunninghams "wald slay the Maisters and burn the College." The Principal was not dismayed, but applied to the Privy Council to confirm the sentence which had been pronounced. The King and Council met at St. Andrews

¹ *Autobiography*, p. 51 (Bannatyne Club) ; pp. 65, 66 (Wodrow Society).

He was known as Maxwell of Newland. When in the king's service in 1587 he was slain and hewn to pieces near to Caerlaverock by a gang of Irvings and others because a Maxwell had once, when Warden of the Marches, handed over one of their clan to English justice.

where Cunningham appeared with a great number of his friends thinking to deter the University party, but the sentence was confirmed and Cunningham was ordered to obey the sentence on a specified day or "to enter in ward within the Castell of Blacknes." Efforts were made to get the Principal to depart from the sentence and forgive the student, but in vain; he was determined that it should be carried out. On the day appointed Lord Boyd came to Glasgow "accompanied with all his friends." The Earl of Glencairn appeared with his friends to the number of four or five hundred gentlemen. The Rector, the Principal, the Regents and students all in their gowns proceeded to the Kirkyard where the assault had been committed. Then Alexander Cunningham appeared "in his best abuiylments," between two gentlemen, one being Boyd's elder brother and the other his nearest friend. Then Cunningham bare-headed and bare-footed offered to fulfil the decret if any would accept it. "Don't doubt of the acceptance," answers the Principal, "we are heir readie." Cunningham then conformed to the sentence in every particular. The gentlemen who had come to Glasgow, having no knowledge of why they had been brought, laughed the culprit to scorn and "spendit thrie or four hunder mark in the town, and returned, as they confessit, graitir fulles nor they came afield."¹

The political condition of the country sometimes led to disturbance in the College. After the battle of Bothwell Brig the students wore the blue ribbon of the Covenant and other emblems distasteful to the Government.² Several of the more prominent of them, including William Johnstone, Earl of Annandale (1664-

¹ Melville, *Autobiography*, p. 55 sqq. (Ban. Club), p. 69 sqq. (Wodrow Soc.).

² There were similar disturbances at Edinburgh where the students on Yule day 1680, burnt the Pope in effigy, Wodrow, *History*, iii. p. 344, Glasgow, 1829, 8vo. See Broadside, Britwell Court Sale Catalogue Final portion, No. 678, March, 1927, Grant, *University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 473. The students were ordered by the Privy Council to remove 15 miles from Edinburgh, but in February they were permitted to return provided they took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, Law, *Memorials*, pp. 174, 175.

1721),¹ were brought before the Principal, Mr. Edward Wright, and the Regents and Arthur Ross, Archbishop of Glasgow, all of whom were supporters of the Government. Annandale made a spirited defence for himself and his companions, in the course of which he was called to order by Mr. Thomas Nicolson his Regent for addressing the archbishop as "Sir" and not as "My Lord." "William," said the Regent, "you do not understand who you speak to, he is a greater man than yourself." The rejoinder was prompt,—“I know that the King has been pleased to make him a spiritual lord; but I know likewise that the piper of Arbroath's son and my father's son are not to be compared.”² Nothing came of the inquiry.³

Shrove-tide or Shrove Tuesday, that is the evening preceding the first day of the feast of Lent, generally known in Scotland as Fasterns-e'en, was for long a time of merriment and licence. In Scotland it was celebrated in schools, down to the close of the eighteenth century, by cock-fighting and football. Footballs were provided by the magistrates of Glasgow and of many other burghs for use by the townsfolk on that day. The students no doubt had also their game, but they seem likewise to have indulged occasionally in riotous conduct, as in 1686 payment was made "to David Scott, baillie in Rutherglen, in contentatioun of what skaith the Collegians did to the Town of Rutherglen at Fasterns-even, £17 8s. [Scots]."⁴

In January, 1693, the students in the magistrand class put a knot of ribbons on their hats to distinguish themselves from their fellows. This seems an innocent act, but it was contrary to regulation. The students anticipating that steps might be taken against them

¹ The Earl and his brother John were educated at the Grammar School of Glasgow. The Earl was matriculated a student of the University on 4th February, 1678, *Munimenta*, iii. p. 134. John was sent to the University of St. Andrews to study fortification, *The Annandale Book*, I. cclv.

² The archbishop, says Burnet, "was a poor ignorant and worthless man, but in whom obedience and fury were so eminent, that these supplied all other defects." *History of his own Time*, ii. p. 439, Oxford, 1833.

³ Wodrow, *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, iii. p. 345.

⁴ *Munimenta*, iii. p. 580.

entered into a written pact to stand by one another and share whatever punishment might be inflicted. This act was at once challenged by the Principal, Mr. William Dunlop,¹ and Mr. John Boyd, the magistrand regent: the Faculty ordered the gates of the College to be closed; the junior classes to be dismissed and that the students should leave the building so as "to give the masters the greater conveniency to animadvert on the magistrand class." Some of the junior students refused to leave the College, and a tumult arose in the course of which several of the students it was said challenged one another to fight with swords. A number were arrested and imprisoned in the city tolbooth while the magistrand class were kept within the College. A trial ensued, the accused students were found guilty, and the Faculty determined that each of them deserved "extrusion and exterminating out of the university in the most opprobrious manner,"² but Lord Blantyre and other outsiders intervened and at their request the punishment was modified, the students were required to apologise and were put upon probation.³ It is evident that considerable damage was done to the fabric as in the College accounts credit is taken for "charges occasioned by the tumult in the Colledge that fell out Januarij 7, 1693, £27 6s." [Scots].⁴

Many troubles arose during the eighteenth century; the students were often provocative or "tumultuating" to use Wodrow's expression; the university authorities were not always tactful.

¹ There is a curious elegy on the death of Principal Dunlop, Maidment, *Scotish Elegiac Verses*, p. 110, Edinb. 1842.

The Principal was buried in the Blackfriars graveyard. His epitaph is given by Monteith, *Theater of Mortality*, p. 136, Edinburgh, 1713, and by M'Vean in his edition of M'Ure, *History of Glasgow*, p. 190. The Principal was a noted antiquary and Historiographer for Scotland to William and Mary.

² In the *Leges* of the University of Edinburgh of date prior to 1644 students found guilty of serious offences, "ex academia cum nota explodientur et ejicientur."

The old statutes of the University of Glasgow prescribe that an offending student, "sequestrabitur a gremio et privilegio universitatis perpetuo." *Munimenta*, ii. p. 19.

³ *Munimenta*, ii. p. 365.

⁴ *Munimenta*, iii. p. 583.

The discipline of the University was vested in three bodies :—

(1) The *Jurisdictio ordinaria* exercised by the Principal and five Professors of languages and philosophy. This dealt with petty offences and punished by admonition, fine and sometimes by extra exercises ;¹

(2) The *Faculty*, that is the Principal and the thirteen original Professors, dealt with more serious misdemeanours and punished by rebuke private or public, fine, rustication and sometimes by expulsion ; and

(3) The *Rector's Court*, the supreme authority, was composed of the Rector or Vice-Rector and his Assessors, who were generally the Principal and all the Professors of the University. It was a Court of Record and had power to punish by public reprimand, pecuniary mulct, expulsion and, in case of a graduate, degradation. In early times it also ordered corporal punishment inflicted by the Principal,² and even capital punishment. Until nearly the close of the eighteenth century it ordered imprisonment sometimes in the tower of the College and sometimes in the Tolbooth of the town.

There was in later years doubt as to whether the Faculty could order expulsion, but it was never questioned that the Rector's Court had this power.

When trouble arose in 1717 and subsequent years regarding the election of the Rector the students got several members of Parliament to take an interest in their case. Amongst these was Lord Molesworth, an Irish peer with a seat in the Parliament of Ireland, and another in the British House of Commons. He was a friend of Francis Hutcheson, who had recently been a student, and it was probably

¹ *Supra*, p. 300.

² In Oxford this duty was imposed on the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. *Parechbolae*, xv. § 1, p. 161 : and, it would appear, also on the University Clerk. Mallet, *History of the University of Oxford*, ii. p. 337.

There is a curious statement on this subject in [Thom] *The Trial of a Student at the College of Clutha*, p. 33, Glasgow, 1768.

through him that his Lordship came to interest himself in Glasgow. It was intended to present a petition to Parliament, but the dissolution of 1722 prevented this being done. When the news of Lord Molesworth's re-election to the House of Commons reached Glasgow, some Irish students resolved to celebrate the event by a bonfire in the High Street opposite the College.¹ Mr. Gerschom Carmichael, a Regent—afterwards Professor of Moral Philosophy—interposed and ordered it to be extinguished; a squabble followed, burning sticks were thrown about and several windows in the Principal's house and in some of the Professors' houses were broken. John Smith, the ringleader, an Irishman, son of a Dublin publisher,² and several others were brought before the Faculty and charged with misconduct and after inquiry Smith was expelled from the University.³

Expulsion from the College, or "extrusion from their society" as it was termed, was common at this period. In 1714 one student was so dealt with; in 1716 three students were extruded for riotous conduct; in 1721 two were dealt with in the same way. In 1721 a student of divinity was expelled for sending an insolent letter to his professor, adding in a postscript, "Whilst I have life and soul; you may expect I'll never put up with the affront I have received;" and in 1722 there followed the case of John Smith, also a student of divinity.

¹ There was no objection to a bonfire on a suitable occasion. For instance, we find payments in the College accounts of 1685 "for ane bonfire upon the 29th of May, £4 6s." [Scots] and in 1687 "for bond fyres at several solemn occasions, £29 13s." [Scots]. *Munimenta*, iii. p. 580.

² Scott, *Francis Hutcheson*, pp. 26, 33, Cambridge, 1900.

It was through Lord Molesworth's influence that the sentence of expulsion passed on William Robertson (*supra*, p. 326) was recalled. Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii. p. 248.

³ *Munimenta*, ii. pp. 424, 425. *A Short Account of the treatment of the Students*, p. 27 sqq. 1722, 8vo.

Some of the Professors were not prepared to go so far and left the meeting before sentence was pronounced and at next meeting had it noted upon the Minutes that they were not present when sentence was pronounced.

In 1726 the sentence upon Smith was recalled in deference to the views of a Royal Commission of Visitation.

The University claimed exclusive jurisdiction over her students not only within the College and its precincts, but also within the city and were not slow to assert their right. In 1711 Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, as Rector and head of the University, authorised a representative to wait upon one of the magistrates who had fined some students for misdemeanours within the city "and ther in my name and the rest of the Masters of the said University requyre the said Baillie Donaldson to restore the fynes imposed by him on three of the present students in the said University to whose jurisdiction they noeway belonged, and, in case of his refuseall to doe the same, that yee make intimation of the same to the present proveist and other magistrates that they and he may be lyable for all expenses and damadges that the saids Masters of the University may be putt to in any legall process they may be putt to in vindicating their right and jurisdiction over any of the scholars committed to their charge." In 1721 the magistrates inquired into certain charges against students "and proceeded to sentence these students, contrary to and in prejudice of the university and hail members thereof" and they therefore appointed "Mr. Gerschom Carmichael, P.P., and Mr. Alexander Dunlop, G.L.P., to repair to the said magistrates of Glasgow and particularly Baillie Alexander and demand the cancelling of the said sentence and protest against the said practice of the said Baillie or any of the magistrats for their said practice and for remeid of law as accords."

The College grounds, as has been explained, were intersected by the Molendinar burn which for long flowed in an open channel. The Macfarlane Observatory stood on the eastern portion of the University property on what was known as the High Green, and was reached by a bridge over the burn and a winding path beyond. There was a strong gate upon the bridge which was kept locked so as to secure the privacy of the Observatory, and students were not allowed to use this part of the grounds. The Rev. G. R. Gleig,

Chaplain General of the Forces ¹ tells a curious story of an incident connected with the High Green which occurred when he was a student.²

One morning in November, 1810, the students who were amusing themselves on the western portion of the College grounds were astonished to see a considerable number of soldiers of the 71st Regiment (The Highland Light Infantry or Glasgow Regiment) from the barracks, which were immediately east of the College property, careering about in the sacred enclosure around the Observatory. This they looked upon as an insult to the University and resolved to expel the intruders. A large number of students—*togati et non-togati*—assembled under the leadership of William Couper (1793-1857)—afterwards M.D., President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Professor of Natural History³—then an Arts student. They speedily broke open the gate, crossed the bridge, rushed up the hill and attacked the Highlanders. The latter, however, having been reinforced from the barracks drove the students back and up the slope to the Hunterian Museum. The contest degenerated into a stone battle and several windows in the Museum were broken. In the meantime the Professors had communicated with the officers of the regiment, some of whom were despatched to the scene and the soldiers were called off. Before Mr. Gleig became a chaplain he had been a combatant officer, had seen much service and was six times wounded and in later years wrote several lively novels of military life. He relates this story of his student days as graphically as if it had been an engagement in the Peninsula. "I must not conclude," he says, "without drawing the attention of our readers to the well-merited reward which attended on the valour of our hero. He is now, as all the world knows, Professor of Mineralogy and Keeper of the Museum in the University of ———. The unthinking among our countrymen imagine that these distinctions were bestowed upon him because he

¹ *Supra*, p. 91.

² *The University Album for 1840*, p. 159, *sqq.*

³ *Supra*, p. 145.

assumed a high place as a geologist and a man of general science. The unthinking are quite mistaken. His Professorship was bestowed upon him in consequence of the skill with which he directed volleys of *minerals* against the soldiers of the 71st Regiment ; and the Keepership he obtained as the reward of his extraordinary valour in defending the Museum from the violence of the redcoats." ¹

The University steadily maintained its claim that the magistrates could not interfere with the exercise of their jurisdiction and this was not seriously disputed. In 1767 the Faculty made a proposal for having any question of jurisdiction amicably determined, but although the Town Council received the proposal in a friendly spirit nothing was done ² and the University held to its old position. In recent years the enlarged powers obtained by the magistrates by Acts of Parliament rendered it doubtful whether the University could reclaim students from the Burgh Police court, but they still maintained that the Police could not enter the College precincts and in fact no policeman did so. In later years any disturbances that have arisen were between the students and the civic rulers and not with the university authorities.

College Street as originally formed extended westwards only to Shuttle Street,³ and through it George Street was reached on the north. There was, however, a shorter route between North Albion Street and College Street by a narrow passage, known as Inkle Factory Lane, immediately to the south of the Original Secession Church, otherwise known as Greyfriars or Dr. Dick's Meeting House, which was situated between the two streets. This was very convenient for students coming from George Street and was largely made

¹ My copy of the *University Album* from which this quotation is taken formerly belonged to Professor William Couper and bears his book plate.

² *Town Council Minutes*, 15th June, 1767, vii. p. 247. There is engrossed in the Minutes a Memorandum of "Grounds of the Jurisdiction of the University of Glasgow" which is printed *ib.* vii. p. 671.

³ *Supra*, p. 258.

use of. In 1846 College Street was extended westwards to North Albion Street and the church trustees thereupon erected a strong gate at the College Street end of Inkle Factory Lane and so closed it. This was resented by the students, as the route by the lane was considered shorter, and, be this as it may, had been open and used for more than the prescriptive period required to constitute a right of way, and they maintained that the trustees could not close it and that they were therefore entitled to remove the gate. Accordingly on 16th February, 1846, about two hundred students assembled in College Street and speedily demolished the offending structure. But not content with this they next proceeded to smash some lamps and windows, when the police appeared upon the scene. Several students were arrested and conveyed to the Police Office, but were released on bail. Next day eleven of them were brought before the Police Court and charged with a breach of the peace, with striking and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, and inciting others to do so likewise. The accused were represented by six of the ablest lawyers in Glasgow headed by Mr. Alexander Morrison, the dean of the Faculty of Procurators. The dean reminded the bench that members of the public were within their rights in forcibly demolishing an obstruction recently placed on a public right of way. He and his learned brethren evidently thought, however, that more violence had been used than was necessary and advised the students to plead guilty which they did. A fine of £2 2s. was imposed on each. A large body of students had attended the hearing of the case and at its finish all adjourned to the College Green when a subscription was arranged to meet the fines and expenses. They then paraded along George Street and returned through Inkle Factory Lane. Finding the College gates closed they again proceeded along George Street to George Square. They were, however, jostled by the crowd, blows were exchanged and ultimately one lot of students had to take refuge in the George Hotel at the south-east corner of the square and another in the Andersonian Institution in George Street. The police apparently did not intervene and all was

quiet by half-past six. The matter was next taken up by the Senate. The ringleaders admitted that they were wrong, apologised and promised good behaviour in the future and this the Senate accepted. The students also undertook to make compensation for the damage done by lamp- and window-breaking.¹ The incident was still a subject of conversation amongst students when I entered the University and I have heard several accounts from some who took part in it.²

A fall of snow occurs only once or twice in a winter and when it comes it rejoices the young and their spirits find an outlet in snowballing. The wide expanse behind the Hunterian Museum was an ideal place for a snow-fight and was full of action for the few days that snow lay. There was many a hot contest in my day, and George Gilfillan tells of one that lasted for a couple of hours.³ When the Grammar School was on the west side of High Street snowballing was carried on, on the public street, between the students and the Grammar School boys.⁴ The school had been moved long before my time and the students confined themselves to their own grounds.

On 16th February, 1865, there was a heavy fall of snow which provided the students with plenty of material for a snow-fight and it was engaged in on the College green with great vigour for a long time between two large and well-matched sides. Some, however, took

¹ *The Glasgow Argus*, 19th and 26th February, 1846.

² See A. K. H. Boyd, *Leisure Hours in Town*, p. 377.

³ *Life of a Man*, p. 55.

⁴ See *Glasgow Past and Present*, i. p. 286.

In the University of Edinburgh there was an express rule against stone throwing and snowballing :—" Nemo lapides aut pilas niveas projiciat sub poena ad arbitrium sentibus imponenda."

In 1801 that University found that there were dangerous and disgraceful bickerings between a number of the High School boys and a number of the younger students, and the Principal was requested to point out to the students " the criminal and dangerous tendency of such proceedings " and to warn them that if repeated any student found guilty " would be expelled from the University or be delivered to the civil magistrate to be punished as such transgressions may deserve."

no part in the contest and a considerable number assembled at the High Street entrance. On the opposite side a crowd of lads and boys collected and began to throw snowballs at the students. The police appeared, but made no attempt to stop this attack. While snowballing was going on, Professor William Thomson—Lord Kelvin—chanced to come up, and fearing mischief went to the police and asked them to stop the crowd from throwing snowballs, but they declined. He then proceeded to cross the street with the object of laying hold of one of the offenders and handing him to a constable, but when on his way he observed that the police had taken an inoffensive student into custody. This led to a scene, the policemen dragged their prisoner into the outer quadrangle, a rush of students then took place and the gates were closed. The captive student escaped, but the police captured another. To abate the confusion the Professor got the police and their prisoner into his laboratory, took them out by a back entrance and went with them to the Police Office; the matter was reported and the student discharged. The police were not, however, to be disappointed and laid hold of several other students at the College gate who were taken to the Police Office, duly charged, and released on bail.

In the meantime the snow-fight on the Green had come to an end and the students who had been engaged strayed about the grounds in knots. Some of them found their way to the neighbourhood of the fence which separated the College grounds from Blackfriars Street. Here there was a large crowd which had gathered to watch the snow-fight. Some of the crowd began to throw snowballs at the students, who quickly retaliated. As a wall and iron railing separated the combatants no harm could be done and no rush could take place. A strong body of police was, however, hurried to the spot. If any action was required the obvious course was to disperse the crowd. This, however, was not done; the constables were drawn up in front of the College railings and of course proved a tempting target for College snowballs; irritated by these, the lieutenant in charge ordered his men to climb the railings, but

a storm of balls prevented their getting over. The lieutenant then found a gate a little way up the street and calling off his men forced the gate and got access to the College grounds. The students being thus threatened on the rear, retreated to Museum Square and closed the heavy gates in the tall railing around the Museum. There were, however, no keys and the gates could not be locked. The students held them tight with their hands, but the police mercilessly used their batons and the students had to let go. The police then entered the square batons in hand, knocked down those who opposed them and soon drove the students into the inner Quadrangle. Professor Blackburn came on the scene, but could not stop the scrimmage. He probably, however, managed to let the lieutenant know that the police were not entitled to enter the precincts of the College, as they hurriedly withdrew, carrying with them three or four students whom they had captured, but leaving behind a couple of their own men who had in an excess of zeal followed the students into the quadrangle. The noise in the quadrangle attracted the medicals who were working in the anatomical department, and catching up bones and other "weapons of offence" they rushed downstairs and made speedy work of the constables. They knocked his heavy topper over the face of one and tore off the coat tails of the other, and threatened to hang him up beside Zachary Boyd's bust. The men were helpless and were quickly hustled through the courts and flung into High Street. When the medicals returned to their quarters they bore with them the coat-tails, hats and batons as *spolia opima*. The batons were preserved as trophies and the others were cut up and distributed as mementoes. A friend told me the other day that he still treasured his bit of coat-tail. Professor Allen Thomson, like his students, had been surprised by the noise in the quadrangle, and learning what was going on ran downstairs, slipped through one of the class-rooms into Museum Square and thence along the south wall of the quadrangle into the Principal's garden, then into the Principal's house and appeared at the top of the Lion and Unicorn

stair.¹ The outer quadrangle was surging with students who had been engaged in ejecting the constables. The Professor raised his hand and addressing the crowd asked them to disperse. He had great influence with the students and soon all was quiet. They then began to leave the College, but as they stepped into High Street several were pounced upon by the police and carried off to South Albion Street Police Office much to the annoyance of most, as they had taken no part in the disturbance. They were, however, charged with breach of the peace and released upon an undertaking by various Professors that they would appear in court for trial.

In the *Glasgow Herald* of next morning (17th February) a report of what had occurred at the College gate appeared under the title "Disgraceful disturbance, Snowball riot at College. Collision between Students and Police." The paragraph gave an altogether inaccurate account of the incident at the College gate and Professor William Thomson wrote to the editor pointing out the mistakes and giving his own version of the facts and this was published in the issue of the 18th. The editor added a note that the reporter's information had been obtained from the Police and from persons in the neighbourhood and that it was generally accurate. The paragraph also described the snowballing in Blackfriars Street, the invasion of the College grounds by the police, the conflict in Museum Square and the arrest of "the ringleaders;" but no reference was made to the subsequent rough handling of the constables in the quadrangle. Ten students, it is said, were apprehended in connexion with the various disturbances.

On 22nd February the accused students were brought to trial before Bailies Collie and Brown and were represented by Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Sheriff of Fifeshire, a prominent advocate of the day.

The first case was that of two students who were charged with having struck, kicked and otherwise abused a sergeant of police and a constable while engaged in the execution of their duty in preserving the peace amongst a large and disorderly crowd in High

¹ See Plan, p. 373.

Street. The evidence for the prosecution consisted of the statements of policemen. For the defence there were called several students, a considerable number of outsiders, Macpherson the Janitor, Alan Faulds the Bell-ringer and Professor William Thomson. The charge was found not proven, and the students were acquitted.

The next case was that of four students charged with breach of the peace in throwing snowballs at the lieges in Blackfriars Street and at the constables in the execution of their duty and also in smashing a large number of panes of glass in Blackfriars Church and in tenements in Blackfriars Street. No reference was made to the invasion of the College grounds or to the conflict in Museum Square. The charge was supported by members of the police force amongst whom was a Detective. Thirteen students gave evidence for the defence. The Fiscal withdrew the charge against one of the accused and that against another was found not proven. The magistrates, however, as regards the remaining two found them guilty "of very wanton breach of the peace, showing a wanton disregard of the value of property" and fined each in £10 or sixty days' imprisonment, a sentence which was received with great disapprobation by the students present as spectators. The sentence was certainly not in accordance with the facts that were alleged and held to be proved. The court had sat for seven hours and a half, the magistrates were no doubt weary and probably knew what had actually occurred but was not disclosed, and allowed it to weigh with them.

There still remained to be tried two cases involving four students, but these the Fiscal withdrew, on the ground that the charges were of a minor character, and that considering the conviction he had obtained it was unnecessary to proceed with them. There was, however, probably another and stronger reason which weighed with him. When the tumult was proceeding in Museum Square one of the students who had been knocked down saw a plain-clothes man quietly chalking the backs of such students as he could approach without attracting attention. The prostrate man regained his feet as quickly as he could and providing himself with a bit of chalk

slipped behind a group of inoffensive spectators standing beside the entrance to the gate to the Professors' Court. With a friend he quickly chalked the police mark on the backs of these innocents.

It was the students with the chalk-marks who were arrested in the afternoon outside the College gate and charged with having been participants in the Museum Square fracas. The police had no doubt ascertained that they were not the only chalkers, and as their only means of identifying the accused was by the chalk marks they saw that identification was impossible. As the Fiscal had determined to omit any reference to the affair in Museum Square he had no alternative but to withdraw the charge and the four students were discharged without trial. The two constables who had been so roughly handled in the quadrangle could not, of course, identify their assailants and no charge could be made, but none the less their misfortune determined the sentence for snowballing.

The students who had been present at the trial were much irritated by the sentence on their two companions and returning to the College organised a procession through the town. First they went to the office of *The Glasgow Herald* where they hooted and groaned, and securing a large number of copies of the paper set fire to them and scattered the ashes. They next marched to the office of *The N.B. Daily Mail* which had sympathised with the students, cheered, hoisted a *Mail* upon a pole and continued their march. Steps were next taken to raise money to pay the fines and the costs of the defence which was got without much difficulty. Twenty pounds were converted into coppers and put into bags, each of which was borne by a student to the Police Office. The lieutenant on duty declined to accept the money on the ground that copper was not legal tender for more than forty shillings. In the end, however, he entered into the fun, accepted the money, granted a receipt and discharged the prisoners. The students next settled their lawyer's bill, paid for the repair of a few panes of glass in the windows of the College church and in houses in Blackfriars Street and "the incident was closed."

I did not see any part of the disturbances of Thursday, 16th February, 1865. I was then attending the class of Conveyancing which met at four o'clock and by that hour everything was quiet and Anderson Kirkwood expounded the winding-up of Companies with some references to his experience in the case of the Western Bank and dealt with Contracts for building ships, as if nothing had occurred. About twenty years later an amusing account of the struggle and the chalking in Museum Square appeared in the columns of the *N.B. Daily Mail*. I heard much of the whole affair at the time and recently some friends who were present have given me their recollections.

It is difficult to account for the action of the Police except that they were acting on wrong information. They evidently apprehended some serious disturbance as the force at the Central Police Office was strengthened by drafts from the Northern and the St. Rollox districts. It is clear that the students were not the aggressors in the disturbance at the College gate, and the breach of the peace charged as having taken place on the College Green resolved itself into snowballing, which would have come to nothing if the police had dispersed the crowd of idlers in Blackfriars Street.

As I have said, the police never entered the precincts of the old College and the University would have resisted any attempt on their part to do so. Gilmorehill was originally within the burgh of Partick, and when the removal took place a Partick policeman appeared and stated that he had been instructed to patrol the buildings and grounds. Professor Weir¹ and Professor Allen

¹ Duncan Harkness Weir (1822-1876) (*supra*, p. 74), was the son of Archibald Weir of Greenock and grandson of Duncan Weir of Inverveggan, Loch Striven, and Janet Harkness his wife, daughter of James Harkness of Clachaig. The last was a somewhat remarkable man. An interesting obituary notice of him appeared in the *Scots Magazine*, xx. (1808), p. 799. He introduced the present system of sheep grazing into Cowal. He died at Glenkin, Argyllshire, on 17th September, 1808, at the age of 90, survived by 67 descendants.

Duncan H. Weir was educated at the Greenock Academy along with John Caird, afterwards Professor of Divinity and Principal of the University. He graduated M.A. with Honours in 1840, became Minister of Gourrock, and in 1850 was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University.

Thomson immediately waited upon the Partick authorities and protested, the objectionable Peeler was promptly withdrawn and never appeared again.

The College Green was an admirable place for snowballing and this was indulged in with great zest whenever there was a good fall ; and no damage was done. Snowballing also took place to a limited extent in the quadrangles. I remember going up one afternoon to the library for a book. Snow lay in the courts, but everything was quiet. On my return I heard a noise in the outer quadrangle and saw snowballs flying. These were aimed at an elderly student reputed to be a quack qualifying for a degree in medicine and very unpopular ; he was dressed in a black tightly-buttoned surtout and a tall silk hat. He took off the hat, bent low with it in his hands and tried to run. The storm of balls was tremendous ; he was white all over and could scarcely keep his feet. He managed, however, to crawl to the cloister and then escaped. This was followed by a cheer and shouts of laughter. I had taken refuge in a doorway in the archway between the quadrangles, and now looked out. The students were in high glee and had gathered on the north side of the quadrangle and were discussing the ejection of the unpopular medical. I stepped out quickly with my tall hat on my head and my folio under my arm and walked forward as unconcernedly as possible. It was a second or two before I was observed, but the cry rose, "A hat ! a hat !" The ammunition, however, was exhausted and before fresh balls could be compacted I had reached the cloister, and I then heard a loud laugh—this time at my miraculous escape.

I cannot recollect any snowballing on the High Street at the College gate. There was a snowfall at the end of 1857 or beginning of 1858, and when a party from the Junior Humanity class were proceeding homewards along College Street a little after mid-day they were attacked with snowballs by a number of youths. We were, however, on the move and only turned round now and again to

discharge a volley at the enemy and keep them from getting too close. This went on up North Albion Street, along George Street, through George Square—then a quiet and somewhat neglected locality with a tall railing round the shrubbery and grass plots in its middle—and up West George Street to Blythswood Square where the students separated and the town lads retreated. No one was injured, no windows or gas lamps were broken. There were then no tram-cars, no omnibuses and comparatively little street traffic and the police judiciously kept in the background.

Amongst the students was George Matheson (1842-1906)—in later days minister of St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and known as the "Blind Preacher." His eyesight was defective, but he was not blind at this time. He had a light springy step and walked well; fond of argument and disquisition he swung his arms as he spoke so that his whole body seemed to move. He wore a very smart tailor-made *toga* which did credit to any bunch of students in which he walked.

In his Matriculation Albums Mr. Innes Addison has recorded many instances of the exercise of discipline by the University Authorities and these he has brought together in the Index under the title "Discipline Academic."

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS.

A torch-light procession has long been a recognised form of public demonstration. When Lord George Gordon was in Glasgow in September, 1779, he resided in the Black Bull Inn where he entertained a large company to dinner. Next day he went to Anderston on the invitation of a number of the principal inhabitants and dined with them, "in the evening he returned to town with torch light, amidst the acclamations of a great crowd of spectators."¹

"Truth, like a torch, the more it's shook it shines," was a favourite maxim of Sir William Hamilton, and is one which had a marked influence on student life in early days. It is interesting to find, says

¹ *Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury*, 15th September, 1779, p. 320.

Dr. Cunningham, "in the very earliest periods of Academic life the emblematic use of the torch, and further to detect traces of its introduction as one of the symbols at the graduation ceremony." Torches (*faces ardentes*), it is said, were "borne at the head of the graduation procession to indicate the brilliance and distinction of the new Doctors and to admonish them to live in the light, now that the darkness of ignorance has been dissipated, to outshine others hereafter in piety, moral character and learning, and in this way to kindle in themselves ambition for fame and glory."¹ Torch-light processions of students still survive, but their emblematical significance has been lost. Students go in procession, their torches flame, but it is forgotten that these were intended to teach that the souls of the bearers "must burn with zeal for purity of doctrine and piety and with love of virtue and probity of manners."

Glasgow students were probably in use to have such processions, but there were no traditions of any and none were made in my time until the night of 10th March, 1863, on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales—afterwards King Edward and Queen Alexandra. This procession was well organised, and five or six hundred students took part in it. We assembled at the College about seven o'clock, and having been marshalled and furnished with torches, marched in couples down College Street, North Albion Street and Ingram Street, then westwards as far, I think, as Woodside Crescent or it might be Park Terrace and back by way of Sauchiehall Street and George Street. We threw the remains of the torches on a heap on the College Green, some additional material was added and made a good blaze. Professor Allen Thomson gave a short address in which he complimented the students on the success of the march and the excellence of the arrangements.² These were made by James G. Wilson, the professor's Demonstrator.

¹ Dr. D. J. Cunningham, *The Evolution of the Graduation Ceremony*, pp. 13, 31, Edinburgh, 1904.

² As the representative of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland I was present in Westminster Abbey on 9th August, 1902, on the occasion of the

Amongst my friends who walked in the procession were J. Y. Buchanan and Adolf Trendelenburg, John Cuninghame, in later years the well-known ironmaster and managing partner of Merry and Cuninghame, James Aiken, for long an active member of the legal profession in Glasgow, now of Dalmoak, Dumbartonshire, Campbell White, afterwards Lord Overtoun, Theodore Marshall, who became minister of Caputh, and John A. Reid, later a member of the Faculty of Advocates and Chancellor of the Diocese of Edinburgh, Thomas Fraser, afterwards minister of Newport, Fifeshire, Robert Maclure, a noted pedestrian and later a lawyer in Glasgow, William Henry Hill, in after life the College Factor, George B. Hoggan, afterwards Hill's partner and his successor as Factor, John Ferguson, William Stewart and Hector Cameron, all of whom became in time Professors and members of the *Senatus Academicus*; John Gibson Watson, son of our City Chamberlain, then studying law with a view to becoming an Advocate, but who afterwards engaged in commercial life in London where he still resides, and my brother John Guthrie Murray, then studying Arabic under Professor Weir with John Ferguson as a fellow-student.

This was the only procession of the kind in my time and so far as I know the only one while the University occupied the Old College. The occupation of Gilmorehill was celebrated by the students of the day by a torch-light procession to the new home. Such a procession has now become commonplace from its frequency.

STUDENTS' SOCIETIES

The closing years of the seventeenth and the early years of the eighteenth century was a period of movement, change, and development. The Revolution of 1688 was followed by the death of King William, the reign of Queen Anne and the Hanoverian succession; the disappearance of Episcopacy and the re-establishment of

coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra; as one of the representatives of the University of Glasgow I was present in the Cathedral of Glasgow at the memorial service for Queen Alexandra on 27th November, 1925.

Presbyterianism in Scotland ; the Union of Scotland and England, and the Jacobite rising. Glasgow strenuously opposed the Union, but when it had been carried through her merchants forthwith took advantage of it and established a foreign trade which rapidly developed.¹ New taxation on the other hand was resented by the rest of the community and the imposition of a malt-tax led to serious rioting in Glasgow in 1725. In the University mediævalism broke up and modernism emerged. The number of students rapidly increased and rose from about 120 prior to the Revolution to upwards of 400 in 1702. The teaching staff which under the *Nova Erectio* consisted of the Principal, the Professor of Divinity and four Regent Masters was supplemented by the addition of Professors of Humanity, Mathematics, Oriental Languages, Ecclesiastical History, Law, Medicine, Anatomy and Botany and of a Lecturer on Civil History. Later the regenting system was abandoned and the four Regents became respectively Professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy and Natural Philosophy.² Dictates and the tutorial system disappeared and the plan of lecturing and examination was substituted. These were changes of a very radical character and more sweeping than any that have since been made. Intellectual life was stirring, the teaching of Newton had superseded the old doctrine of physics in the Scottish Universities, the philosophy of Locke and Shaftesbury had set men athinking and accelerated impetus was given to thought by Dr. Samuel Clarke, "after Locke and Newton the most distinguished of the English philosophers."

A proposal for the preparation of a common text-book of philosophy for the four Universities had been under consideration for

¹ Edmund Calamy, who visited Glasgow two years after the Union, remarks:—"This city is generally reckoned to have gained most by the Union. Its trade is much advanced and its wealth increased by reason of its standing so well for the West Indies and Plantation trade." *Life*, ii. p. 216.

The town, he says, "is as pleasant a place as any I have seen in our King's dominions."

² *Supra*, p. 22. Note that in the earlier reference the chairs of Carmichael and Loudoun have been inadvertently transposed—the chair held by Carmichael was that of Ethics, that held by Loudoun was Logic.

many years, but did not take shape, and in 1695 a committee of the Universities reported against it and that there was no existing treatise which they could recommend for general use. Their remarks on the current books are odd:—"For Cartesius, Rohault and others of his gang, besides what may be said against their doctrine, they all labour under this inconvenience—that they give not any sufficient account of the other hypotheses, and of the old philosophy which must not be ejected." ¹

In Glasgow the teaching of philosophy was brought abreast of the times by Gerschom Carmichael who in 1694 had been appointed a regent after having held a like position in St. Andrews. In his Physics course he followed Newton, using as his text-book the manual of that same Jacques Rohault,—of whom the committee spoke disrespectfully—probably in the translation of Dr. Samuel Clarke which at Cambridge took the place of the *Principia* down to 1730.² In his Ethic course he used Puffendorf, *De officio Hominis*, which was for long an exceedingly popular text-book.³ It related, as its title indicates, to deontology. Carmichael, however, took a wide view of Moral Philosophy and dealt fully with the ontological or psychological basis of Ethics, as explained in his Theses of 1699 and 1707,⁴ primarily prepared for graduation purposes, but in fact

¹ *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, ii. p. 531.

² Speaking of Natural Philosophy, Carmichael says, "No person liberally educated can be ignorant that within the recollection of ourselves and of our fathers philosophy has advanced to a state of progressive improvement hitherto unexampled; in consequence partly of the rejection of scholastic absurdities (*ineptiæ*) and partly by the accession of new discoveries." Address to the Reader, in his edition of Puffendorf, p. v., Edinburgh, 1724.

³ Included by Locke amongst the books necessary for the complete education of a gentleman, *Of Education*, § 186, *Works*, vi. p. 176, London, 1823. Used by Sir John Pringle, professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, 1734-45. Carlyle, *Autobiography*, p. 48. Huet, who met Puffendorf in Sweden, speaks of him as "bien plus recommandable par son savoir, et par ses écrits, que par sa dignité." *Huetiana*, p. 47, Amsterdam, 1723.

⁴ *Theses Philosophicæ, quas . . . generosi aliquot ac ingenui Adolescentes ex inclytâ Academiâ Glasguensi ad Lauream Magisterialem aspirantes . . . publico Eruditorum examini subjicient sub præsidio Gerschom Carmichael, P.P.*, Glasguæ (Robertus Sanderus, unus Regis & Universitatis Typographus), 1699, 4to.

intended as a manual or compend for class use, similar to the Compendis of Metaphysics and of Ethics issued at a later date by his pupil and successor Francis Hutcheson.¹

Since the time of Grotius, writes Carmichael, "the most learned and polite scholars of Europe, as if suddenly aroused by the alarm of a trumpet, have vied with each other in the prosecution of this study [the Science of Morals: *Scientia moralis*], so strongly recommended to their attention—not merely by its novelty, but by the importance of its conclusions and the dignity of its object."² It was Carmichael, as pointed out by Dugald Stewart, who first brought the writings of Grotius and Puffendorf before Scottish students.³ The impression produced by them in Scotland was, he says, peculiarly remarkable. "They were everywhere adopted as the best materials of ethical and political instruction that could be put into the hands of students, and gradually contributed to form that memorable school whence so many Philosophers and Philosophical Historians were afterwards to proceed."⁴ In the opinion of Sir William

Theses Philosophicæ . . . Glasguæ (Robertus Sanderus, unus Reginae & Universitatis Typographus) 1707, 4to.

These Theses are referred to in his Preface to Puffendorf (both in the edition of 1718 and that of 1724) as the groundwork of his teaching.

¹ *Synopsis Metaphysicæ, Ontologiam et Pneumatologiam complectens*, Glasgow (Foulis), 1742; fifth edition, *ib.* 1762.

Philosophiæ Moralis Institutio compendiaria, Glasgow (Foulis), 1742, 1745.

Hutcheson began to lecture in 1730. Up till 1742 he used Carmichael's edition of Puffendorf in the second part of his course, with such alterations as he considered proper. Probably he used the Theses in a similar way.

² Address to the Reader, p. vi. in his edition of Puffendorf, Edinburgh, 1724. "Progress," he says, "had not been confined to Natural Philosophy and the mechanical arts, but extended to all branches of Philosophy, and probably none owed more to the preceding hundred years than the Science of Morals," p. v.

³ *Works*, ed. Hamilton, i. pp. 177, 178.

Professor Francis Hutcheson says that Carmichael was by far the best commentator on Puffendorf, and that his notes are of much more value than the text, *Philosophiæ moralis Institutio compendiaria*. Address "Juventuti Academiæ," p. ii., Glasguæ (R. Foulis) 1745.

⁴ *Works*, i. p. 93.

Hamilton, Gerschom Carmichael "may be regarded on good grounds as the true founder of the Scottish school of Philosophy."¹ He supplemented Puffendorf's book,² prepared a manual of Logic and another of Natural Theology.³

Among his fellow professors were Robert Simson, the Professor of Mathematics, who still remains one of the most notable exponents of Greek geometry and the populariser of Euclid's *Elements*; ⁴ Robert Dick, a competent and illuminating teacher of Natural Philosophy, who successfully carried on the class of Experimental Philosophy which had been established at the end of the seven-

¹ Reid, *Works*, ed. by Hamilton, i. p. 30. Professor Veitch in *Mind*, ii. (1877) p. 91.

² Carmichael's Supplement and Notes on Puffendorf extending to 116 closely printed pages was published at Glasgow in 1718 at the press of Donald Govan, the University printer. It was, however, carelessly and incorrectly printed, and a second and improved edition of the text and of the Supplement and Notes was printed and published at Edinburgh in 1724, which was reviewed in the *Acta Eruditorum* of January, 1727, vol. lix. p. 45. This edition was reprinted at Leyden in 1769, 8vo. 2 vols.

Puffendorf's work was translated into English by the Rev. Andrew Tooke, M.A. (1673-1731), Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, London, 1691. A "fifth" edition appeared at Dublin in 1716, and another likewise styled "the fifth" at London in 1735.

In the dispute over the Molesworth bonfire (*supra*, p. 490) the students maintained that it was a restraint of liberty for the Faculty to prevent the kindling of a bonfire in a public street to which the magistrates did not object and that they were entitled to defend themselves. "A thing so clear," they say, "that that learned gentleman [Carmichael] himself owns to it in his admired Notes upon Puffendorf's little Treatise, *De officio Hominis et civis juxta legem Naturalem*, where he says expressly that the natural rights of Self-defence cannot justly be restrained by the Laws of any particular Societies."

³ *Breviuscula Introductio ad Logicam; studiosæ Juventutis (in Academia in primis Glasguensi) Philosophica studia auspicantis primis usibus accommodata*. Glasgow, 1720; Second edition, Edinburgh, 1722; fourth edition, *ib.* 1752, 8vo.

Synopsis Theologiæ naturalis, Edinburgh, 1729, 8vo.

⁴ "Geometriam sub Tyranno barbaro sæva servitute diu squalentem in libertatem et decus antiquum vindicavit unus."

Inscription by Professor Moor—himself an excellent mathematician—on a copy of Professor Simson's portrait. Trail, *Account of the Life of Robert Simson, M.D.*, p. 78. London, 1812.

teenth century ; and Alexander Dunlop, a brilliant and enthusiastic Professor of Greek.

While the students of this period were often unruly and disorderly, the Faculty was not harmonious. Writing in 1727 Wodrow remarks that " the multitude of Masters [that is Regents and Professors] and opulence of their sellaries occasioned them to turn in factions ; and now for twenty years ther has been little but faction and one side drawing contrary to the other in partys and constant wrestlings." ¹

In 1708 John Simson, minister of Traquair, was appointed Professor of Divinity in succession to James Wodrow, whose student he had been.² The sound of the trumpet had been heard in Glasgow, the new philosophy was being taught. New views relative to the natural powers of man and the province of reason were being ventilated on the Continent and in England. These Simson had studied and they probably coloured his teaching, and in process of time it began to be rumoured that his lectures were not in accordance with the standards of the church. The result was that in 1714 the Professor was delated as unsound to the Presbytery of Glasgow by the Rev. James Webster of Edinburgh, the leader of the Evangelical party.³ This process dragged on before the Presbytery and the General Assembly until 1717 when it was decided that Simson had vented some opinions not necessary to be taught in divinity and he was enjoined not to use such expressions or to teach such doctrines in the future. The Professor was not, however, very careful. He expressed himself loosely and encouraged his students to speculate upon controversial matters. " The new notions," says Wodrow, " that Mr. J. Simson has vented those years bygone in teaching and the lamentable instances of the corruption of the youth have

¹ *Analecta*, iii. p. 445. See also *Correspondence*, ii. pp. 362, 677.

² A sketch of Professor Wodrow's Divinity course is given in *Munimenta*, ii. p. 533.

³ In 1712 Dr. Pitcairn brought an action against Webster for calling him a deist. It came before Lord Grange—Wodrow's friend—who managed to get it arranged without having to give a decision on the merits.

sat very heavy on him [that is, Principal Stirling] and help to sink his spirit, he having brought him in and being married on his neice." ¹

It could not but be that new notions were vented. Carmichael was expounding the philosophies of Grotius, Puffendorf and Leibnitz, of Descartes, Malebranche and Poiret, of Locke, More, and Cumberland, fresh ideas were presented to the minds of the students which they were eager to support or to condemn. The foundations of Ethics—the Law of Nature, Rational Morality and Common Sense, Universal Benevolence and Utility ²—were being keenly discussed.

Arbuckle gives a glimpse of the teaching of the day :—

Thy footsteps, Truth, the learned tribe have sought,
Our virtuous youth the generous chase pursue,
Improving antient arts, or searching new :
Not idly resting in the show of things,
But tracing nature to her hidden springs.

* * * * *

The pow'rs and nature of immortal mind,
Which only conscious of its being, knows
Th' eternal source from whence that being flows.
How laws their force and sanctity obtain,
How far they reach, and what they should restrain.
Whence flow the rules the good and just obey,
And how themselves all virtue's arts repay.
Happy pursuits that bring serene delight,
Endear past labours, and to new invite.³

¹ *Analecta, ut supra*. As to the relationship see *supra*, p. 376.

² Professor Scott points out (*Francis Hutcheson*, p. 274) that Professor Hutcheson was the first to use the formula, "the greatest Happiness of the greatest number" and seeks to trace the source from which he derived it. It seems to me that Hutcheson picked it up in Glasgow. One of the laws on which Gershom Carmichael strongly insisted was, *Unusquisque ad communem universi Humani generis Felicitatem promovendam qui potest officia contribuat, iisque contrarias actiones religiose vitet*; or as otherwise put :—*Quilibet alterius Utilitatem quantum commode potest promoveat*, Theses of 1707, §§ 1, 21; see also Second Supplement to Puffendorf, §§ 5, 6, pp. 56, 57, ed. 1724.

³ *Glotta*, Glasgow, 1721, 8vo.

Arbuckle graduated M.A. in 1720, entered the Divinity Hall in 1721 and had the degree of M.D. in 1724. There is no record of his matriculation, but apparently he did not study under Carmichael as in ordinary course the latter

Several Clubs or Debating Societies were formed amongst the students:—The Triumpherian or Trinampherian Club, the Eleutherian and the Anticappadocian Clubs.¹ At a meeting of one of these a student made an inflammatory speech in reference to “an impartial inquiry into Truth” and declared that there were many young men who were getting rid of the leading-strings of education and of arguments founded merely on human authority.² The Triumpherian or Trinampherian was also known as Mr. T. Harvey’s Club, and he, it was said, was engaged in writing a defence of Mr. Wallace’s sermon on Reason.³ Later the members adopted the name Sophocardian Club in honour of Mr. William Wishart—eldest son of Principal Wishart of Edinburgh—who had been appointed to the Tron Church of Glasgow in 1724.⁴ He attended the meetings of the club and was assigned the subject “The Rule of Moral Goodness,” while his brother George, then minister of St. Cuthbert’s, Edinburgh, was asked to discuss the question “Whether it was possible for God to make the system of the sun better than it is?”⁵ The Eleutherian was composed of students “who affected to be persons of bright parts.” Others named their club the Anti-

would have the Magistrand Class in 1719, that is the year before Arbuckle’s laureation.

Arbuckle took a prominent part in the disputes between the students and the Faculty and did everything in his power to excite them and to accentuate the trouble. Wodrow writes in November, 1722:—“In October a virulent pamphlet was published, entitled, *The Case of the College*, full of bitter and injurious reflections upon the Principal, Professor of Divinity and Mr. Carmichael, where all the late differences are raked up and set in a very unfair light. Our poet [*i.e.*, James Arbuckle] is alleged to be the author of it. The magistrates seized the impression.” *Correspondence*, ii. p. 677. This probably refers to the publication mentioned, *supra*, p. 449. A few copies escaped destruction, of which I have one.

¹ *Analecta*, p. 418.

² *Ib.* iii. pp. 178, 179, 183, 418.

³ Minister of Moffat. As to the sermon see Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii. pp. 169, 239.

⁴ He next went to London, but returned to Scotland. Sophocardos or Wiseheart, it need hardly be explained, was the rendering of the name Wishart. The Sophocardian Society was thus “Wishart’s Society.”

⁵ *Analecta*, pp. 245, 250, 251.

cappadocian because the Cappadocians were willing to surrender the liberties of their country to the Romans.¹

Professor John Simson was unpopular with the students who considered him overbearing and an enemy to the clubs. He and some other members of the Faculty were anxious to dissolve them, but no ground for so doing could be found. In retaliation the students wrote a Farce on the ministers of the town and the case of Professor Simson. In this, says Wodrow, "the Principal gets the name of M . . b . . o ; the Professor [that is Professor Simson] of Whiffler ; Mr. Gray [that is John Gray, minister of the Wynd Church] Archy ; Mr. L, Holy ; Mr. Coats [that is William Coatts, afterwards minister of Kilwinning] Curly ; and Mr. W[ebster], the President ; and some of them are brought in opposing reason. It is a dull heavy thing, and is to be sent over to Arbuckle, they say, to revise and correct and print."² This refers to the early part of the year 1725, but the farce does not seem to have been published.

In the meanwhile the Professor adhered to his views and declared himself an adherent of Dr. Samuel Clarke's opinions ;³ and fresh proceedings were taken against him in 1726 which resulted in his interim suspension as a teacher in 1727 and final suspension in 1729. He, however, remained professor, occupied his College house and received the stipend of the chair until his death in 1740. The work of the class was carried on by Mr. Neil Campbell, who had succeeded Principal Stirling as Principal in 1728, in his character of Professor primarius.⁴

Francis Hutcheson was appointed Carmichael's successor in 1729,⁵ and will, says Wodrow, "in some measure fill up Mr. Carmichael's room."⁶ He had been a student at Glasgow and was

¹ *Analecta*, iii. p. 183.

² *Ib.* p. 184.

³ *Ib.* iii. pp. 245, 246.

⁴ *Ib.* iv. 16.

⁵ Amongst his electors was William Wishart already referred to, who then held the office of Dean of Faculties. See Wodrow, *Analecta*, iii. p. 429 ; iv. pp. 2, 167. Wishart became Principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1737. His father held the same office, 1716-29.

⁶ Wodrow, *Analecta*, iv. p. 99.

already well known through his writings. There has been a question as to his course of study in Glasgow, which seems to stand thus :— Principal Leechman states that in 1710 Hutcheson removed from Ireland “ and entered a student in the Natural Philosophy class in the University of Glasgow and at the same time renewed his study of the Greek and Latin languages ; and in all parts of literature to which he applied himself he made such proficiency as might be expected from a genius like his cultivated with great care and diligence.” The Natural Philosophy class was of course the Magstrand or first class of which Gerschom Carmichael was the regent in the session 1710-11 and, as I understand the statement, Hutcheson at the same time studied Greek and Latin, that is he also attended the fifth or Humanity class and the fourth or Greek class. The regent of the Greek class was at this period restricted to the teaching of Greek, and Humanity was taught by a Professor. Principal Leechman proceeds, “ After he had finished the usual course of philosophy he entered the Divinity class ” and mentions that he continued several years at the University of Glasgow. By this I understand that Hutcheson after completing the Natural Philosophy course, took the other two philosophy classes, that is Logic and Moral Philosophy, in 1711-12 and 1712-13 of which Gerschom Carmichael was regent ; in other words he had a complete course in philosophy under Carmichael and next entered the Divinity class. He did not matriculate, as matriculation was not necessary except when the student desired to graduate, and this Hutcheson could not do as he took Natural Philosophy as the first class in his course. In a list of the Divinity class, in the University records, prepared in February, 1713, there occurs the entry, “ Francis Hutcheson, Britanno-Hibernus,” to which there is appended the note “ postea Ethices Professor in hacce Academia.”¹ Dr. Leechman adds that after six years, that is in 1716, Hutcheson returned to Ireland.²

¹ *Munimenta*, iii. p. 253.

² *System of Moral Philosophy*, by Francis Hutcheson, vol. i. Preface pp. iii, vi. Glasgow, 1755, 4to. 2 vols.

On this footing Hutcheson attended a three years' course in Philosophy under Carmichael, with attendance at the same time in the classes of Humanity and Greek, and thereafter spent three years in the class of Divinity under Professor John Simson.¹

The selection of Francis Hutcheson as Professor of Moral Philosophy was an excellent one. He continued the work which had been begun by his old master, he evolved a system of philosophy which holds a prominent place in the thought of the eighteenth century, and improved university teaching by lecturing in English.² The last was in itself a notable reform, and it was particularly beneficial, as not only in Glasgow but in Scotland generally³ the spoken language was rude and uncultivated. Hutcheson was *asperitatis corrector*, his style was luminous and concise and his language simple and appropriate, and must have done much to improve the speech of the day.

¹ Confusion has arisen from the fact that "Francis Hutcheson, Scoto-Hibernus" appears in the University records (*Munimenta*, iii. p. 196) as a student in the first or Natural Philosophy class in 1711 and in the graduation list of 14th November, 1712 (*ib.* iii. p. 47). This cannot, however, relate to the Professor who is never alluded to as M.A. The date of graduation shows that the degree was granted not for the academical year 1712-13, but for 1711-12. This Francis Hutcheson must therefore have entered the University prior to 1711 and only matriculated then with a view to graduation. Professor Scott (*Francis Hutcheson*, p. 10 *sqq.*) treats this Francis Hutcheson as being the Professor, but in doing so he disregards Principal Leechman's statement that Professor Hutcheson entered the University in 1710 and began with the class of Natural Philosophy and that he thereafter took the other philosophy classes. The assumption also bestows a degree on the Professor which he never adopted and which no one attributed to him.

It is to be kept in view that in the University records Francis Hutcheson of 1711 and M.A. of 1712 is styled Scoto-Hibernus, while the other is styled Britanno-Hibernus. This seems to be intended to distinguish two different students in the same way as by the use of *unus* and *alter* or *major* and *minor*.

² *Supra*, pp. 144, 220, 377.

³ "If Scotland, at this period, produced no eminent authors in these branches of learning it was . . . from the almost insuperable difficulty of writing in a dialect which imposed upon an author the double task of at once acquiring a new language, and of unlearning his own." Dugald Stewart, *Works*, i. p. 216, and note by Sir William Hamilton, *ib.* p. 550.

³ *Supra*, p. 378.

In addition to his class lectures Hutcheson and other professors had private classes or "colleges"¹ or what would now be called tutorial classes.² He was the friend and guide of his students; he invited them to his house, accompanied them in their walks, and no doubt patronised their societies.

William Leechman, who had been a student under Hutcheson, became Professor of Divinity in 1744 and Principal in 1761; and he likewise, as formerly mentioned, took great interest in the students and assisted them in many ways.³

The Clubs or Societies still flourished. Carlyle mentions that in 1743 the students of divinity had two of which he was a member. The one was the Literary Club formerly mentioned, which met in the Porter's Lodge;⁴ the other was a social club and admitted a few young men "who were not intended for the study of theology." They met weekly in a tavern near the Cross, when they drank "a little punch after their beefsteaks, and the expense never exceeded rs. 6d., seldom rs. . . . These societies contributed much to our improvement; and as moderation and early hours were inviolable rules of both institutions, they served to open and enlarge our minds."⁵ Carlyle was also admitted a member of Professor Robert Simson's Club, which was flourishing at this period. The principal members were Professors Lindesay, Moor and Dick, Matthew Stewart, afterwards Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh and at this time "highly valued in the society of Glasgow University," and Robert Foulis, the celebrated printer. Simson he describes as "well-bred and complaisant, a comely man of a good size and a very prepossess-

¹ *Supra*, p. 220.

² "Hutcheson employed these hours in explaining and illustrating the works of Arrian, Antoninus and other Greek Philosophers." Professor Richardson in his *Life of Professor Arthur*, prefixed to his *Discourses on Literary and Theological Subjects*, p. 514, Glasgow, 1803. Professor Richardson also mentions the nature of similar lectures by Adam Smith, Thomas Reid and Archibald Arthur. They were continued in my time by Professor William Fleming who dealt with the Scottish School of Philosophy.

³ *Supra*, p. 377.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 52.

⁵ *Autobiography*, pp. 77, 78.

ing countenance. . . . He was of a mild temper and engaging demeanour and was master of all knowledge, even of theology. . . . His knowledge he delivered in an easy colloquial style with the simplicity of a child, and without the least symptom of self-sufficiency or arrogance.”¹

In 1768 there were two student clubs, the General Society which was a debating club, and the Parliament of Oceana—the parliament of a fictitious republic, and was what was called “a popular society.” The speakers were not always discreet, as it was at one of the meetings of this parliament that David Woodburn referred to the class room of Professor Clow as “the drowsy shop of logic and metaphysics.”² Clow was a man of ability, an accomplished mathematician and editor of Robert Simson’s posthumous *Opera Geometrica quaedam*,³ but he may have been an uninteresting teacher, and it was said that some of his students slept during the lecture. An off-hand expression in a debating society might well have been overlooked, but a majority of the Faculty determined to bring the speaker to trial before the Rector’s Court and raked up a number of disrespectful things which Woodburn had said at other meetings:—that adversity is more favourable to virtue than prosperity, that pulpit sermons were too doctrinal and that morality might be better taught by the theatre, that the merchants of Glasgow were sordidly avaricious and their ladies sat up too late playing cards. The citizens nevertheless sided with Woodburn and gave him their support. For conducting the prosecution the professors appointed Claud Marshall, a prominent member of the Faculty of Procurators,⁴ to be procurator-fiscal *pro tempore*, who prepared an indictment as formal and precise as it

¹ *Autobiography*, pp. 78-80. See Strang, *Glasgow and its Clubs*, p. 17, 3rd edition.

² *Supra*, p. 187.

³ Glasgow, 1776, 4to.

⁴ Claud Marshall (1737-1812), son of James Marshall, a citizen of Glasgow, was admitted a member of Faculty in 1758, was Collector, 1761-1764, and Dean, 1804-1812, and was in extensive practice. His son of the same name was Sheriff-Substitute at Greenock.

His brother, Robert Marshall, M.D., was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, 1769-71; 1779-81; and 1787-88.

would have been if the charge had been high treason. The panel was represented by John Wilson,¹ another well-known Glasgow procurator, along with the celebrated Ilay Campbell, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, as counsel. In the course of the trial the Rector—the Earl of Selkirk, who had not taken part in the proceedings—intervened; declared the trial illegal and incompetent, entered his protest and retired. The prosecution, however, still went on and at the end of nine days the court by a majority found some of the charges proven and others not proven. They would have liked to expel Woodburn, but could not see their way to do so and rebuked him for disrespectful, petulant, and abusive expressions and admonished him to avoid the like in the future. He thereupon, in accordance with the practice in Church courts, “required a full Extract of the whole proceedings in the affair to be furnished to him immediately and protested and took instruments on the said Requisition in the hands of the Clerk.” The copy was no doubt duly furnished and passed into the hands of Mr. Thom, who converted it into the pamphlet formerly mentioned.

There was, it has been said, a Literary society amongst the Professors in Hutcheson’s time, but this is a mistake. In 1752, however, such a society was organised under the name of The Literary Society of Glasgow College. It was composed partly of professors and lecturers and partly of citizens,² and had an active and useful existence of many years. As we have seen ³ students were allowed to attend the meetings of the society.

In 1776 the students had three societies, the Eclectic, the Dialectic, and the Academic. John Jamieson (1759-1838), the author of the great *Scottish Dictionary*, was a member of all and records

¹ John Wilson was admitted a member of the Faculty of Procurators in 1733, and was for many years one of the Town Clerks of Glasgow.

² Duncan, *Literary History of Glasgow*, p. 132; Reid, *Works*, ed. Hamilton, p. 40; *The Picture of Glasgow*, p. 176, Glasgow, 1812.

I have a MS. copy of the Minute Book, 1764-79.

³ *Supra*, p. 190.

that the meetings were held in the college class rooms and were well attended by students and visitors "and sometimes the professors graced the ingenuous youths with their presence and encouraged to diligence." In 1787 we hear of the Historical and Critical Society and the Elocution Society,¹ and in 1791 of the Discursive Society.² In the early part of the nineteenth century there were two very active societies—the University Forum and the Academic Society—both of which held their meetings in the Moral Philosophy class room.³ Whether the Academic was the Society of 1776 or a new one I cannot say. The speakers seem occasionally to have spoken too freely regarding the Faculty. Mr. James Rennie, who was a keen debater and a bitter satirist, in the course of a speech made an attack on a recent appointment to a Professorial Chair in the University. This caused great commotion in the meeting and the Faculty forbade the use of the class room to the Society, but Rennie evidently apologised, as the embargo was withdrawn and the meetings continued as before. He became Professor of Natural History in King's College, London, and later went to Australia where he died in 1867.⁴ A few years after this episode the Ethic Class had a debating society and the Logic Class had another.⁵ The *Collegian*, to be referred to presently, gives an account of the formation of the Athenæum Debating Society, its Laws and some of its debates⁶ and also (p. 12) of those in the Ethic Class Debating Society and in the Logic Class Debating Society.

¹ Cockburn, *Life of Jeffrey*, i. pp. 13, 14.

The Elocution Society had thoughts of giving a dramatic performance, but abandoned the project.

² Beattie, *Life of Thomas Campbell*, i. p. 61.

³ Nestor [Hugh Barclay], *Rambling Recollections*, pp. 44, 45; [Tom Atkinson] in *The Ant*, Original, p. 17. He calls the "Forum" the "Literary" Society, but this seems to be a mistake.

⁴ Like David Woodburn he was an Ayrshire man and was born in the parish of Sorn, which is near Woodburn's parish of Monkton.

⁵ *Supra*, p. 157. *The College Album* for 1830, p. 220. This account was written by John Reginald Houison Craufurd, of Craufurd-land, and Henry S. Page, of Worcester (*supra*, p. 332).

⁶ The presidents of these meetings were Henry Hawkes (1805-86), afterwards a dissenting minister in England, and Henry M. Bowles, A.B., who

Contemporary with the Athenæum was the Association of Students in the University of Glasgow for promoting the religious principles of the Reformation,¹ and the Law Debating Society. The latter was composed of students of law and Professor Maconochie took much interest in it.² The Zetetic Society, composed mostly of Arts students, had an active existence for many years; and the Elocution Society still kept its place. I have also referred to the Literary and Philosophical Society which existed in my day.³ Many of the other societies of that period had been long established and still subsist. The University Medico-Chirurgical Society was founded in 1802 and has always held a distinguished place. Its debates have generally been interesting and attractive. The Missionary Society established in 1821 has done much useful work.⁴ David Strong, afterwards minister of Hillhead, who was my fellow student, on behalf of the Society visited in Blackfriars Street, the New Vennel, the Havannah and High Street. Mrs. Blackburn, meeting him one day, said that she often saw him going into these

likewise subsequently became a dissenting minister in England. Amongst the speakers were John Tennent, afterwards a member of the Faculty of Procurators admitted in 1842, and George Samuel Evans, referred to *supra*, p. 53.

¹ My only information regarding this society is a poem—*Divine Revelation*—by William Frazer, Glasgow (George Richardson), which is dedicated to the Association.

He published other three poems in 1834, 1835 and 1836, and a dialogue in prose in 1832. The first, that is the poem of 1834, was *Verses to Sir D. K. Sandford*.

² *Supra*, p. 231.

³ *Supra*, p. 77.

In 1827 the College Club was established. It was a whist club, and its only connexion with the University was in the name and that its meetings were held during the college session from 10th October to 1st May. There were forty members, but of these only three belonged to the University—Professors Davidson, Meiklem and Mylne—the others were leading citizens of Glasgow. See *Regulations of the College Club, February, 1827*, Glasgow (Printed by James Cameron, opposite the College), 1827, 8vo. 12 pp.

⁴ The position of such a society a hundred years ago is indicated in "Address to the St. Andrews Missionary Society" by John Urquhart in 1826. Orme, *Memoirs of . . . John Urquhart*, ii. p. 65.

houses, and from her knowledge of the locality feared that he might never get out. He told her that although the houses were very poor the people always received him pleasantly and thanked him for his visit.¹

The West Highlands have for generations sent a large number of students to the University, and as far back as 1828 they founded an Ossianic Society which still flourishes and has done much to foster the study of the language and history of Celtic Scotland. In 1843 the Disruption took place. Non-intrusion students of Divinity withdrew from the University, and others formed college societies of their own. In 1845 the Free Church students formed a Society which is still active under the title of the University United Free Church Students' Society. When the Total Abstinence movement commenced Glasgow took an active part in it.² The students took much interest in the work and established a Temperance Society. A Total Abstinence Society was also formed. In 1855 John Nichol³ and in my day David Macrae and Fergus Ferguson were prominent members, and the Society still carries on its mission temperance work with energy and success. In 1864 the Free Church students established a Celtic Society of their own, and like those of the Ossianic some of its meetings were conducted in Gaelic. The two are now amalgamated.

The Political Societies—Liberal and Conservative—practically in my day embraced all the matriculated students with the exception of a few who styled themselves the Independents, but the last had little organisation or coherence. The two former on the other hand were highly organised, and organisation as we have seen had been the rule as far back as 1820.⁴ The Glasgow University Liberal Associa-

¹ A few years later the missionary gives a graphic sketch of the district. Typhus fever had raged in it for 18 months prior to February 1866. *Forty-fifth Annual Report*, p. 6, Glasgow, 1866, 8vo.

² See *e.g. supra*, p. 418.

³ He used to say that when he went to Oxford he was the only teetotaller in the University. He was also a non-smoker.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 329.

tion formed by the Liberals to promote the election of Thomas Campbell in 1828 became later the Liberal Association, and that formed by the Conservatives who had carried the election of Sir Robert Peel in 1836 became the Glasgow University Peel Club and later the Conservative Club.

Party feeling ran high. In proposing the formation of the Peel Club, one of the speakers declared that "the election of Sir Robert Peel to the Rectorate was a death blow to the Whigs. For many years, he said, they had enjoyed the exclusive privilege of electing to this distinguished office creatures of their own." It was admitted that Jeffrey, Mackintosh and Brougham were ornaments of British literature, but then it is added they were elected not for scholarship, but for Whiggism; a curious assertion, seeing that Peel was elected purely as a Conservative politician.

In 1840 a petition by sundry merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the city of Glasgow was presented to the House of Commons praying that steps should be taken for the suppression of both clubs on account of the great evil to the educational and other interests of the University by the organised association of the students into two political clubs arrayed against each other. It was suggested¹ that the petition emanated from the Liberals and that it was aimed at the growing influence and success of the Peel Club. The matter was discussed in the House of Commons but came to nothing.² Neither club was suppressed.

The Peel Club dominated the election of Rector for a few years, but gradually lost its influence through internal jealousies and a change in political opinion. In 1840 the Liberals nominated the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Conservatives the Duke of Wellington. Sir Astley Cooper, as previously mentioned,³ was spoken of as an Independent candidate, but was not put in nomination. Lord Breadalbane was elected and re-elected in 1841. On 2nd November,

¹ *The Peel Club Papers, Session 1839-40*, pp. 169, 220, Glasgow, 1840.

² Hansard, 17th March, 1840, vol. lii. (Third series), 1204.

³ *Supra*, p. 332.

1842, when his term of office was about to expire he was formally reinstalled as Rector, and when addressing the students took the opportunity as an old *alumnus* of the University to give the students some advice as to the election of his successor. He urged that politics should not enter into the matter, and advised them to choose a Rector from this side of the Tweed rather than from the other, and that in their choice they should look "for those qualifications which will lead him to take an interest in their affairs and be of some use to the University." The Liberals nominated the Hon. Fox Maule—afterwards Earl of Dalhousie—and the Conservatives the Marquis of Bute. The election took place on 15th November, when the former was elected by a majority in all the Nations.¹ The non-intrusion question was then at its height, and as Mr. Fox Maule was a champion of the cause he had the support of all students who held the views of the party as well as of all the Liberals.²

On the expiry of Fox Maule's first year of office the Conservatives determined to oppose his re-election on the ground that at the Disruption he had joined the Free Church, and accordingly they put up the Earl of Eglinton against him. Again they were defeated, Fox Maule being elected by a majority in all the Nations.³ When the result was announced Principal Macfarlan entered his protest on the ground that Mr. Fox Maule was ineligible, but gave no reasons.⁴

After this the Peel Club disappeared and the Conservative Club took its place.

STUDENTS' PERIODICALS⁵

The students of the old College issued many periodicals, but most of them were short-lived.

¹ The number who voted was 354; of whom 218 were for Fox Maule and 136 for Lord Bute.

² *Glasgow Argus*, 7th and 17th November, 1842.

³ The number who voted was 434; of whom 246 were for Fox Maule and 187 for the Earl of Eglinton.

⁴ *The Glasgow Argus*, 9th and 16th November, 1843.

⁵ Sir Alexander Grant gives a summary of the periodical literature of Edinburgh students beginning with the year 1823. *The Story of the University of Edinburgh*, ii. p. 489 sqq.

On 18th January, 1817, there appeared *The Student, a Periodical Paper, published every Saturday*,¹ and ran for twenty-two numbers ending on 20th May. It was edited by a student who subsequently became a prominent minister of the Secession Church. It was well written, but too didactic although such writing was the fashion of the day. It contains a good account of Professor Richardson by an old student—the Rev. Alexander Lochore, minister of Drymen—and Professor John Millar is described (p. 40) as “one of the greatest men our country has produced.” There are several pieces of indifferent verse and a Latin poem of 1816, “*Pax et Copia*,” containing a panegyric on Lord Lynedoch who was rector 1813-15. There are many stray bits of information regarding the city and the University. Umbrellas and gas lamps were both novelties.² A steamboat was more marvellous then than wireless is to-day, and an account is given of a voyage from the Broomielaw to Greenock. A visit to the College by an old student is described in two papers. It brought back old memories to the writer and “he felt himself as if resuscitated from the repose of a hundred years.” The quadrangles were the same, but the Hunterian Museum was new. The old gentleman declares that he was at College with Will. Hunter and “once tossed him heels over head in the college garden,” but his memory must have played him truant as he could not have done so unless he was a centenarian seeing that Hunter was a student in 1740-41. We also learn that in the old days a college servant (*luminator*) visited the class-rooms

¹ *The Student; a Periodical Paper consisting of Essays and Observations on Subjects of Literature and Morality, Character and Manners*, Glasgow, 1817, 8vo. pp. 274. Well printed on good paper by R. Chapman. *Supra*, pp. 84, 301.

Dedicated “To Henry Mackenzie, Esq., so happily denominated the Addison of Scotland”—popularly known as author of “The Man of Feeling,” *supra*, p. 330.

² The first gas lamp was put up in the Trongait on 5th September, 1818, a year after the publication of *The Student*. It gave occasion to a broadside:—“The Humble Petition of the Cross Steeple to the Magistrates of Glasgow to be repaired, ornamented and its orlage lighted with gas like its Auld Brither o’ the Tron Kirk, 5th October, 1821, with the Tron Steeple’s answer.” See *The Ant* (Original), p. 26.

and snuffed the candles during lecture hour.¹ There is a very prosaic poem, "The Sabbath Morning," which gives a precise account of the form of public worship as conducted then and for more than fifty years later. The congregation sat while singing and stood when engaged in prayer :—

The psalm is sung ; when all arise and join
And proffer up their prayers to the Most High.

This was likewise the practice in all public assemblies ; in the old College the students always stood at prayer.²

"Silete" is the word and prayers are said.³

The meeting of the *Comitia* for the election of the Rector commenced like other meetings with prayer :—

First 'mid that motley throng the silence-call
And caught the sound with long-accustomed ear ;
* * * * *
Their hearts more truly knew th' appeal full well
Which called all present reverently to hear,
And stay'd the shouting nothing else could quell ;
Lo ! up each student rose, and then—to prayer we fell.⁴

Reference has been made to the *Academic*,⁵ a periodical which began on 5th January and appeared in fortnightly numbers of twelve pages each until the issue of No. IX on 29th April, 1826. The publication is dedicated to Henry Brougham who was then rector. The preface states that "the volume here presented to the public is the joint production of a few young men, associated in the pursuit

¹ As to the candlesticks see *supra*, p. 406.

² In the days of the common table, the students at the end of their meal stood up, returned thanks and sang a Psalm. As to church service in more recent times, see Scott, *Rob Roy*, c. 22.

When I was at school we always stood at prayer. It used to be the same at family worship. See Cyril Thornton, c. 47.

³ *The Academic*, p. 117. "Prize giving in the Common Hall on 1st May."

⁴ *The Athenæum*, p. 58. Glasgow, 1830.

⁵ *The Academic, Conducted by Students of the University of Glasgow*, vol. i. Glasgow, 1826, 8vo. pp. 204. Well printed by Andrew Duncan. Although vol. i. appears on the title-page no more was published.

See *supra*, pp. 51, 53.

of literature in a northern university." Amongst the contributors was William Ramsay, afterwards Professor of Humanity.

There is no College gossip,¹ but there is an account of the part the students took in the anti-slavery movement ; and a description of Prize-giving in the Common Hall on the first of May. There are well written articles on literature and philosophy and many poems in English, Latin² and Greek, superior to those in the *Student*. There are a few humorous pieces—a "Defence of pugilism," a speech on the subject supposed to have been given by Mr. Hobhouse at a public meeting ; a poem, "The Ratcatcher ;" another on Phrenology ; an Epitaph on Mr. Combe the phrenologist ; and an account of the immersion of one of the correspondents of the journal in the Molendinar and his rescue by a friend "almost suffocated in accomplishing the rescue."

Quos circum limus niger, et deformis arundo
Cocyti, tardaue palus inamabilis unda
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coercet.

This was followed by an Editorial Symposium on the occurrence, which brings the volume to a close.

The *Academic* had a rival in *The Philosophical Tatler* which survived from 3rd January to 28th March, 1826.³ This like the *Academic* contains a great deal of solid and instructive reading in prose together with a good deal of verse. What was intended to be facetious seems rather tame now. We can gather, however, something of College life. In a parody of "Scots wha hae" we are introduced to the Professors of Humanity and Logic :—

Scots, wha hae wi' Walker read,
Scots, wham Jardine safely led
The paths of science onward tread,
Fellow-students ! on wi' me.

¹ John Hoppus, under the title "Edinense-Glasguensis," M.A., published *Recollections, juvenile, miscellaneous and academic* (London, 1823, 8vo), dedicated to Professors Mylne and Meiklem of Glasgow and Professors Ritchie and Dunbar of Edinburgh, but although a student of both universities he gives no information regarding the academic life of either.

² As to the Epigram on Walter Scott, see *supra*, p. 330.

³ Glasgow, printed by James Cameron, 1826, 8vo. pp. 78.

Professor Jeffray we are told is held in great respect as a teacher of anatomy. A student describes his experience of the Blackstone :—
 “ On the day of examination I entered the class room timid. I took my seat in the chair, trembling. I read a few words in a whisper ; and arose exulting at the magic words ‘ *ad alium Domine.* ’ ” ¹ From the contents of both volumes it is evident that questions of philosophy were being much discussed in the University in 1826. Metaphysics and the philosophy of Berkeley, political philosophy, Bentham and Utilitarianism are all dealt with at considerable length in both volumes. A student signing himself “ Peter ” tries to dispose of the Bishop of Cloyne in a few lines :—

To the ground when the Bishop had common sense hurl'd ;
 And from less to more reason'd himself out of the world
 (Though not like old Hume, who, poor fellow ! we find,
 Reason'd on till he reason'd himself out of his mind) :
 He bethought of this plan—and ye deists be mum—
 That he'd strive for a footing in the “ world to come.”

In 1827 *The Collegian* took the field. It was edited by Alfred Day,² was “ conducted on a similar plan with that of the *Academic*,” and “ was partly intended as a continuation of that volume.” A new feature was the introduction of a series of etchings in the hope that the members of the University might be encouraged “ to take a more active part in reforming the taste of Glasgow (for surely a University should have more weight with the public than our own has yet obtained).” Professor Jardine died on 28th February, 1827 ; an etched portrait of him forms the frontispiece and is followed by an appreciative notice by the editor. The portrait exhibits the “ two bushy eyebrows and an underlip big with meaning ” before mentioned.³ The article is further interesting as dealing with the tradition that Burke was once a candidate for the chair of Logic. The other articles are similar in character to those in the *Academic*

¹ *Supra*, p. 83.

² *Supra*, pp. 51, 53.

³ *Supra*, p. 84. The professor's “ huge eyebrows ” are referred to in Cyril Thornton, c. 8. As appears from c. 7, he was a student under Jardine.

The portrait gave offence to friends of the professor and was withdrawn. *The Collegian*, p. 96.

and the *Tatler*. Amongst the College news are the Regulations respecting degrees in Arts, Medicine and Surgery, some of the debates in the Athenæum and the other two contemporary Societies, and the names of the Commissioners appointed in 1827 to inquire into the position of the Scottish Universities, and to whose Proceedings and Report frequent reference has been made in these pages.

Thomas Campbell had been elected rector in November, 1826, against George Canning, but a few weeks later the election was reviewed in the Logic Class Debating Society on the question whether his election "was the most suitable that could have been made," and was decided in the affirmative.¹ A defence of pugilism begun in the *Academic* was continued in the *Collegian* by Tom Reynolds of the London Ring, to whom an Ode is dedicated by "a young Swell" whose conclusion is that *milling* is better than *killing*. The other articles are of an instructive character and are generally well written and there is an ample supply of verse. A fund for the relief of the unemployed was raised by Subscription Concerts in the promotion of which the students appear to have taken an interest.

In January, 1828, there appeared *The Alma Mater; a series of Original Pieces by Students of the University of Glasgow*,² and was dedicated to Thomas Campbell, the rector. The preface states that "the thirst for literary distinction which buoys up the breast of every ingenuous youth has of late years been the occasion of calling forth from the walls of the University, publications of a similar

¹ There were three candidates:—Thomas Campbell, George Canning, M.P., and Sir Thomas Brisbane. Campbell had a majority in three nations; Canning carried Loudoniana.

"Stanzas," p. 105, are ascribed to Archibald Lockhart, brother of John Gibson Lockhart; and "The Wee Flower" (p. 64) and "The Death of Alexander," p. 92, to Andrew Macgeorge (1810-91), afterwards a well-known member of the Faculty of Procurators. Along with Robert Kibble he published a volume of verse in 1837, *A Volume by Two*. Two other students, John Tennent and Robert Lamond, also later prominent members of the Faculty, appear frequently in the debates recorded in *The Collegian*.

² Glasgow (John Smith and Son), 1828, 12mo. pp. 68. A small but pretty volume, printed by Hutchison & Brookman of Glasgow.

Noticed in *The Paisley Magazine*, p. 212, Paisley, 1828.

nature, and the encouragement which these have met with seems to supply ground for following in the track of their predecessors." There are, however, some differences; the editors think that in a publication "professedly designed for recreation" there should be more of the "dulce," and that the form of a periodical may be abandoned. The articles are good, but the authors tell us nothing of the University. The only exception is a tale, "The Stout Gentlewoman," which gives some glimpses of student life. The story-teller is John Brown, a student on the Greek side of the Logic class. He lives in an attic of a tall tenement reached by a fatiguing stair, and entrance is gained by the use of a knocker on a lion's head. The landlady is Mrs. M'Lean and one Peggy is the maid of all work. He is provided with a good fire, and has comfortable meals, breakfast, dinner and tea; his mother sent him a regular supply of puddings—no doubt black and white—cakes and scones, eggs and jelly. He had a desk at which he worked; Essays had to be written for the Logic and Anacreon studied for the Greek class; and for his amusement he read "Rob Roy." The common excuse for absence from a class was *ægrotabam*.¹ He had a friend or crony, Pinkerton, who lived in an adjoining lodging, and from their conversation it appears that the students had appointed a committee to raise money for a portrait of the rector. He had also a friend Mrs. M'Gregor with whom he often spent the evening, the attraction being her daughter Christina who played the piano. Another John Brown, also a student, lived in the flat below him, and on this the story turns.

¹ When I was in the Greek class, a student who was very irregular in his attendance excused himself on account of the death of a relative. When this had been proffered four or five times Professor Lushington quietly remarked, "There must be a remarkable mortality in your family, Mr. Morrison." The "winged words" proved an *elixir vitae*; the relatives ceased to die and Mr. Morrison's attendance became normal.

Mr. Lushington, although reticent, was kind and easily touched. A student in his Junior class fainted. No one moved. Throwing off his gown, he leapt on to the floor, crying out, "Will no one help him?" took up the young man and carried him out to the air.

The volume concludes with a Latin poem on Muzio Clementi,¹ the celebrated pianist and composer, with a metrical English version :—

Oh ! ye, who owning music's sway,
Would fain that grateful homage pay
Which worth and talent claim,
Attend !—and with the heavenly art
Which he first laboured to impart,—
Exalt Clementi's name.

(Chorus) Then here's to our Clementi,
We'll wish him peace and plenty,
Who's here that will
Refuse to fill
A bumper to Clementi ?

The author lived in the south and was not then a student at Glasgow, but intended to become one.

The *Alma Mater* was succeeded in 1830 by the *Athenæum*.² It was dedicated to James Smith of Jordanhill (1782-1867), a distinguished student of the University and father of Archibald Smith to whom reference has been made.³ While the volume was "edited by students in the University" they accepted contributions from others. Thomas, or, as he was familiarly known, Tom Atkinson,⁴

¹ Clementi was born in 1752, spent the greater part of his life in England, and died at Evesham on 9th March, 1832.

² *The Athenæum, an Original Literary Miscellany edited by students in the University of Glasgow.* Glasgow (Robertson & Atkinson), 1830, 8vo. pp. 242. Printed like its predecessor by Hutchison & Brookman.

³ *Supra*, pp. 92, 212.

⁴ Thomas Atkinson (1801-33) was a bookseller with a literary turn and wrote poems and essays ; he was a fluent speaker and engaged in politics. With considerable ability, he was self-sufficient and over-bearing and "ill-to-do-with." His ambition and belief in himself, says Dr. Hedderwick, "were unbounded. . . . His life altogether was an aspiration and a defeat." *Backward Glances*, p. 27, Edinburgh, 1891. He was partner for some time with David Robertson, but the latter found him impracticable and they had to part company. Their shop was opposite the Tron Steeple. Tom Atkinson's character is fairly set out in *Number Seven of Glasgow Punch*, 18th August, 1832, as "Thomas Chameleon, Esq.," a name taken from the title of one of his publications. The notice of the dissolution of the partnership appears in *The Scots Times* of 1st June, 1830, together with a long advertisement by Atkinson.

Daniel Macmillan (1813-57), afterwards bookseller in Cambridge and publisher in London, was in 1831 an apprentice with Atkinson in Glasgow.

a literary bookseller, was the author of several of the pieces and William Bennet,¹ who lived by his pen, furnished another.

Amongst the student contributors was William Park, M.A., for nearly twenty years University librarian,² and afterwards (1845-89) minister of Airth. By the gift of £1000 he enabled the General Council to establish a bursary fund which has proved of much benefit.

The volume touches incidentally on College life. "The Student ; or a Night in my Landlady's," promises well, but does not come to much. An old student tells of his arrival in Glasgow, when a lad, his enrolment in the classes of Professor Richardson and Professor Young and his establishment in Mrs. M'Aupie's lodgings in Dobbie's Land on the east side of the High Street opposite Bun's Wynd, a very convenient situation as the student could easily be in the classroom if he left his house when the little bell began. The story, however, goes no further as regards College life.

There is a sprightly account of the rectorial election of 1828 in the shape of a parody on Byron's "Waterloo." The candidates were the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Right Honourable Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Session. After the *Comitia* had met in the Common Hall and preliminaries were finished, the students proceeded to assemble in nations to give their votes :—

Then down the stairs we plunged in haste ; the Greek,
The grave Logician, and more grave Divine,
Went pouring forward—both the strong and weak,
And swiftly forming in their native line ;

¹ William Bennet (1802-82) was a man of considerable talent ; he was editor of *The Free Press*, a Glasgow newspaper, and editor and publisher of *Bennet's Glasgow Magazine*, a shilling magazine considerably in advance of the time. He also published *Songs of Solitude*, Glasgow, 1831, and *Pictures of Scottish scenes and character*, 3 vols., 1831.

² Professor Archibald Arthur prepared vol. I of the Catalogue on the model of Ruddiman's Catalogue of the Advocates' library : Professor William Fleming prepared vol. II on the plan of short titles (*supra*, p. 105) ; Mr. Park prepared vols. III and IV with fuller titles. Mr. Nathaniel Jones prepared vols. V and VI with an excellent subject-index to the former. These were all superseded by the present admirable slip catalogue planned and formed by Professor W. P. Dickson between 1866 and 1888, as to which see *The Glasgow University Library*, by W. P. Dickson. Glasgow, 1888, 8vo.

And yellings, all unlike the muses nine,
 Were heard around ;—each party's watch-word rose,
 Cheering the students by the well-known sign ;
 While citizens awake from morning doze,
 And wonder, with white lips, whence all this tumult flows.

And wild and high the partizans proclaim
 The names of candidates, whom college walls
 Have heard, resounded on the voice of fame,
 Oft in the noon of day ; each leader calls,
 Scolding and fierce, each 'mid the thousand bawls
 From half cracked throat ; and thus the students raise,
 In emulation of preceding brawls,
 The wild election strifes of other days,
 And Lord Hope's, Lansdowne's fame by turns the sceptre sways.

Lord Lansdowne had a majority in three nations and was declared to be elected. Professor M'Gill, however, as one of the supporters of the Lord President tendered a protest against the election on the ground that Lord Lansdowne lived far from Glasgow and could not attend to the duties of the office. This was a less serious objection then than now, seeing that the election was annual and an unsatisfactory rector could be dropped at the end of a year, as was done in the case of Lord John Russell.

The election of Sir Robert Peel as rector in 1839 gave immense satisfaction to the Conservative students and to the citizens of Glasgow of the same party and the event was celebrated in a somewhat extravagant fashion. Amongst other things the Glasgow University Peel Club, to which reference has been made,¹ was established and its Proceedings published.² It also resolved to issue a College periodical, *The Peel Club Papers*.³ The volume is well written, but does not concern itself with College matters, except the alleged shortcomings of the Liberals. The tone of the journal is

¹ *Supra*, pp. 106, 335.

² *Proceedings of the Peel Club, University of Glasgow*, 1836-37. Glasgow (John Smith and Son), 1837, 8vo. pp. 77+5 not numbered. Dedicated to Sir Robert Peel.

³ *The Peel Club Papers for Session 1839-40*, Glasgow (printed by George Richardson), 1840, 8vo. pp. 239. Dedicated "To their illustrious Patron the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P."

political and the Chartists as well as the Liberals are well trounced. In the preface it is stated that the Peel Club "never occupied more honourable or advantageous ground. . . . It stands impregnable on the justice of its cause and the union which pervades its ranks." Nevertheless no more Peel Club Papers were published and the Club itself disappeared.¹

Another publication which this election produced was *Inaugural Addresses by Lords Rectors*, by John Barras Hay.² The author was a medical student in 1836 and took an active part in the election. The volume concludes with Sir Robert Peel's address on his installation as rector and (in the folding table) an account of the steps taken to announce the result and to celebrate the event. It further contains the addresses of all the preceding rectors since 1827 and a useful sketch of the history and constitution of the University.

The later periodicals the *Academic* and the *Alma Mater* were literary publications by students of the University and only casually touched on College life and doings. They were continued in the *College Album* which was commenced in 1828 and was issued approximately each second year during the occupation of the Old College.

In an appreciative notice of the *Alma Mater* in the "New Monthly Magazine" the contributors had been referred to as "a few boys belonging to the University of Glasgow," and this is humorously referred to in the preface to the new publication. It is dedicated to the Ladies of Glasgow and a list of subscribers is appended, amongst whom was "Mrs. Bogle, Gilmourhill." It is a dainty volume, well printed, with ample margins and carefully balanced pages. Most of the contributions are pleasant reading and do

¹ The Club offered a prize for an essay on the Life and Times of Oliver Cromwell which was awarded to Andrew Murray and was published in 1838—presumably at the expense of the Club. It is a carefully written paper extending with Appendix to 132 octavo pages.

² *Inaugural Addresses by Lords Rectors of the University of Glasgow; to which are prefixed an historical sketch and account of the present state of the University*, by John Barras Hay. Glasgow (David Robertson), 1839, 8vo. pp. 206. A handsome volume with several steel engravings.

credit to "the boys of the College" of a hundred years ago. Besides these it contains two unpublished poems by Burns, and one by each of Thomas Campbell and Robert Pollock, who, however, were in their day amongst "the boys."

Amongst the non-University contributors to the Album of 1830¹ was Mrs. Grant of Laggan—a Glasgow lady by birth.

These two volumes, as we learn from the Album of 1832, had been very successful. Its conductors considered the third more attractive in external appearance than its predecessors, but this may be questioned although it boasted an engraved frontispiece. All the articles were by students with the exception of one which was contributed by a professor. The only piece of local interest is an Ode to the Molendinar:—

Hail! Molendinar, stream divine,
Sacred to learning and the Nine,
Who wanderest through the classic groves
Where oft the pale-faced student roves.

Cholera was at this time raging in Glasgow and causing much alarm. A student, a member of the Temperance Society, contributes "a Cure for the Cholera," a free rendering of Horace "*Integer vitæ scelerisque purus*."

The man who keeps his stomach pure
And tipples not at whisky toddy,
In spite of Cholera walks secure;
No spasms prey upon his body.

Temperance was a subject of discussion amongst the students and in 1830 a prize was awarded for a Socratic Dialogue on "Temperance Societies."²

In the volumes for 1834 and 1836 there are several contributions by literary persons of repute. The editors were dependent for the cost of publication upon the sale of the work and such contributions were got to help the subscription list.

The Album for 1838 contains Professor Robert Buchanan's "Merlin's Tomb," the first of his charming studies in the Arthurian

¹ *Supra*, pp. 331, 332.

² *Supra*, pp. 155, 521.

romance, afterwards reprinted in "Fragments of the Table Round."¹ There are contributions by two former students, the Rev. W. R. Gleig and George Gilfillan, and a poem on the accession of Queen Victoria by Peter Hateley Waddell (1816-91), then a student and who made some stir in after life. He was a man of ability, but lacked judgment, and firmness of purpose.

The publication of 1840 was styled "the Glasgow University Album" and was more pretentious in form than its predecessors. Its format was quarto, the printed page was enclosed within a border, and the volume was dedicated to Queen Victoria. The contents are good. There is another portion of Professor Buchanan's Arthurian poems, "Arthur's Weird." He likewise contributed a graceful and spirited rendering of part of George Buchanan's Elegy on "The Calends of May"; a "Legendary Ballad," and "Lines written at the Falls of the Massan in Glen Massan, Argyllshire." The Rev. W. R. Gleig gives "A Legend of Glasgow College," containing an account of an engagement between the students and the 71st Regiment in November, 1810, to which reference has been made.² From this paper we learn that the games played in the College grounds at that time were football, hand-ball and shinty, "while leap-frog and the foot-race had each its devoted admirers." There is a long and thoughtful essay on "The Clouds" of Aristophanes by William Park, M.A., then University librarian,³ and other papers by students.

Of local interest there is a poem on the funeral of Dr. John Burns (1744-1839) by the Rev. Robert Montgomery, known as "Satan" Montgomery, then an Episcopalian clergyman in Glasgow. Dr. Burns was minister of the Barony parish, an esteemed pastor and useful citizen, who held the cure for the unprecedented period of sixty-six years. He was a student of the University, but did not

¹ Glasgow, 1859, 4to.

² *Supra*, p. 492.

³ *Supra*, p. 531. Mr. Park in 1844 prepared a new edition of Lemprière's *Classical Dictionary*, dedicated to Robert Davidson, Professor of Law in the University.

matriculate until 1766, when he did so in order to take part in the election of the rector. His eldest son was Professor of Surgery, 1815-50.

The volume for 1843 reverted to octavo size, but retained the title "University Album," and was dedicated to Prince Albert.

An Impromptu by a love-stricken student of Natural Philosophy gives a glimpse of that class before the advent of William Thomson :—

Ah ! 'tis true, my thoughts of Fanny banish learning from my head,
Both the Calculus and *David* are to me as good as dead ;
Now no more I mind Lacroix—Wilson may unheeded lie—
Now no more I study Poisson, I have *other* fish to fry ;
Rhyming, rhyming late and early, spoiling paper in whole quires,
In the vain attempt to drown in Perry's ink my blazing fires.

"The Tobacconiad," a long and amusing poem in praise of tobacco smoking, has already been referred to.

The fluent pen of W. S. Daniel (1813-58)¹ contributed several pieces both of prose and verse to this volume as it did to several other issues.

The volume for 1845 is small, but attractive, and forms good reading, but tells nothing of College life. There is a poem on the Eglinton tournament of 1839, probably because the volume is dedicated to the Earl of Eglinton. The pageant was ruined by rain, but the poet gallantly explains this away :—

No marvel that the sun was hid !
Who miss'd him from the sky ?
Beholding Lady Seymour's smile
And lovely Helen's eye !²

The poem, "The Archers," is of local interest as archery was fashionable in Glasgow at this time.³ There is an account of an Ayrshire "Rockin" which gives a well-drawn picture

¹ Son of the Sheriff-Clerk of Dumbartonshire and afterwards his assistant. Second to Dean Stanley for the Newdigate prize poem at Oxford.

² Lady Seymour, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, was "Queen of Beauty." She died 24th December, 1884.

³ *Supra*, p. 253.

of this custom as it was eighty years ago and as it was practised by earlier generations.

The Album for 1847 has a short poem by William Wordsworth who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the rector's chair in 1846.¹ There are some bright verses, "The Siege of Veii," after the manner of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." Many of the contributors to former volumes again appear, and in addition we have Robert Gilfillan (1798-1850), the author of "Peter M'Craw," and Charles Mackay (1814-89), then resident in Glasgow and editor of "The Argus." "The Resurrectionist," a tale of a Glasgow medical student of an earlier generation, is sufficiently startling.

The editors refer to the Album as a "Biennial Offering," but the students of 1849 let the occasion slip and a new volume was not produced until 1851.

There was much anxiety on the part of the public as to the fate of Sir John Franklin, and in the session 1849-50 this formed the subject of a prize poem in the Logic class by L. M. Lockhart (1831-82), afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel, and *Times* Correspondent in the Franco-German War of 1870. This appeared in the Album of 1851 together with another poem by him, "The Resurrection of Dry Bones." James Elder Cumming, in later years the popular minister of Sandyford Church, Glasgow, contributed an appreciative estimate of Wordsworth as a poet and a man, and an oration "The Four hundredth anniversary of the University of Glasgow." It is explained that "this was originally delivered as a speech and the difficulty of altering without remodelling it has induced the editors to print it as it stands." It is modelled on Macaulay's rectorial Address on 21st March, 1849. Macaulay's natural aptitude, it has been said, was "rather oratorical than literary," but Mr. Cumming's article would have been more effective if it had been less rhetorical.

¹ He was put forward as Conservative candidate by the Peel Club party. The Liberal candidate was Lord John Russell (*supra*, p. 326). Two nations—Glottiana and Rothseiana—voted for Wordsworth, and the other two for Lord John. The Vice-rector, Professor J. P. Nichol, gave his casting vote for the latter.

and had dealt more closely with the history of the University and in a literary style.

The volume includes a packet of interesting unpublished letters by Sir Walter Scott and others from the collection of Mr. Allan Park Paton of Greenock.

The next volume did not appear until 1854, although it still speaks of itself as a "biennial." It is dedicated to Alfred Tennyson. It was edited and has a preface by John Nichol, then a student, who also contributes several pieces in verse and prose.¹ David Binning Monro has a good paper on Satire. Professor J. P. Nichol vindicates Kant from statements made regarding him by De Quincey. Although the larger part of the contents was contributed by students mostly undergraduates, the editors, as in former volumes, received contributions "from persons of experience and distinction in whom the wisdom of age had not defaced grateful recollections of student days." Amongst them were Alexander Smith, Professor Eadie, Professor Blackie, and Martin F. Tupper.

The volume of 1858-59 was dedicated to the rector, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and "differed from others in being entirely the composition of students." It opens with an excellent article, "The Nationality of our early poetical literature," by J. B. Russell,² who likewise contributes several pieces of verse. Ralph Abercrombie³ writes on "The subjectivity of Coleridge," and G. H. Palmer on "Fichte." Simon M'Gregor, a Nova Scotian, and Robert Meiklem, afterwards a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, are the authors of various poetical pieces, and Robert Burt Rankine, afterwards a W.S. in Edinburgh, a fine classical scholar and a man of first-rate ability, gives a translation into Latin of a short piece of Milton's

¹ Knight, *Memoir of John Nicol*, p. 112.

A number of these pieces appeared in *Leaves*, J. N. Printed for private circulation. Edinburgh, 1854, 8vo. In writing to a friend on New Year's Day, 1855, with a copy of this volume he says :—"I am still a student, and though transplanted to the society and studies of reformed Oxford, I have not lost all regard for my old College days at Glasgow and the happy summers of our long vacation."

² *Supra*, pp. 77, 78, 132, 338.

³ *Supra*, p. 338.

"Paradise Lost." James Bryce has a good Greek version of Burns' poem, "To Mary in Heaven."

A picture of the old College and its ways is presented in letters "Gerald Gray to John Cameron." They are written by a Nova Scotian and I think that "Gerald Gray" stands for George Grant,¹ and the description is of a few years before 1858. He sees the Old College as we all saw it at that time:—"Enter the great gate; Stout old oak I love thee well. Oft hast thou saved Alma Mater's young brood from the hostile rush of townsmen and police. They dare not pass thy sacred threshold under penalties of the vaguest, but most magnificent kind." He points out the Janitor's house and the Conservative Club room and refers to the time when the Janitor "sold distilled waters and other cheering cordials without asking or paying a licence." Walk on, he says, "Here's the Divinity quadrangle, but the swells who people it are allowed to lie in bed longer than we. Into the next court then; turn round ecce! Zachary Boyd in the niche there, Bible in hand, and looking grimly ready for a fray with Prelatists, Sectaries or anybody else." Next into the Common Hall and the Junior Humanity class. It contains, he says, a great many very young students; "then there are the Edinburgh Dons:—well drilled classicists, but sometimes great snobs, though if these stay with us two or three years a vast improvement is sure to result." . . . "Next come the English and Welsh students, few in number, but the pick of the Southron dissenting youth." . . . "But the great body of the class are those bony, rugged, iron-visaged Scotchmen from the country districts, men not so bright maybe as the Yankee boy who had to be looked at through smoked glass, but thoughtful, stern, unflinching; cold and canny to outward seeming, yet sound their depths, and you find a simple faith and loyalty, a generosity, a lion-like courage, and a red-hot fervour and strength of will—all those grand virtues that rendered their forbears the soundest thinkers and the best soldiers, merchants and colonisers in the world. Man alive! you have no idea of their indomitable perseverance."

¹ *Supra*, p. 338.

This Album may be regarded as the last of the series. Its publication coincides with the close of the old administration, the old system of University education, and the old plan of College life. At the close of the session the Faculty was extinguished; the Senatus Academicus was entrusted with the administration of the University; two new bodies, the University Court and the General Council, were brought into being. The radical changes made under the Act of 1858 were required to relieve Edinburgh from the thralldom of the Town Council,¹ but were not necessary in the case of Glasgow; and there was here an undercurrent of annoyance and regret that the old characteristics of Glasgow had been unnecessarily sacrificed. There was also a feeling of disappointment that when important changes were being made the Regius or patronage chairs were still to be filled by the Government of the day and not by the University Court.² The students who had matriculated before the end of 1858 hardly knew where they stood. Hitherto they had been the only students recognised as part of the University. Private students and students of medicine, chemistry or engineering did not count unless they had matriculated. As few of them had done so, the Arts students and the graduates in Arts who pursued their studies in a higher Faculty were predominant in University affairs. These were now swamped by an Act of Parliament which made every person

¹ See *Observations by the Principal and Professors of Glasgow College on schemes of reform proposed for the University of Glasgow in connexion with the Report of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation*, p. 1 sqq. Glasgow, 1837.

² "It would be a dangerous experiment, even if it were practicable, to abolish the whole of the Crown patronage, and transfer it to the University Court or any other body; but it may at least be fairly asked whether the amount of such patronage in the hands of the Crown be not excessive? . . . The Crown patronage is obviously liable to this objection [want of a rival] as long as it continues so extensive as it is at present, and the objection will be aggravated by any future addition. For there cannot be the same zeal and anxiety to procure the very best man for a University Chair, where the spirit of rivalry is entirely wanting, and the patron may be called on within a few weeks or a few years to fill up a Chair in another University devoted to the teaching of the same science or branch of science." Rt. Hon. John Inglis, *Inaugural Address delivered to the University of Edinburgh on his Installation as Chancellor*, pp. 14, 15. Edinburgh, 1859.

who placed his name on the Attendance Register a matriculated student. This Register and the Matriculation Album were, as already explained, two very different things. The former contained the names of all,—fourteen or fifteen hundred in number,—in actual attendance in some University class; the latter was the roll of those,—one to two hundred in each session,—who were incorporated members of the University. Matriculation had created a strong tie of fellowship and community of interest, and matriculated students felt that they were members of a corporate body and united to one another. All this was destroyed by the abolition of matriculation. The bond which had welded together the students of each session and linked them with those of earlier sessions was snapped. College life, as it had been, was brought to a stand-still; its old features disappeared; the Blackstone examinations were gone, the *Comitia* ceased to exist, the Stintmasters were *functi*, the annual election of rector was abolished and a triennial election by a new body was substituted: preliminary examinations and external examiners had been introduced. The students of the old regime, feeling that they were stranded, stood by and allowed things to shape themselves under the new. This they did slowly, but not on the same lines as formerly. The group of students who had promoted the Album lost its identity, and no Album was issued.

A few years after the establishment of the new system a railway company purchased the buildings and grounds of the Old College and removal to a new site became necessary. The lands of Gilmorehill were acquired, and the erection of buildings was begun, and were expected to be ready for occupation in October, 1870. In view of the abandonment of the Old College and the High Street a number of students thought that it would be well to mark the occasion by the issue of an Album.¹ I had no hand in the publication. The editor,

¹ The volume was described as *The Old College, being the Glasgow University Album for 1869*.

In 1874 another volume appeared, *New College Glasgow Album, 1874*. This was the last of the Albums.

however, explained to me that it was intended that the volume should contain an article on the Old College, and that at the last moment they had been disappointed, and asked whether I would allow them to use a paper,—“The College of Glasgow in the Olden Times,”—which I had read in 1864 to the Glasgow Legal and Speculative Society. I gave him the paper, which the Committee divided into two—the one they styled “Our Old University,” and the other “Dramatic Representations in the University.” The former was slightly altered; to the latter an introduction was prefixed and a tail-piece added by John Ferguson, giving an account of the presentation in 1862 by students of Professor Robert Buchanan’s play of “Wallace.”¹

To this Album Sheriff Henry Glassford Bell contributed a short poem, “Old Alice”; Professor Robert Buchanan gave adaptations of two of the Odes of Horace; Professor John Nichol wrote on Greek Ethics; and Professor Edward Caird on Dramatic Poetry. The editor, John Fraser, contributed “The English Prometheus” and several other pieces in verse and prose; C. R. M’Clymont wrote on Spinoza; Mavor Greig on Wordsworth; and J. Dale on Pantheism; John Purves and Montgomery Bell contributed several poems and prose pieces.

Several attempts were made to issue a College magazine, but these met with little success. *The College Stethoscope and Literary Index* appeared in 1828. This, I take it, was a College publication, but I have not seen it, and apparently it did not long survive. On 9th January, 1832, there was published the first number of *The University Journal*, “conducted by Students,” in small octavo of 24 pages, closely but clearly printed.² It is solid reading—University Reform, Phrenology, Henry Cockburn’s Inaugural Address as Rector and Remarks thereon.

¹ *Supra*, p. 448.

² Printed by G. Richardson opposite the College, and Published by A. Lottimer, 155 High Street and 48 Trongate. Price 6d.

A student gives an account of College doings to a friend in Edinburgh :—

Then came our Election in glory,
With canvas, and spouting and bills,
When the pen of the Whig or the Tory
Its wit or its venom distils.

* * * *

Buchanan still sharpens the mind,
For chopping the logical rules, Bob !
Oh ! when will our Colleges find
They ought not to follow the Schools, Bob !

* * * *

I'm told there is started at last
A journal—" just published to-day "—Bob !
When a glance on its pages I've cast,
I'll give it a journey your way, Bob !

Such a project I hope will *suck seed*,
Since the garden is flowery and rich,
Even the students of purified Creed
Are under the scribbler's itch.

The *Journal* did not succeed : the money difficulty probably stood in the way. The Albums could only be kept alive by a subscription list ; this the *Journal* had not, and the sale of a couple of hundred copies would not meet the cost of publication.

In 1836 some students of medicine produced *The Scalpel*, but the Faculty were of opinion that it was inconsistent with University decorum on account of the personal character of its articles, which reflected upon members of the University. It was ordered to be discontinued, with the proviso that no objection would be taken to a Literary or Professional periodical. This, however, was not what the projectors had in view, and their publication proceeded no further.

It was thirty years before another attempt was made. According to the editor of this, " there has been felt and lamented for many years the want of a College Periodical, in which talented *alumni* might give scope to their literary predilections and qualify their pens by exercise. It is indeed a scandal to our august Alma Mater that she has hitherto issued no regular Magazine, whereas other

Universities, some of them of less distinction, have already gained credit by such a step." *The College Miscellany* was accordingly projected, and its first number appeared on Friday, 6th March, 1863, in medietum octavo of 16 pages closely printed.¹ Seven numbers were published, but it was too sober for general reading and expired at the end of the session. In the second number there is an article "My First Session at College," but it presents no real picture of student life. A "stunning" game at football is mentioned.

Twenty years passed before the students launched another periodical. *The Glasgow University Magazine* was published in 1882, followed by *The Glasgow University Review* in March, 1884,² and are therefore after my period. The former was, however, superior to any of its predecessors, and indeed to any of its successors. It opened with an appreciative article on the Old College by a student of the period 1853-57, and a poem "The Old College Gateway":—

The newer home of learning still must claim
Its prestige from the bright and radiant past ;
Old land-marks change—a shadow still is cast
From these old stones touched with the light of years,
Whose fadeless glory all the past endears,
And makes us strive to make such glory last.

STUDENT LIFE

For two hundred and fifty years the old College was a residential one, but residence was not compulsory and students were permitted to live in the town; and this in the end became universal, and so continued whilst the University occupied the College in High Street.

Until the eighteenth century had far advanced the sons of the nobility and gentry attended the parish schools or grammar schools

¹ Printed by W. Anderson Eadie, 14 Princes's Square, and Published by John Burnet, bookseller, High Street (*supra*, p. 259).

² Printed by James Cameron, 45 West Nile Street, and published by Wilson & McCormick, booksellers, Saint Vincent Street. The junior partner is now Sir William S. McCormick.

of the country and one or other of the Scottish universities. Glasgow students accordingly embraced a considerable number of the sons of lords and lairds as well as the sons of professional men, merchants, farmers and mechanics. The only privilege enjoyed by a nobleman was the possession of a key to the College gardens at a time when these were kept closed. The red gowns they wore were not distinguished from those of their fellow-students, and in other respects they stood upon the same footing.

The life of the ordinary student was quiet, regular and generally uneventful. Mr Robert Blair (1593-1666) tells how he fared in the early part of the seventeenth century ¹:—" Having profited well in my childish studies, I was found fit for the university, and entered to the College of *Glasgow* about the year 1608, where I studied hard, and made as great progress as any of my fellow-students; but, lest I should have been puffed up with my proficiency, the Lord was pleased to visit me with a tertian fever for full four months, to the great detriment of my studies. After this nothing remarkable occurred till the 20th year of my life, when, I remember, I could not willingly want the exercise of my body, by archery, and the like; and lest my studies should be hindered, I resolved to be busy at them, every other night, so quietly as not to be perceived. For this purpose I could find no place so fit as a room wherein none was permitted to ly by reason of an apparition that used to frequent it; yea, wherein I myself had seen one in the likeness of one of my fellow-students, whom I supposed to be really he, and, having a candle in my hand, I chased him into a corner of the room, where he seemed to conceal himself, but when I offered to pull him out, I could find nothing; yet even there I resolved to spend my watching nights, and did so for a whole summer, without ever being in the least troubled. . . . During that time I studied the one night without any fear, or the least distraction, and the other night I slept very sweetly."

¹ *Supra*, pp. 19, 429, 430.

John Livingston (1603-72), minister of Ancrum, a very notable man in his day,¹ relates that when at school in Stirling, "the school-master prevailed with my father, I being so young, and the master having hopes of my proficiency, that I should stay yet another year, and thus one other boy and I stayed ane year more and for the most part read by ourselves in ane little chamber above the school, the master furnishing us in books, where we went through most part of the choice Latin Writers, both Poets and others, and that year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools. Only in my third year at the College of *Glasgow*, I read more then I think I did any year since. I was then under the oversight of precious Mr. *Robert Blair*, who for two years was my Regent in that colledge, and having gottn some ground in the logicks and metaphysicks, and the subtilties of the school-men, a vain desire to be above my equals prompted me to more diligence. In many things whereunto my mind was very bent, the Lord very oft disappointed me, and always to my greater advantage. After I had passed my course in the Colledge, I had an great mind to the study of the scholasticks and therefore was desyrus to spend some time as an Regent in the College, and for that end, ane place being vacant in the College of *Glasgow*, I studied hard and prepared to dispute for the Regent's place. But when the time came I heard that one without any dispute was placed."

Of student life under Principal Strang we have this account in the biography of his nephew, John Blackader (1615-86), minister of Troqueer, and latterly a prisoner on the Bass:—"Dr. Strang was equally attentive to the morals as to the professional attainments of his scholars. In his discipline and domestic regulations he kept them under severe restraint; and in this department the Principal was empowered to exercise some peculiar and disagreeable duties. He had to keep the unruly in proper submission to their several regents. It was a perquisite of his office to administer the 'belt of correction' with his own hand, or see that each delinquent received

¹ *Supra*, p. 170.

his allotted measure of castigation. Dr. Strang had a weekly register of misdemeanours, of which he exacted severe account. In the elementary classes, he took care that the philosophic youth were properly drilled. He had the whole continually under his inspection, as they generally boarded at the common table, and lodged within the precincts of the university, that they might contract no depravity by mixing in the vices and tumults of the town. Around these tables were assembled regents and bursars, sons of the nobility, and young men of distinguished families. At their head the Principal daily took his station, often sacrificing his own comfort and convenience to the benefit of the institution over which he presided. In the arts of scholastic economy he surpassed all his predecessors, greatly abridging the expenses of the academy by his prudent management. He sustained the high reputation for letters and philosophy, which this Lyceum of the west had acquired under Melville and Boyd." ¹

Sir James Turner (1615-86),² scholar, cavalier of fortune and a principal agent in hunting down the Covenanters, was a student of a different type. "I was not seventeen yeares old ³ when I left the schooles, where having lightlie passed thorough that course of philosophie which is ordinarlie taught in the universities of Scotland, I was commanded by my father and grandfather to commence ⁴ Master of Arts at Glasgow much against my will, as never intending to make use of the title which undeservedlie was bestowed upon me, as it was on many others before me, and hath been on too many since." His life as a student was evidently uneventful, but although he speaks lightly of his work he must have been a diligent and attentive student. There was then an *ordo senioritatis* of the graduates of each year, and in 1631 he was placed fourth in the first

¹ Crichton, *Memoirs of the Rev. John Blackader*, p. 18, Edinburgh, 1826, 8vo, 2nd edition.

² *Supra* p. 370.

³ As to the early age of graduation, see *supra*, p. 285.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 21.

class.¹ On leaving College he spent some time in study and then went to Germany, took service under Gustavus Adolphus and became a proficient soldier. On his return to Scotland he lived for some time in Gorbals, wrote several books, and was on intimate terms with Professor Gilbert Burnet.²

Student life, as it was in Burnet's time, is recorded in a notebook kept by Josiah Chorley, a young Englishman, who was a student in Glasgow in 1670. He had been entered in Trinity College, Cambridge, but had to leave as he could not conform with the Church of England. Coming to Glasgow with several others he was admitted a student, and "having studied Logic and Philosophy so long in England" was placed in the second or bachelor class, of which the Regent was "that celebrated philosopher Mr. John Tran,³ a person whose excellent qualities would fill a large volume to enumerate." "I soon found my great account in it," he continues, "to sit constantly at his feet, for as keen as my appetite was to learning, here was rich provision enough to satisfy it, in daily dictates, disputations, etc. Oh, how sweet and pleasant was this life of strict studies, and daily more and more so, insomuch that I could spare no time for the ordinary diversions of the scholars; but when invited by them thereto, have desired to be excused, for this was my seed time, and as I sowed now, I hoped to reap hereafter. The good orders of the College were very agreeable to mine inclination. At five o'clock in the morning the bell rings, and every scholar is to answer to his name, which is then called over. The day is spent in private studies and public exercises in the classes;

¹ "I hold the first degree in my commencement" (Je tenois degré premier de ma licence), Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. c. 3.

Amongst the students at this time there were many of good birth, the eldest son of Stirling of Keir, the eldest son of the Marquis of Hamilton, and the nephew and heir of the Earl of Glencairn.

There matriculated at the same time as Turner a blind student, William Pulein, an Englishman. He graduated M.A. second in the first class in 1632.

² *Supra*, p. 369.

³ *Supra*, p. 283. He was elected Master or Regent in 1669.

at nine at night every chamber is visited by the respective Regents. The Lord's days strictly observed, all the scholars called to the several classes, where, after religious exercises, all attend the Primar and Regents to church, forenoon and afternoon, and in the same order from church. Then in the evening, called again to the classes, and then come under examination concerning the sermons heard, and give account of what was appointed the foregoing Sabbath in some theological treatise, viz. Wollebius, or Ursin's Catechism, etc., and other religious exercises; and then to supper and chambers; so that there is no room for vain ramblings and wicked prophana-tions of the day, if we were so disposed; and such restraints are great blessings to licentious youth. . . . There is also a comely face of religion appearing throughout the whole city in the private exercises thereof in the families, as may appear to any that walks through the streets; none being allowed either in or out of church time, to play or saunter about; but reading Scriptures, singing Psalms, etc., to be heard in most houses."

He was "chamber and bedfellow" with a friend who having taken his degree left Glasgow. He then fell in with "Mr. George Glen, a student in theology under the famous professor thereof, Mr. Gilbert Burnet, [who] took me into his chamber and bed. With this gentleman I have much edifying conversation for promoting learning and piety; the Lord help me to improve my season." He became a close companion of Mr. Ralph Ainsworth, another English student, with whom he had been at school. "He was an eager and subtle disputant, was commonly styled in the College *universale a parte rei*, for his stout maintaining that point against all opponents. He and I met every morning about four or five, and every evening at eight of the clock, at our chamber in short days, and in the College walks or some appointed fields in the long days, and disputed over the principal questions in philosophy, to no small advantage (I'm sure at least) unto myself. Blessed be the Lord."¹

¹ *Munimenta*, iv. p. xxii. sqq., reproduced Innes, *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 231 sqq.

He describes the Graduation ceremony at considerable length, but I have already dealt with this in a paper on Glasgow Graduation Theses.

The abandonment of the residential system did not change the life of the student. There had always been a number who lived in town, some because they could not afford to take College chambers, others because their parents preferred that they should live in a family under the eye of some discreet and responsible citizen.¹

The autobiography of Alexander Carlyle (1722-1805) presents a graphic picture of the social life of a Scottish student in the early part of the eighteenth century. Son of the minister of the parish of Prestonpans, with a stipend of £140 a year, he was sent to the University of Edinburgh in 1735 at the age of thirteen, and "had the good-luck to be placed in a house in Edinburgh where there was very good company." There were six other boarders, all of whom were distinguished in after life. This number was increased next year by the addition of two Irish students of medicine, "perfectly well-bred and agreeable." Sometimes he spent Sunday in his father's manse. At other times he and two other boarders visited Lady Nisbet on Saturday at the house of Dean, her son being a fellow boarder. They occupied the day in hunting with greyhounds and returned to Edinburgh in the evening. "Here," he adds, "I had an opportunity of seeing a new set of company (my circle having been very limited in Edinburgh), whose manners were more worthy of imitation, and whose conversation had more the tone of the world." Further he says, "I was very fond of dancing, in which I was a great proficient, having been taught at two different periods in the country, though the manners were then so strict that I was not allowed to exercise my talent at penny-weddings, or any balls but those of the dancing-school. . . . But I had not the means of using

¹ Reid, *Works*, ed. Hamilton, p. 736.

this talent, of which I was not a little vain, till luckily I was introduced to Madame Violante, an Italian stage-dancer, who kept a much-frequented school for young ladies, but admitted of no boys above seven or eight years of age, so that she wished very much for senior lads to dance with her grown-up misses weekly at her practisings. I became a favourite of this dancing-mistress, and attended her very faithfully with two or three of my companions, and had my choice of partners on all occasions, insomuch that I became a great proficient in this branch at little or no expense." He continues, "As I had great promptitude in learning mathematics, I had a good deal of spare time this session, which I spent, as well as all the money I got, at a billiard-table, which unluckily was within fifty yards of the College. I was so sensible of the folly of this, however, that next year I abandoned it altogether."

He passed through the Arts curriculum, and in his second year he "attended the French master, one Kerr,¹ who, for leave given him to teach in a College room, taught his scholars the whole session for a guinea, which was then all that the regents could demand for a session of the College, from the 1st of November to the 1st of June. During that course we were made sufficiently masters of French to be able to read any book. To improve our pronunciation, he made us get one of Molière's plays by heart, which we were to have acted, but never did. It was the *Médecin malgré lui*, in which I had the part of Sganarelle."

A small bursary, presented to him by the Duke of Hamilton, enabled him to spend two years at the University of Glasgow. He came here in 1743 to study divinity under Dr. Leechman, and at the same time attended some of the Arts classes² and likewise the class of Hebrew, a subject which he had neglected in

¹ William Ker published:—(1) *The most complete, compendious and easy French Grammar*, Edinburgh, 1729; (2) *Nouveau Recueil*, Ib. 1737. Both were practical and useful books. The latter has a list of subscribers, amongst whom are 42 of the surname "Ker."

² He did not matriculate, but attested in order to take part in the Rectorial election of 1743, when George Bogle of Daldowie (1701-82), a notable Glasgow

Edinburgh. Professor Morthland,¹ he says, "was master of his business."

During his first year he lived in the same house with Professor Robert Hamilton, whom he describes as "an ingenious and well-bred man," but he had little intercourse with him "except at breakfast now and then, for he always dined abroad." The next year, as formerly mentioned, he occupied a College chamber.²

It was not long before Carlyle was in close intimacy with many of his Glasgow fellow-students, "and soon felt the superiority of an education in the College of Edinburgh; not in knowledge or acquirements in the languages or sciences, but in knowledge of the world, and a certain manner and address that can only be attained in the capital." Amongst the students there were, however, "of young men of fashion," Walter, Lord Blantyre, [Thomas] Kennedy and his brother David, afterwards Earl of Cassillis, Walter Scott of Harden, James Murray of Broughton, and Dunbar Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Selkirk—all of whom he seems to have counted amongst his friends.

We also know from the University records that there were among his fellow-students many young men who afterwards made their mark in the world:—John Moore, author of *Zeluco*,³ and his cousin Patrick Carrick, merchant in Glasgow; Lockhart Gordon, Judge-Advocate-General of Bengal; Thomas Hamilton, afterwards Professor of Anatomy; James Williamson, afterwards Professor merchant, was elected. Mr Bogle was four times Rector—1737-39, 1743-45, 1747-49, 1757-59.

Mr. George Bogle married Ann, daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Sinclairs-town, who through her mother was descended from the Lockharts of Lee, and so related to Sir William Lockhart, Cromwell's ambassador to France (*supra*, p. 29).

The Bogles were an old and influential Glasgow family.

Then I straightway did espy, with my slantly-sloping eye,
A carved stone hard by, somewhat worn;
And I read in letters cold—*Here lyes • Launcelot • ye • bolde,*
Off • ye • race • off • Bogile • old, Glasgow • borne.

So says "The Legend of Sir Launcelot Bogle."

Sir William Hamilton's wife was Janet Marshall, a descendant of George Bogle.

¹ *Supra*, p. 22.

² *Supra*, p. 99.

³ *Supra*, p. 376.

of Mathematics ; James Roy, brother of Major-General Sir William Roy—the celebrated geodesist and antiquary—who succeeded the elder Carlyle as minister of Prestonpans ; Alexander Halliday, physician in Belfast and a prominent Irish politician ; Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, M.P. for the Dumfries Burghs and a pioneer in the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels.

The accomplishment of dancing which he had acquired in Edinburgh proved serviceable in Glasgow. In the second week of his residence he went to the dancing assembly with some of his new acquaintances, and was there introduced to a lady who claimed kindred with him. She was connected with all the best families in Glasgow and the country round ; “her husband was a good sort of man and very opulent, and as they had no children he took pleasure in her exercising a genteel hospitality.” He thus became acquainted with the principal people in the town ; and, through the introduction of his friend Edgar (p. 365), with those who lived in the College. He also found a congenial friend outside the University who had been two or three years at the College of Edinburgh, “and was handsome, well-bred and of very agreeable manners.” This was William Sellar, then an apprentice with the Oswalds, who were amongst the most eminent merchants of Glasgow. Sellar lived with Mr. Richard Oswald, “a man afterwards so much celebrated as to be employed by Government in settling the peace of Paris in 1788.” He not only profited by Mr. Oswald’s conversation, but “had the celebrated Jenny Fall (afterwards Lady Anstruther), a coquette and a beauty, for months together in the house with him ; and as his person and manner drew the marked attention of the ladies, he derived considerable improvement from the constant intercourse with this young lady and her companions, for she was lively and clever, no less than beautiful.” Carlyle likewise became acquainted “with Mr. Wood’s¹ family, where

¹ Mr. Wood was a descendant of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo (d. 1515), the merchant-admiral, famous for his exploits in his ship *The Yellow Caravel*. The story as told by James Grant in *The Yellow Frigate* was a very popular book in my early days.

there were three or four very agreeable daughters, besides the Governor of the Isle of Man, and Andrew the clergyman, who died rector of Gateshead, by Newcastle, in the year 1772."

When Carlyle lived in the College, Sellar came to him whenever he was at leisure, "and we passed our time very agreeably together. He enlarged my circle of acquaintance by introducing me to the ladies whom he visited; and I introduced him to my two intimates, Miss Campbell and Mrs. D., who, he admitted, were superior to any of his former acquaintance. In an excursion with him to Hamilton the year before, he had made me acquainted with Dr. Cullen, and now that he was come to Glasgow, I improved that acquaintance."

For the proposed presentation of *Cato* (p. 365), Sellar was cast for the part of Juba, and Robin Bogle of Shettleston,¹ another of Carlyle's intimates, for that of Sempronius, and Miss Wood for that of Lucia.

Other friends in Glasgow were Archibald McLaine, before referred to,² a man of "enlightened mind, engaging manners and animated conversation"; Dr. William Cullen, afterwards Professor of Medicine; William Thom, afterwards minister of Govan, "a learned man of a very particular but ingenious turn of mind"; and Matthew Stewart, afterwards Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh,³ "of an amiable disposition and of a most ingenious mind."

Carlyle was young, handsome, bright and witty, and very much of a lady's man. At the close of the College session he and his friends Sellar and Bogle went on an excursion to Hamilton with the two Miss Woods⁴ and Peggy Douglas of Mains, "a celebrated wit and beauty," afterwards Duchess of Douglas. They visited the gardens of Barncleuch, and at the request of Peggy the minister of an adjoining parish was asked to join the party, and a good deal of banter passed between him and the fair lady.

¹ His father was Robert Bogle of Shettleston and his mother Jean Carlyle.

² *Supra* p. 365.

³ *Supra*, p. 314.

⁴ Robin Bogle subsequently married Miss Mary Wood.

Another acquaintance of Carlyle was James Hogg, afterwards minister of Linlithgow, then "a probationer and tutor to the four sons of Sir John Douglas of Kelhead." "Hogg was a man of a good heart and uncommon generosity. Sir John's affairs were completely deranged, and he could raise no money to carry on the education of his boys. Hogg had a little patrimony of his own, nearly £200; rather than his pupils should suffer, two of whom were fit for college, he came to Glasgow with all the four, and with a trusty old woman of a servant; he kept a small house for them in King Street, and being an excellent economist, fed them well at the least possible expense."

While Carlyle had many social gifts and went much into society in Glasgow, he was none the less a hard-working student, and had no time and probably no inclination for games and sports. Others, however, had different tastes. During his student days at Glasgow he visited Mr. Matthew Simson, minister of Pencaitland, who, we are told, had a son Pat who liked "to go about with the gun, from which he did not restrain him, as he not only furnished his sisters with plenty of partridges and hares, but likewise gratified the Lady Pencaitland with many."

For the next sixty or seventy years student life in Glasgow remained much as it was in Carlyle's day. We have a good picture of it, towards the beginning of last century, in *Cyril Thornton*, by Captain Thomas Hamilton, himself a Glasgow student and the son of a professor. The hero he represents as the son of a wealthy Englishman and nephew of a Glasgow merchant, who boarded with Professor Richardson. "I look back," he says, "with pleasure and gratitude to those hours of familiar intercourse which I enjoyed as an inmate of his family, when, veiling the high claims of his age and character, he appeared only as the companion and the friend."

Like Carlyle he fancied himself superior to most of his fellow students. "These were principally the sons of merchants and tradesmen of the city, and natives of the north of Ireland, of the very lowest

order of the people, who came generally in a state of miserable destitution, to qualify themselves in the speediest and cheapest manner for the functions of the ministry." ¹ There were also, however, "a few Englishmen of a higher class, who were placed like myself under the more immediate guidance and tuition of some particular professor, and in whose family they were received as inmates." Our hero entered with enthusiasm on the work of the College and the amusements of the students, "and was more than repaid by the vigour of limb and elasticity of muscle which I permanently acquired from my exertions, even when unsuccessful in the struggle." ²

James, Lord Maitland, afterwards Earl of Lauderdale, boarded (1777-79) with Professor Millar, along with David Hume, nephew of the philosopher and afterwards Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, and two others, but little is recorded of his social life except that he was liked by all his companions.

Twenty years later the two sons of Lord Melbourne boarded with Professor Millar, and we have seen something of their life with him.³ Millar knew all the best and most intelligent persons in Glasgow, and the Lambs mixed in Glasgow society and enjoyed it.

Thomas Thomson, afterwards Deputy Clerk Register and the most learned legal antiquary of his time, became a student in 1782.⁴ The University, says his biographer, "stood already high as a school of letters and philosophy. Adam Smith and Reid had raised the tone of metaphysical study far above any of our other universities. Young and Jardine, then in their vigour, were the most successful

¹ See Nestor [Sheriff Barclay], *Rambling Recollections*, pp. 31, 32. *Supra*, p. 303.

² The author was probably fond of games. His elder brother, Sir William Hamilton—the most distinguished student of his time—was also remarkable for his proficiency in all games and athletic sports.

³ *Supra*, p. 398, cf. pp. 225, 397, 459.

⁴ *Memoir of Thomas Thomson*, by Cosmo Innes, Edinburgh, 1854, 8vo. (Bannatyne Club.)

Mr. Thomson succeeded Sir Walter Scott as President of the Bannatyne Club.

of teachers in awakening the youthful mind ; and John Millar, nominally Professor of Law, embraced a wide range of speculative philosophy, and in his lectures and his wonderful Platonic conversations, did in some degree for Glasgow and for that generation, what Dugald Stewart did for the students of Edinburgh at a somewhat later period." Thomson lived with his aunt, Mrs. Traill, widow of Dr. Robert Traill, Professor of Divinity. His father was the parish minister of Dailly, with a stipend on an average of only £105 a year. Neither he nor his wife had private means, " Yet they lived socially with their neighbours, by the best of whom they were much respected, exercised some hospitality and gave their family [of four sons and four daughters] the best education which the country afforded." Shortly after his matriculation his father in a letter asks what he is to " profess " for his Blackstone ; whether he was often examined in class ; and whether he was *bene-valde bene-optime* ; whether he had been fined ?—then a common punishment. Referring to the attempt to oust Edmund Burke from the rectorship in 1784 and the disputes in the Faculty originated by Professor John Anderson, his father writes : " I am sorry to hear of your uproar. The worst effect is to embitter the spirits of the people most engaged, and to take off the attention of the students from their proper business." ¹

Thomson was a good student and carried off many prizes, but " is said not to have been very popular among his fellow-students. He was remarked not to join in the rough sports of ' the green ' ; to keep rather aloof from the homely *burschen* of the University, while he preferred the society which he found in Professor Millar's house ; and last and least excusable of all, he was more attentive to his dress than was thought at all tolerable by that ' fierce democracy.' " ² After completing his Arts course he turned to law, and attended the classes of law and political science, then taught by Professor Millar. " The real merit of his instruction was apart

¹ *Supra*, pp. 328, 381.

² So said by Principal Macfarlan, a college contemporary and life-long friend.

from the matter of his lectures. The Professor asked questions, encouraged questions in return, and the freest conversation and argument. There was no knocking down with an authority; he checked no inquiry; no speculation was too daring; he was the companion of his students not only in class, but in their recreation; he walked with them, *sparred*¹ with them, received them at his table to supper—stimulated conversation everywhere, always—not gossip, but free and vigorous interchange of thought.” . . . “The acceptance that this system met with is a remarkable thing in the history of Scotch education. Pupils crowded from all parts of Scotland to Glasgow to attend Millar. At a time when Toryism was in the ascendant, even some Tory families ventured to expose their sons to the undisguised Whiggism of his doctrines, and his still more alarming dethroning of the old oracles and substituting reason as the sole arbiter. That could not have been borne after the French Revolution had given its heavy blow to freedom.”²

In 1797 John Wilson, “Christopher North,” entered the University. He was an athlete and took a prominent part in all outdoor games and amusements, and likewise enjoyed social life in Glasgow. He was a hard-working and successful student, and a book-buyer. Here a friendship with several young men commenced which lasted through life. Poetry was a frequent subject of discussion amongst them, and it was while in Glasgow, when Wordsworth had not yet been generally appreciated, that Wilson wrote to him in enthusiastic admiration of the *Lyrical Ballads*.

He enjoyed and profited by his residence in the University. “It is not likely,” he writes, after being settled in Oxford, “that I will ever like any place of study, that I may chance to live in again, so well as Glasgow College. Attachments formed in our youth, both

¹ *Supra*, pp. 225, 226.

² See also Innes, *Memoir of Andrew Dalzel*, p. 23.

Mr. Hamilton Gray (*infra*) has several notices of Professor Millar, *Autobiography*, pp. 28-31, 69.

He also retails some gossip about Professor Richardson, *Ibid.*, p. 66.

to places and persons, are by far the strongest that we ever entertain. I consider Glasgow College as my mother, and I have almost a son's affection for her. It was there I gathered any ideas I may possess ; it was there I entered upon the first pursuits of study that I could fully understand or enjoy ; it was there I formed the first binding and eternal friendships ; in short, it was there I passed the happiest days of my life. I may even there have met with things to disturb me, but that was seldom ; and I would, without hesitation, enter into an agreement with Providence, that my future life should be as happy as those days." ¹

John Hamilton Gray—afterwards the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, Vicar of Bolsover and Scarcliffe—was a student of the University for four years, 1814-18, during which he attended the classes of Humanity and Greek, Logic and Moral Philosophy. In his first session he lived in Glasgow in a house rented for the season by his father ; in the second and third he travelled daily between Carntyne and the College, a distance of about two miles and a half, and in his last session he lodged in College Street. He had a private tutor to assist him in his class-work, and he was apparently a good student and carried off several prizes. In his declining years he prepared an autobiography ² which is well written and interesting, and is a curious revelation of his attitude towards his fellows. "Glasgow College," he says, "was a very good place for acquiring general information, and laying in a stock of knowledge on various subjects, but it was unsuccessful in imparting any profound scholarship ; and, above all, it was deficient in that which pre-eminently distinguishes our English universities, viz. in bringing into mutual contact young gentlemen, and associating them together in the intimate relation in which they may be called to

¹ Mrs. Gordon, *Christopher North*, i. pp. 21-48, 58. *Janus*, *supra*, pp. 194, 205.

² *Autobiography of a Scotch Country Gentleman, the Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne*, Edinburgh, 1868, 4to. Printed for private circulation.

stand towards each other in after life. The Scottish universities are good for imparting general knowledge to the middle and lower classes ; that is their province, and that duty they perform fully and well ; but they are not calculated to educate gentlemen, and a young gentleman who is sent thither for his education will find himself much out of his element." The author was born in Glasgow, and is buried in its Cathedral ;¹ his father was a small laird and a coalmaster. His family had been long settled in Glasgow, and was connected with many of the people who had been prominent in the city during the two preceding centuries.² He was also connected with some families which considered themselves as having county importance and aristocratic feelings. He blesses God "for the worldly position in which He permitted me to be born." How this estimate of social superiority influenced him he explains very candidly : "I think I owe my decided love of historical reading to a discovery which I made of my descent in various ways, through different lines of ancestors, from the Royal House of Scotland, and through the Scottish kings, from Edward the Third of England, and the kings of France. The knowledge that some of the most illustrious persons, who made a figure in the theatre of Europe

¹ The epitaphs of the Grays and of Mr. John Hamilton Gray, with some family details, are given by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, *Glasghu Facies*, ii. p. 719, Glasgow (John Tweed), 1878.

² There is an informative article, "The Grays of Dalmarnock—Glasgow Coal Trade in the Olden Time," in *Glasgow Past and Present*, iii. p. 305, Glasgow, 1856 ; ii. p. 56, ed. of 1884. This is included amongst other contributions to the *Glasgow Herald* by "Senex" [Robert Reid]. The author, however, was not "Senex," but Mr. John Hamilton Gray. He was interested in the communications regarding old Glasgow by "Senex" which appeared from time to time in the *Herald*, and wrote this article as supplementary to these. He sent it to Mr. Pagan, the editor, but desired that his name should not be disclosed. When Mr. Pagan was arranging the papers to be included in *Glasgow Past and Present* he thought that this one was too interesting to be omitted, and introduced it anonymously amongst the "Senex" communications. This I give on the authority of Mr. John Buchanan, LL.D., who saw and read Mr. Hamilton Gray's letter to Mr. Pagan in which he forwarded the article. Dr. Buchanan refers to Mr. Hamilton Gray's communications to the *Herald* in *Catalogue of the Exhibition of Portraits*, No. 180, p. 47, Glasgow, 1868, but specifies none.

in the eighth and fourteenth centuries, were my own ancestors, gave history a peculiar charm in my eyes, and I read of the wars of Edward the First, and Robert Bruce, and of Edward the Black Prince, and John of France, as of events in which I was entitled to take a personal interest." With these feelings it is easy to see that he would find it difficult to find congenial companions amongst the students of the University of Glasgow. He felt, he says, "the want of associates of his own position." There were, however, amongst the students of his time many who rose to eminence and distinguished themselves in various spheres of life, and several of them were of the same Glasgow stock as himself. He became intimate with only three: James Dennistoun of Colgrain, in later life a learned antiquary and historian of art, and remembered by his work *The Dukes of Urbino*; William Veitch of Elliock, a Snell exhibitioner and later Principal of the Theological College, Jerusalem, and chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem; and John Sandford, son of Bishop Sandford, likewise a Snell exhibitioner, later Rector of Alveschurch, Archdeacon of Coventry and Bampton Lecturer.

Mr. Hamilton Gray took no part in the life of the University, but he gives pleasant sketches of Professor Young and Professor Jardine. Of the latter he says: "This was a man who had done more good in his generation than many an abler scholar. He had plain downright common sense, and his great aim and object was to make his pupils think for themselves on a variety of subjects. He was not a philosopher, nor was he a logician, and he did not attempt to make his pupils that which he himself was not; but he obliged them to collect their ideas, and he encouraged them in giving expression to them. The constant composition of themes on instructive and moral subjects obliged young men to think and gain information which they would not otherwise have sought to know."¹

¹ *Autobiography*, p. 77. He adds this footnote:

"He used to recommend books for perusal by his Pupils during the recess, and his odd manner of doing so, coupled with his broad Scotch accent, caused many a smile. So far as it is possible to convey an idea of his style, it might be rendered thus: 'An' noo, Genelmen, ye'll occoope yaresels in

Like John Wilson, Mr. Hamilton Gray became a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, but did not, like him, look back upon his student days in Glasgow as the happiest of his life.

The College life of a student of slender means was necessarily very different from that of the son of wealthy parents such as Wilson and Hamilton Gray. In 1809 Alexander Mathieson (1795-1870)—afterwards D.D. and the popular minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Montreal—entered the University. He was the son of George Mathieson, a working copperplate engraver, first at Renton in the Vale of Leven in the parish of Cardross, and afterwards at Lennox-town in the parish of Campsie. He was "fitted for College," as they say in America, by Mr. Macfarlane, the schoolmaster of Lennoxtown, who accompanied him and several others of his pupils to Glasgow and saw them enrolled as students. At the same time he recommended them to attend a dancing school to improve their manners, but this young Mathieson did not do. He had but twelve pounds wherewith to pay class fees, board, lodging and clothing for the session. His cousin Peter Napier, afterwards minister of the College Church,¹ having passed into the Divinity Hall, gave him "his somewhat dilapidated and stained *toga*." He did not matriculate until the next session, when he did so as a member of the Greek class. Before he could be enrolled as a recognised student of Greek he had, however, to pass his Blackstone examination. This he did, but thereafter he spent most of his time idly. This year "the far famed battles with the 71st Regiment² occupied the greater part of the winter, and in which the 'Campsies' held a distinguished position." "'Plunking the class,'" he continues, "was so frequent as to cause numerous *rows* in 'Jammy's' class—the absentees on their return being taken for strangers, and the 'strong

reading Milton's Works, Thamsen's Sääsens, Rōbertson's Scotlan', an' Gra—hm's Saabeth; *Pop's* Homer's a vary gude buk toe.

"An' noo, after summing up a' that ye've heerd, this last raasen joost gives the *tottle* o' the wh—ole."

¹ *Supra*, p. 412.

² *Supra*, p. 492.

man' called in to turn the strangers out." "Jammy" was James Millar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.¹

He had to work in order to pay his way. "My father had removed to Woodside, on the banks of the Kelvin, and there I entered on my labours, at sixteen, as a schoolmaster to the workers' at Houldworth's Cotton Mills. My salary was ten shillings per week from the Company, and threepence from each pupil, by which I earned about seven shillings and sixpence per week. It was an evening school. During the day I attended the classes at College, but studied little. In the summer I kept the books and accounts of a cooper who had entered into the herring trade, and received for this my board and 2s. 6d. per week. My pockets were always empty and my coat seedy—but, no help for it, but drudge on. Thus passed over about eighteen months, during which very little mental progress was made, for which there may be an excuse in the want of time for study, but, what was worse, I lost all habits of application. My good old aunty—a most independent, energetic woman—procured me a tutorship for the ensuing six summer months at Gairlochhead, in the family of Captain Campbell, with a salary of five pounds. A few extra pupils brought me about seven pounds more, and, on my twelve pounds, with a suit of clothes from my father, and shirts from my mother, I campaigned the winter, or rather two winters. My pupils made considerable progress, notwithstanding a great deal of broken time—every 'sheep-gathering' and 'peat-casting' all hands being required—and in these exercises my health, which began to fail me, was quite restored. Idly I spent much of my time, but very pleasantly."

Amongst his pupils were the celebrated Mary and Isabella Campbell.² Ultimately he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Robert

¹ *Supra*, pp. 195, 196, 247.

² See *Peace in Believing: A Memoir of Isabella Campbell of Fernicary, Rosneath, Dumbartonshire*, Greenock (R. B. Lusk), 1829, 8vo (by the Rev. Robert Story, minister of Rosneath), an account of the religious experiences of a young woman of fine character and great piety. See also *Memoir of the Rev. Robert Story*, by Robert Herbert Story, pp. 87, 138, Cambridge, 1862, 8vo.

Campbell at the Clachan of Rosneath. He made it a stipulation, however, that he should not abandon his College career, but engaged to return as early in spring as possible. "This I did, and the next eleven years of my life were spent in Mr. Robert Campbell's family, at the Clachan, in as much happiness as it were befitting mortal to enjoy. It was by far the most eventful period of my existence, if the successes and disappointments of a sensitive and proud spirit could form a marked epoch in mental history." His College course proceeded slowly, but he graduated M.A. in 1814. A candidate for the ministry required to attend the Divinity Hall for four years, but according to the regulations of the day it "was allowable for the student to take *partial sessions* in his Divinity course and to extend his studies over an indefinite time." Of this Mathieson took advantage, and it was not until 1823 that he was licensed to preach. His University course thus extended over fourteen years.

While he had to fight his way, he enjoyed life. Of his school-days he says, "Happy school-days! Light were our cares, transient our sorrows, intense our joys. What dangers we encountered! What toils we endured! Harrying hawks' nests—gimmeling trouts—fighting the boys of other schools. I wish I could enjoy them again, even with their broken heads and bloody noses." His reference to the skirmish with the Highland Light Infantry shows that he enjoyed the contest and took an active part in it. His biographer says, "No student ever better enjoyed a *lark* than did our friend at College. The following may be taken as an illustration of the pranks practised by the '*Colly dongs*'—the soubriquet by which the gowned students were known to the '*Keelies*.' It will be recognized as a true picture by every one who has an experimental knowledge of College life:—'In our anxiety to see Kean the elder, in *Macbeth*, we were forced by necessity to tempt a douce elder of the Kirk to enter that den of iniquity—a play-house—pretending that we were taking him into a grand Episcopalian Church to hear a *great gun* from London. His free remarks on '*Episcopawlian* corruptions'—his amazement and horror when at length he discovered that he was in

the *Deevil's* house—his subsequent resignation to his fate, when out of the *pit* he could not get—his undoubting conviction of the reality of everything that passed before his eyes—especially the *witch* scene—and his ultimate gratification with the whole play, would form an admirable chapter in a novel.”

At Campsie he became acquainted with Dr. Norman Macleod, *primus*, the parish minister, and on his death was requested by the family to preach the funeral sermon.

Mr. Mathieson had a distinguished career at Montreal, and in 1837 the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of D.D.¹

Norman Macleod (1812-72) *secundus*, afterwards minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, entered the University in 1827 and passed through the Arts curriculum, but did not graduate. Of his life as a student we have this account. “His chosen companions seem to have been lads of precocious literary power—some of them considerably older than himself—whose attainments first inspired him with a passion for books, and especially for poetry. His favourite authors were Shakespeare and Wordsworth, the first acquaintance with whose works was as the discovery of a new world. He was, besides, passionately fond of natural science, and spent most of his spare hours in the Museum studying ornithology. There is little in his journals or letters to indicate the impression which these College years made on him ; but one of the favourite subjects of conversation in his later days was the curious life he then led ; the strange characters it gave him for acquaintance ; the conceits, absurdities, enthusiasms in which it abounded ; the social gatherings and suppers, which were its worst dissipations ; the long, speculative talks, lasting far into the night, in which its glory and

¹ See *Life of the Rev. Alexander Mathieson, D.D., Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal*. Montreal, 1870, 8vo.

My copy was presented to me by Rev. William Snodgrass, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, and afterwards minister of the parish of Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

blessedness culminated—and the hard, although unsystematic, studies to which it was the introduction. The loss of accurate scholarship which the desultoriness of this kind of training entailed might not have been sufficiently compensated by other advantages ; nevertheless, contact with men, insight into character, the culture of poetic tastes, of original thought, and of an eye for nature, were perhaps no mean substitutes for skill in Latin verse and acquaintance with the Greek particles. He was, besides, very far from being idle. He read much and thought freshly, and even at a very early period in his University career he seems to have contemplated joining a fellow-student in the publication of a volume of tales and poetry. His moral life was at the same time pure, and his religious convictions, though not so strong as they afterwards became, were yet such as prevented him from yielding to the many temptations to which one of his temperament and abounding, as he did, in animal spirits was greatly exposed.”¹

He was an enthusiastic supporter of Sir Robert Peel as a candidate for the Rectorship, and made his first appearance as a public speaker at the Peel banquet in Glasgow on 13th January, 1837.

John Mackintosh of Geddes entered the University in 1837, and became an intimate friend of Norman Macleod, who wrote a charming memoir of him after his early death in 1851.² He was punctual in the performance of his duties as a student. He never missed a class, was never late, never failed to do his class work. He does not seem, however, to have taken much part in student out-door life. He writes that he takes too little exercise and resolves to take more. When at home at Geddes in the county of Nairn, he rode, fished and shot. Contact with his fellow-students stirred his intellectual life and developed his character. He was, says Principal Shairp in a letter to Norman Macleod, “a chief favourite in that small circle

¹ *Memoir of Norman Macleod*, by Donald Macleod, i. pp. 29-30.

² *The Earnest Student, being Memorials of John Mackintosh*, Edinburgh, 1854, 8vo.

of friends of which your father's house was at that time the centre. There were in all about ten or twelve of us, between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. Many of these had come from the Edinburgh Academy; most were preparing for Oxford or Cambridge. We were then at the delightful time of life when the fresh heart of boyhood, first freed from restraint, leaps forward eagerly to the opening interests of manhood. Seldom do a band of friends live together on terms so happy, so intimate, so endearing, as those on which, evening after evening, we used to meet in that room in your father's house (known amongst us as the coffee-room), or in the lodgings of some one of our number. Many interests there met, and harmonised; poetry, philosophy, politics, or field sports, and other amusements."

Mackintosh writing to Shairp at a later date says, "I don't know how it is, but the Glasgow sessions do certainly seem to be our Heroic Age, on which, like the after-posts, we look back and linger with a pensive pleasure. You are my Achilles of these days; Douglas [afterwards Bishop of Bombay], of course, the Patroclus; Norman the ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Agamemnon (but a much finer fellow); and I perhaps, to outward appearance, the pious Æneas."

John Campbell Shairp (1819-85), afterwards Principal of St. Andrews, one of the circle just referred to, writes that "he looked back on his Glasgow time (1836-39) as the romance of his life."

. . . Can I forget the hour,
In the dim city of the murky west,
When first I passed beneath the antique Tower
That crowned quaint College gables,—whither prest
An eager throng of students, scarlet-gowned,
And among these a gentle company found
Of Scotland's youth, more lovely than the rest!

He boarded with the Misses Macleod, daughters of Dr. Norman Macleod *primus*. "Norman [that is Norman *secundus*] was then a young divinity student and had nearly completed his course. To him his father committed the entire care of the three young men who

lived in his house, and it was arranged that I, living with his aunts, should be added as a fourth charge. This I look back to as one of the happiest things that befell me during all my early life. . . . I well remember those first evenings we used to spend together in Glasgow. I went to No. 9 Bath Street—oftener Norman would come over to my room to look after my studies. I was attending Professor Buchanan's class—'Bob,' as we then irreverently called him—and Norman came to see how I had taken my logic notes, and prepared my essay or other work for next day. After a short time spent in looking over the notes of lecture, or the essay, Norman would say, 'I see you understand all about it; come, let's turn to Billy.' That was his familiar name for Wordsworth, the poet of his soul." "The discussions that took place," says his biographer, "amongst this group of friends at Norman's house [that is No. 9 Bath Street] or at his own were perhaps more influential over Shairp's future life than those to which he listened within College walls. He doubtless owed much to the teaching of Sir Daniel Sandford, and to that of the late Professor Ramsay; as well as to the knowledge of Formal Logic which he received from Professor Buchanan; but it was at these delightful evening gatherings in Bath Street, when Coleridge, Wordsworth, Sir Thomas Browne, and Jeremy Taylor were discussed, or at the meetings of 'The Peel Club,' where the students met to consider the politics of the hour, that the intellectual life of this group of friends was mainly stirred. Happy friendships were formed during these Glasgow winters—a prelude to those which awaited him at Oxford. In both places the set of men into whose society he was thrown was a remarkable one. They were drawn together by affinities unusually deep; and when differences developed themselves within the circle, each both received and gave an impulse to the other, which was strong at the time, and the effect of which continued through life." ¹

¹ See *Principal Shairp and His Friends*, by William Knight, p. 13 *sqq.*, London, 1888, 8vo.

John Nichol was a student at Glasgow for seven years from 1848 to 1855. I knew him well, and he used to claim me as a fellow-student, but I had to tell him that he left the University two years before I entered. He had an extraordinarily interesting personality, a man of noble aims and great purposes, an enthusiastic advocate of what he believed to be right, a brilliant talker, an eloquent speaker. His Letters and Journals show the development of his mind and character when a student at Glasgow.¹ "I entered the University of Glasgow as a student, full of all manner of confused hopes and ideas, most of which were to be disappointed, many of which were to be realized, some of which were to be surpassed. It was a great step forward; I was brought, in the courts of the College, into contact with life more as it really is. I found there a microcosm of that mixture of characters, and variety of pursuits, and shifting of scenery, which make up the world. It was later, by three or four years, that I came to know the new society, and form an important member of its movement, so I will defer my impressions of Glasgow student life till the beginning of the next epoch of my own. Meanwhile I tried to forget the painful memories of Kelso in association with a few of those I met, as active in the field of knowledge, and in every way as good, or better, than myself. Even during the first year of my attendance I had several pleasant companions; students, who begin to feel themselves young men, put off in a great measure the absurdity, the brutality and the childishness of school-boys. I had no persecutions at Glasgow College, for at first I was pleased to follow, and afterwards able to lead, my comrades in the classes and out of them.

"On the mornings of this my first, and during four other sessions of attendance on the College, I had to leave home at half-past six in order to arrive in time for my class at half-past seven. It was a fair hour's walk from the Observatory to the College, and it was pitch dark when I started off in the winter, and the ground was

¹ See *Memoir of Professor Nichol*, by Professor Knight, Glasgow, 1896. Also *Some Nineteenth Century Scotsmen*, by Professor Knight, pp. 221-245.

sometimes covered thickly with snow. I had to find my way down the hill as best I could, and it was often a difficult matter. Besides securing that I came into the class with open eyes—indeed, I was often half-asleep when I left the house—those walks did me a world of good in giving me strength, habits of early rising, and a disposition to defy the weather.”

He was a hard-working student, too hard indeed for his constitution. His father was anxious that he should excel, and pushed him on, and during vacation he had a tutor and learnt much. Like Shairp he had a circle of friends—indeed an outer and an inner circle. The former he describes in an obituary notice of James Brown (1835-90), in after years minister of St. James’ U.P. Church, Paisley. “We were students together in the Logic class of Glasgow University, then conducted by the late Professor Robert Buchanan. . . . Brown’s unusual capacity in thought, as in expression, soon made him prominent among his fellows. None of us in those days wrote very well; for Scotch students had not learnt to distinguish between the styles proper to a sermon and an essay. We rushed over reams of paper, as we spoke at our juvenile clubs, perorating, exhorting, and dogmatizing in a shoal of metaphors. Buchanan did his best to throw reins on our exuberance, but his sometimes caustic criticisms were softened by the kindly admission that without early flowers there can be no later fruits. Most of us had a great deal, perhaps too much, to say, and shared the belief in our duty to reform the world.

“The circle within the circle of those who had views in common—the associated group of which Brown was one of the most conspicuous members—was especially pervaded by the idea of a mission to infuse a higher tone into the Rectorial Elections, the conduct or misconduct of which (for we were always defeated) brought us still closer together. We were all, or thought ourselves to be, keen ‘Radicals’; believing in the ‘people,’ ‘progress,’ ‘free education,’ ‘wider suffrage,’ ‘rights of man,’ ‘rights of woman,’ etc., etc.—beliefs which some of the few survivors have preserved, while others

(be it said without offence) have considerably modified them. At the same time, with whatever degree of consistency, we were flaming 'hero-worshippers'; and fought and fell in championing as our nominees, in succession, John Wilson, Alfred Tennyson, and Thomas Carlyle. For the last, in 1854, our energies and eloquences secured sixty votes 'under penalties' of being publicly held up as 'Deists,' 'Atheists' and 'Pantheists.' Young men are wiser now, and believe much less; but we were ridiculously in earnest, and, perhaps, there is no reason to be ashamed of having been once enlisted in a troop of boy-fanatics, looking for neither pension, nor place, nor popularity. To the firm-knit clique that gathered in public about the Molendinar, and met in closer conclave in the Observatory, there belonged several who have made at least honourable names.

"Among our leading spirits, the man of most native genius was John Service,¹ the humorous mentor of our extravagances, in later life a man who firmly kept faith in a soul of goodness even in things evil. Robert Lambie, foremost medical student of his time, was our President till he went abroad, dying afterwards at sea. Our readiest writer was John M. Ross, later the fine Saxon and English scholar and critic, of the High School of Edinburgh. He, with Andrew Buchanan, Jun.²—cut off in the early bloom of professional success—and Brown himself were our poets, and supplied the verse pasquinades with which the devotees of the 'Coal-Hole' pelted the supple insinulators of the Janitor's lodge. Our legal lights were Joseph Dixon,³ equally well known to his intimates as a rarely learned

¹ John Service, D.D. (1833-84), held charges in Australia and Tasmania; minister of Inch, Wigtownshire, and afterwards of Hyndland Church, Glasgow. Service and several other students were employed upon William Mackenzie's *Dictionary of Universal Biography*.

² Andrew Buchanan, Jr. (1834-65), M.D. 1856, son of Professor Andrew Buchanan. A distinguished student of medicine. Died of typhus fever in Glasgow in 1865.

³ Joseph Anthony Dixon (1832-82), a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow; a man of excellent abilities and an accomplished lawyer. He was agent for the notorious Jessie McLachlan in the Sandford murder case, and was believed by the profession to have aided and abetted the panel in

Shakespearean critic ; Benjamin Williams, afterwards Q.C. and M.P. for Carmarthen ; and George Palmer, most brilliant of Welsh wits, who sailed from Plymouth for an Australian career in the 'perfidious' *London*.¹ Our great scholar was George Rankine Luke, at once the purest and most commanding spirit among his contemporaries, whose drowning in the Isis, in 1862, buried from Christ Church, Oxford, one who might have been among her most illustrious Deans. Closely associated with the last was our philosopher in chief, Edward Caird, who, with Drs. Mackennal² and Finlayson,³ is sole survivor among those prominent in that sanguine old High Street College band. On the edge (because not technically a student) was the poet Alexander Smith,⁴ than whom a kindlier Scot ne'er lived, and who in our northern verse has left no successor. Friends, countrymen, and lovers, amid havocs of death, and political partition, there has never been any severing of our regard, nor dimming under autumn skies of our memories of the spring-time—

When all the world was young, lad,
And all the trees were green."

In the outer circle were those who did not participate in Nichol's views as to the reform of rectorial elections and the like. Amongst these were William Jack,⁵ afterwards Professor of Mathematics ; Donald Macleod, the genial minister of the Park Church ; James Bryce, later Viscount Bryce ; Robert Flint,⁶ David Binning

manufacturing the statement which she made at the conclusion of the trial in which she sought to impute the crime to an innocent old man. This belief prevented Dixon being assumed as a partner in one of the leading legal businesses in Glasgow, as had been intended—a disappointment which soured the remainder of his life.

¹ Mr. Palmer (1831-66) became a member of Gray's Inn and a barrister in 1861. He was editor of the *Law Magazine and Review*, and Professor of History in the Cavalry College, Richmond.

² Alexander Mackennal, D.D. (1835-1904), Congregational minister at Broughton, Cheshire, Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1887.

³ James Finlayson, M.D. (1840-1906), President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and their honorary Librarian.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 538.

⁵ *Supra*, p. 271.

⁶ *Supra*, p. 75.

Monro, later Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; and Adolph Hain, a young German poet.

There is a well-known photograph of a group of "The Old Mortality" at Oxford. Nichol is the centre figure, and along with him are two of his Glasgow friends, Luke and Bryce.

Of the life of the Scottish student who occupies lodgings, James Brown thus speaks from his own experience :—" In the Universities of Scotland no provision is made for the residence of students. Each one is left to find lodgings for himself. This is a feature of Scottish student life which must be taken into account in estimating the nature of its influence. To the country lad his coming to College is to some extent an entrance on life. He has a sense of freedom and a sense of responsibility which are no unimportant part of his education. He chooses his lodging; he is master of it; he selects his companions; he apportions his time. Beyond the class-hours no control is exercised by the College authorities over his employments. Such a system has, of course, its risks. It offers temptations to idleness to those who have no enthusiasm for their work, and it gives peculiar facilities for cultivating companionships which sometimes prove ruinous. But, on the other hand, it fosters a spirit of self-reliance. When the temptations of freedom are successfully resisted, the will is strengthened for undertaking the graver responsibilities of after life."¹

In 1853 there appeared in Glasgow a small volume bearing the title *Young Glasgow*.² The streets, restaurants and places of amusement in Glasgow are duly catalogued, and there may have been

¹ *The Life of a Scottish Probationer, being a Memoir of Thomas Davidson*, p. 21. Glasgow, 1877, 8vo.

² *Young Glasgow; or the Gentism of the Western Necropolis*, edited by Ben Buck, Esq., a Needy Swell. Glasgow (T. Murray & Son), 1853, 12mo, pp. 90. It appeared in a paper cover with a coloured drawing of the "Swell" of the day. It was, I think, from the same pen as *Alfred Leslie*; *supra*, p. 163, *infra*, p. 575.

foolish young men of the type described, but if so they were very few in number and attracted no attention. The author treats, amongst others, of "the University Snob," and I merely refer to it to say that his portraiture is mere caricature. I have known hundreds of men who were students of the period in question, and many of them were still students when I entered the University. There is a lively account of the rectorial election when Tennyson and the Earl of Eglinton were in the field, although the colour is rather strong. The Conservative Club, we learn, was always prepared to give a doubtful student a glass of beer in their rooms, or to pay his matriculation fee if he was too poor to do so himself. The medical student is dealt with at length, and figures as idle and profligate and generally as a most objectionable person. He plays football and cricket on the College grounds. "These are harmless, health-giving amusements, and you are fain no doubt to believe that beer and tobacco do not intrude on them. But you are doomed to disappointment. As easily may you, by washing, restore a skin saffroned o'er with jaundice to its pristine snowiness, as separate a medical student from his pipe and pot. The former, of course, he always carries with him, and the beer is now brought to the Garden in large whisky jars." Such a thing never did and could not happen, and is probably introduced to indicate that the rest of the picture is equally exaggerated.

The medicals had a song-book of their own. Amongst their ditties were "The Jolly M.D." and "The Molendinar." The former was to the tune of "Bonnie Dundee," and intimated pretty clearly the author's opinion that the Jolly M.D. had about as little chance of ever becoming an M.D. as a Jacobite Prince of again ruling this realm.

Of "The Molendinar" this is a sample:—

It must have been in this same stream
That Achilles' mother held him,
Then scathless he 'mong foes might be,
For they'd all cut and run when they smelled him.

In a concluding paragraph the "editor" promises a continuation of these sketches of the Western Metropolis.

Accordingly, *Alfred Leslie, a Story of Glasgow Life*, appeared in 1854.¹ The author informs us in his preface that he believes that Glasgow has more distinctive features than any other city, not metropolitan, with which he was acquainted, and that his design was to throw off a few light sketches of the modes of life and thought in Glasgow, with which he might from time to time meet. What he describes he certainly never saw in Glasgow. Alfred Leslie was a wealthy young Englishman who came to study at the University, but his life in Glasgow has little connexion with the University. On his arrival he was told that there was no particular hurry in matriculating, and that it was enough that he should do so in time for the rectorial election. He entered the classes of Logic and Senior Greek, and had to sit his Blackstone. He resolved to work moderately and to enjoy himself. Very shortly after his arrival his friend, the author, invites him to dinner, with an intimation that he intended to "make a night of it." The dinner takes place, the other two guests being a sprig of nobility who had been expelled from Oxford and a young English clergyman of High Church principles who hoped to be presented to a living by a rich relative. After dinner they attended a meeting of Conservative students in the Greek class-room to promote the re-election of the Earl of Eglinton. After the meeting they adjourned to the Conservative Club room and drank confusion to the Liberals. Next they went to the Dunlop Street Theatre, and after the performance visited a hotel in George Square where the Conservative students were having a supper to celebrate the smashing they had given to their opponents. The company was in a very hilarious mood and determined not to go home till morning. After making their "good-night" the party proceeded to the house of a lady on the south side who was giving a ball. They arrived in time for the second supper,

¹ There is a reference to *Young Glasgow* at p. 35, and much in that volume is repeated in this.

and after partaking of it, they sallied forth at 3 a.m. to the room of a friend who lived near the College and was giving a supper party. The company was composed of several clever men, who were very good talkers, some professional supper-party men, and besides students a few officers. They supped on oysters and beer, talked and sang, played whist and chess. The conversation was good, the news of the day, the gossip of the town and College, home and continental literature, sporting, theatrical and clerical *ana*, sometimes knotty points in scholarship and metaphysics. Then one of the students, Mackay, wanted them at five o'clock to adjourn to his lodgings and have tea and cold chicken. There they talked and argued till a quarter-past seven, and had to leave as Leslie had to be in the Greek class-room at half-past seven. They had to change their clothes, and Leslie arrived late. He was, however, afterwards admitted, was admonished by Professor Lushington, called up for examination and failed. They returned home, went to bed, slept till four in the afternoon, when they rose and had breakfast. It is difficult to understand the object of this long and stupid episode, which occupies a score of pages, as the author declares that his one principal object is to be amusing and the other to be accurate, and it is neither. A writer [George M. Grant] in the *University Album* of 1858 speaks (p. 121) of the snobbish squeak of "Alfred Leslie," and adds that "his tale depicts our student life as veraciously as the 'Confessions of the Poughkeepsie seer' describes the shape of Micromegas' nose and the domestic life of the common folks of Saturn." The remainder of the story has little to do with Alfred Leslie's life as a student.

The account of the rectorial election meeting is the same as that in *Young Glasgow*,¹ with that of the Conservative supper party added.

His portrait of Mackay, the son of a Highland shepherd, is much

¹ The election of the Duke of Argyle in 1854 had, however, taken place before the publication of *Alfred Leslie*. At p. 249 he refers to a poem, "Bereavement," which appeared in the *University Album* for 1854.

pleasanter. "How regular he was in his attendance! Not absent more than twice in the session, I believe! The hours and hours that fellow spent in preparing his work, and oh! the huge note-books that he used to bring down to the class-rooms, which he would fill to the very last page! And what an affection he had to that ugly red gown which the students wear! You might see Mackay's gaunt form always ensconced in a corner of the reading-room. He was always working away noiselessly and steadfastly. And you might see him, too, in the library, waiting humbly and respectfully till his turn came, and then stalking away with some huge folios under his arm." Mackay, however, worked to purpose; he maintained himself, his intellectual powers were developed, he attended a weekly debating society, he became a first-rate student and gained many prizes. He had a fine personality, and became a respected parish minister.¹

My time as a student commenced while the old system was in force, and ended when the new system introduced under the Universities Act of 1858 had been established. The change, as I have said,² was uncomfortable. The bond which formerly united the students to the University and to one another was gone, and nothing took its place. Every student had been in use to sign the attendance register annually, but that did not constitute him a member of the University. He became so only upon matriculation, which was a dignified and impressive ceremonial, and made him a member as long as he continued a student. Matriculation gave him right to be present and take part in Congregations of the University, and along with the Principal and Professors to elect the Rector. This created in matriculated students a feeling of loyalty to the University and a spirit of union amongst themselves. This disappeared

¹ Professor Scott Lang's picture of Duncan Dewar's student life at St. Andrews, 1819-27 (*supra*, p. 469), is the account of the student days of the son of a Highland crofter.

² *Supra*, p. 540.

under the new system ; students ceased to be constituent members of general meetings of the University, Principal and Professors were disfranchised in the rectorial election.

Life in Glasgow College in my time was similar to that in the days of Principal Shairp and John Nichol ; the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts was the same, the method of teaching was the same. Technical and vocational education had not been heard of ; the Humanities alone were recognised. They were studied in order to train the intellect and form character rather than to impart knowledge. A degree had no commercial value and few graduated. The students were drawn from all classes, but all stood upon the same platform and had the same opportunities. As a rule they were earnest and hard-working. The greater number profited by their studies and became useful members of society. A smaller number were brilliant scholars and thinkers and took high positions in after life.

As in Nichol's day, there was much social intercourse among the students. They formed groups or circles that met in each other's houses or lodgings and discussed all sorts of questions, particularly of philosophy and literature, with great freedom and frankness.¹

Friendships were formed which lasted through life. Old days, the old quadrangles and class-rooms, professors and fellow-students were always recalled with pleasure. To most of us our days in the College in High Street were the pleasantest and most fruitful in our lives.

¹ One of our meeting-places was the rooms of my friend John Woodburn—afterwards Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I.—at the south-west corner of West Regent Street and West Campbell Street. Woodburn entered the Indian Civil Service and became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. See *Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. . . . a biographical Retrospect*. London [1926] (by his daughter, Mrs. M'Ewen).

David Woodburn (*supra*, pp. 187, 517) and Sir John Woodburn had a common ancestor—John Woodburn, farmer, in the parish of Monkton. The former was his son ; the latter his great-great-grandson.

Since the foregoing was written, Dr. Wright-Henderson's bright volume, *Glasgow and Balliol*,¹ has been published. The author, then P. A. Henderson, was my bench-fellow in Professor Lushington's Senior Greek class in the session 1858-59, so that his recollections cover the period of which I write. His pictures of Professors William Ramsay, Lushington, Robert Buchanan and William Fleming are similar to my own. Of the other professors and of the Principal he "knew nothing except by report, for his stay at Glasgow was too brief and his range too limited to permit him to drink at all the fountains of knowledge offered to its students by that great University."

Life in a Glasgow class-room, he remarks, was not dull nor apathetic. Speaking of Greek and Latin, he says: "The standard of pure scholarship was not high, for few of the students had written an iambic or hexameter or heard much of the particle *ἄν* before they came to college; but the indomitable energy of a young Scotsman, wishing to get on, or to learn for learning's sake, produced many good scholars, in the sense of men who had read much Greek and Latin." . . . "At seventeen or eighteen a Scottish student, though deficient in Latin prose, has been taught to exercise more than his memory or imitative powers; he knows something, and even a little may count for much in the way of education, of those mysteries of thought and its laws which at first disgust and appal an Oxford undergraduate two years his elder, and in no way his intellectual inferior. It is in a logic or philosophy class-room that a Scottish student is seen at his best. There he is not hampered by imperfect grammatical training; he can bring his strong and fervid intellect to bear on questions which interest him more than Aeschylus or Virgil, masters who demand a long apprenticeship. The writer can remember answers given in the Logic class at least as good as those given in the Balliol lecture-room by the best Balliol men to Jowett's most subtle and startling problems in political economy."

¹ This originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March, 1894, but I missed it.

The corporate life of the students, he continues, was not then as vigorous as now. "It was undoubtedly a deficiency in the student life of thirty-five years ago that there was in it little 'solidarity,' and few opportunities for the men to meet except in the class-rooms. A glance at the University Calendar will show that in this respect there is a large improvement. But friendships were formed then, as no doubt they are now, of that closeness and durability which belong only to the friendships of youth."¹

Henderson was a good Greek scholar, and had come from Glenalmond with the intention of competing for a Snell exhibition. Two other students sat on the same bench alongside us, Duncan McNeill, a nephew of Lord Colonsay, and Charles Vertue, both from the Edinburgh Academy, and who had also come to Glasgow with the same object. M'Neill I had known slightly in Edinburgh, but although I was on friendly terms with all three, we were not intimate. We met only in the Greek class-room; they never lingered in the quadrangles or appeared in the College grounds. I attended the Senior Humanity in that session; the others did not, although they did so later, and in the year in question Henderson took Logic as a second class.

Reference has been made to a complaint that Edinburgh students considered themselves better than their neighbours.² This is not so. They did keep themselves somewhat aloof, but this was because, as a rule, they came to Glasgow as strangers, and were too busy to make new acquaintances. They were merely birds of passage. Anxiety to secure the Exhibition seemed to dominate my three companions and to prevent their taking part in the life of the University.

¹ James Brown (*supra*, p. 570), speaking of John M. Ross (*supra*, p. 571), says, "He had quite a peculiar power of turning to good account the companionships of college life, which often count for more in a student's education than the direct instruction furnished in classrooms." *Scottish History and Literature . . . by John M. Ross, LL.D. . . . with Biographical Sketch*, by James Brown, D.D. p. xv., Glasgow, 1884.

² *Supra*, p. 539.

All three were successful in their quest. Henderson in the end became Warden of Wadham College; McNeill had to leave Balliol owing to ill-health, and died in Italy in 1866; Vertue, after holding several Civil Service appointments, became Private Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII. in 1902, and was continued in his appointment by Pope Pius X. until his death in 1904.

Mr. Harvey, the headmaster of Merchiston, had been a Snell Exhibitioner, and was anxious that I should return to school for another year in order that he might prepare me for competing for this Exhibition. My inclination, however, did not lie in that direction. "Each man," says Henderson, "knows best how to live his own life." I liked classics, but it seemed to me then that several years devoted to classical study might not be the best training for one who was to practise as a lawyer in Glasgow, and that the fuller and wider curriculum of a Scottish University was more suitable. I was also able, in accordance with the practice of the day, by taking a single class each session, to serve my time as a law apprentice.

Amongst other students in Professor Lushington's class in that session were John Woodburn, afterwards Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (p. 578); William Wilson Hunter, afterwards Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., and Director-General of Statistics to the Indian Government;¹ and Daniel Wallace, afterwards Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace (1841-1919), K.C.V.O., Secretary to various Viceroys of India.²

¹ Hunter was my senior by a couple of years. He was a good student, but not sociable or affable. He had, however, a group of friends who used to meet in his rooms for conversation and discussion, and I occasionally heard of him through John Ferguson. See Skrine, *Life of Sir William Wilson Hunter*, p. 17, London, 1901.

² He was when in Glasgow simply Daniel Wallace. Daniel and Donald are often treated as convertible, and in 1861, when a student in Edinburgh, he adopted the latter with the addition of Mackenzie, his mother's maiden name. He was born at Paisley on 10th November, 1841, his father being Robert Wallace and his mother Sarah Mackenzie. They resided at one time at Boghead, a cottage a little to the north of the town of Dumbarton.

The changes which have occurred in University ideas and methods since I ceased to be a student sixty years ago have been very great. Henderson's essay, "Oxford Past and Present," touches sympathetically on the changes in that University in the fifty years 1861-1909, and to a large extent his remarks are true of Glasgow. The University "has undertaken to educate everybody and in everything, and everywhere, at least within the range of University Extension Lectures. There is nothing which it does not profess to teach, from theology to military strategy." . . . "Buildings, and apparatus, and stipends for the teaching of scientific subjects have been provided at great expense." . . . "Many persons whose opinions, though erroneous, are entitled to consideration, protest against these concessions to the 'spirit of the age.' They think that there is danger, if not certainty, that Oxford will be turned into a second-rate scientific University." . . . "The issue between the old and the new learning can be decided only by controversy, and by the consequent friction in which heat is naturally generated—but the heat is diminishing; the issue is indeed decided—the new learning 'has come to stay,' and there is room in the University both for it and for its rival, or rather sister, to the benefit of both." . . . "There would be many Rip Van Winkles in Oxford were the leaders of fifty—even thirty—years ago to revisit the common-rooms and halls; they would find themselves in strange surroundings, and would be disappointed and perplexed."

I knew the University of Glasgow as a student in 1857, and I know it as a member of the University Court in 1927, but while the surroundings in the former year were very different from those of the present year, I am neither "disappointed nor perplexed." The system of 1857 was in accordance with the ideas of the day, and was regarded as excellent. The students worked well and harmoniously and enjoyed themselves. The greater number bore their part well in after life. Many rose to distinction. The conditions of to-day have been evolved from year to year in accordance with the ideas of the time. Conditions will continue to change and the

arrangements of 1927 will soon be out of date, but student life cannot be more alert and vigorous than it is now, just as it is not more alert and vigorous now than it was in 1857.

THE LAST OF THE OLD COLLEGE

IN 1846, the Glasgow, Airdrie and Monklands Junction Railway Company obtained power to make a railway from Glasgow to Airdrie. The scheme involved the acquisition of the Old College and grounds, but the Act provided that it should not be lawful for the Company to acquire any part of these until the Principal and Professors and Faculty of the College should be authorised by Parliament to sell and convey them. The Company accordingly entered into negotiations with the College and an agreement was adjusted. The College next promoted a Bill for the confirmation of the agreement and this Bill became law upon 26th August, 1846.¹ The agreement provided that the Company should acquire 23 acres of the lands of Woodlands² and erect thereon, within four years after the passing of the Act, Halls, Lecture and Class Rooms, Laboratories, Dissecting Rooms, Museum, Library and other

¹ "An Act to enable the College of Glasgow to effect an exchange of the present lands and buildings belonging to and occupied by the said College for other sufficient and adequate lands and buildings more advantageously situated and for other purposes relating thereto."

² Woodlands house, which was surrounded by extensive grounds, stood near the north-west end of the present Park Circus and was approached by an avenue from the road from Anderston to Woodside Cotton Mills, now known as Woodlands Road. The grounds are now built upon except the portion to the south which is included in Kelvingrove Park. I remember the old house and when a child I used to gather wild hyacinths where Park Terrace now stands and on the slopes in front of it. I knew the grounds of Kelvingrove well and have often picked gooseberries in the garden of Kelvinbank. See *supra*, p. 254. Map at p. 588: illustration, p. 592.

Woodlands was part of the lands of Woodside Hill which extended eastwards to the above Anderston and Woodside Road now at this point known as St. George's Road. The lower section of Kelvingrove Park is part of the lands of Nether Newton which extended eastwards to Newton Street. The land westward of Kelvinbank, extending to Clayslap, was part of Over Newton which bounded on the east with the lands of Stobcross.

buildings with courts, offices and other appurtenances and thirteen Dwelling Houses for the residence of the Principal and Professors and accommodation for the servants of the College in accordance with plans and drawings prepared by Mr. John Baird, Architect in Glasgow. It was further arranged that the Company should provide an additional area of three-quarters of an acre for the erection of a chapel. Upon the completion of the buildings the Company was to convey these and the site to the Faculty, and on the other hand the Faculty were to convey the Old College and grounds to the Railway Company. The Act provided that the lands of Woodlands so conveyed and the Principal, Professors, Students and Officers of the University and College should be exempted from all taxations, burdens, jurisdictions and imposts except Poor Rates, in such and the like manner and to the same extent as the University and College and buildings and the Principal, Professors, Students and Officers were then by Royal grant or charter or Act of Parliament or by immemorial usage legally exempted,¹ and all rights, privileges and immunities at that time conferred on or attached to the University and College of Glasgow should attach to and be enjoyed by the University and College and the Principal, Professors, Students and Officers of the new College to be erected on the lands of Woodlands. It was likewise provided that the Railway Company should defray the expense of the removal to the new College of the contents of the Library and Hunterian Museum and all other moveable effects in the Old College and also the personal effects of the Principal and Professors in their houses. It was also agreed that such statues, inscriptions or figures in the old buildings as might be deemed valuable as antiquarian or architectural objects should be transferred to the new building. Provision was further made for the erection of a new hospital for the use of the University on land conveniently

¹ In 1821, a new Police Bill for Glasgow was promoted in which it was proposed that the members of the University should be subjected to the Police Assessment. Against this the University presented a Memorial dated 21st March, 1821.

situated between the site of the new College and the River Clyde, towards which the Railway Company should contribute a sum not exceeding £10,000.

Woodlands was purchased by the Railway Company and plans were prepared by Mr. Baird and approved by the University and the Company. Specifications were drawn up and contracts amounting to £147,000 were provisionally adjusted for the execution of the work at the expense of the Company. The arrangements were, however, subject to the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, and the plans were forthwith forwarded to the Treasury, but great delay took place on their part and it was not until two years later that the College were able to report that the plans had been approved, and that for the hospital they had purchased 10,600 square yards on the west side of North Street—then known as the Parish Road leading from Woodside to Anderston—and south side of Sauchiehall Road. When this was communicated to the Railway Company, the Directors expressed surprise and stated that from the time that had elapsed since the College Removal Act was passed they thought that all idea of building a new College and hospital had been abandoned and that they considered themselves freed from any obligation under the Act and relative agreement. Behind this, however, was the fact that a financial crisis had occurred and brought ruin upon the greater part of the railway schemes of the preceding years and amongst others of the Glasgow, Airdrie and Monklands Company. Following upon this communication the College in 1849 brought an action against the Company, negotiations followed and a settlement was adjusted. The Company undertook to pay £12,700 for breach of contract and for expenses incurred by the College. It was also arranged that the Company should obtain an Act for winding up the railway undertaking, in which it should be provided that the remainder of the £12,700 after payment of the College expenses and making good any loss in selling or feuing the hospital site, should be held as a separate fund to be applied in repairing or renewing the buildings in High Street. In the result £10,000 was set apart as a

fabric fund and this had increased by accumulation of dividends to £17,500 in 1865.¹

Mr. Baird's plans are not in the Muniment Room of the University and do not seem to have been returned by the Treasury.

As before mentioned,² the University Commissioners of 1858 had under consideration the desirability of the University abandoning the buildings in High Street and erecting new ones elsewhere and they were of opinion that a sum of £108,000 would be sufficient to acquire a site and to erect and equip new buildings. Nothing followed upon this report.³ In 1863, however, another railway company was projected which likewise required the College and grounds for its undertaking. This was the scheme of the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, and the promoters made an agreement with the University for the purchase of the buildings and land extending to 26½ acres at the price of £100,000. A bill for the incorporation of the Company and for confirming this agreement was promoted in Parliament and was passed into an Act upon 29th July, 1864.

This arrangement was not so favourable in some respects to the University as that of 1846, which provided not for a money payment, but for reinstatement by the Company and at their expense of buildings in accordance with plans by the College Architect and on an agreed site. The price was moderate as compared with the estimated expenditure under the 1846 arrangement, but was approximately what the University Commissioners a few years before had considered sufficient for reinstatement and being payable

¹ In 1852, the Railway Company sold the lands of Woodlands to the Corporation of Glasgow. Part was included in Kelvingrove Park and the remainder disposed of as building sites.

² *Supra*, p. 148.

³ The General Council appointed a Committee to consider as to the advisability of removing the University buildings from High Street and an interesting report on the subject was presented to the meeting of the General Council held on 2nd November, 1860. This Report was duly communicated to the University Court.

15, 16,

9, 13,

7, 8

6,

1



24, 23,

26, 19,

14, 23,

21,

22,

20, 18,

17,

12,

11, 10,

4,

5,

3,

2,

THE SENATE LEAVING THE OLD COLLEGE, 29TH JULY, 1870

1. Rev. Principal Barclay.
2. Rev. Professor John Caird.
3. Professor Lushington.
4. Professor Andrew Buchanan.
5. Professor Harry Rainy.
6. Professor Sir William Thomson.
7. Professor Allen Thomson.
8. Professor Blackburn.
9. Rev. Professor Weir.
10. Rev. Professor Jackson.
11. Professor Thomas Anderson.
12. Professor Macquorn Rankine.
13. Professor Grant.

14. Professor Nichol.
15. Professor Gairdner.
16. Rev. Professor William P. Dickson.
17. Professor George G. Ramsay.
18. Professor Veitch.
19. Professor Cowan.
20. Professor Edward Caird.
21. Professor Young.
22. Professor Robertson.
23. Professor Berry.
24. Professor Leishman.
25. Professor Alexander Dickson.
26. Professor Macleod.

in cash left the University free as to the selection of site and the extent and character of the buildings to be erected. It was recognised, however, that the amount along with the sum paid by the earlier Company was quite inadequate for a building which would be sufficient to meet the immediate requirements of the University and the expansion which might be expected. Steps were accordingly taken to provide additional funds. An appeal was made to the public which was generously responded to and the Treasury made considerable grants.

The lands of Woodlands were no longer available, and the lands of Gilmorehill were purchased as the site for the proposed building. The designing and construction of the new building were entrusted to Mr. afterwards Sir George Gilbert Scott. The erection of the building was then undertaken and was carried on with all convenient speed, but as will be presently explained, it was impossible to have it completed by 30th July, 1869, the date at which the University had agreed to give possession to the Railway Company and the latter consented to extend the period for a year. The roofing-in of the new building was commemorated by the tradesmen engaged on the work by a soiree in the City Hall on 23rd April, 1869.

The session 1869-70 closed on 29th April, 1870, and on that day the students met in the Common Hall for the last time. The Principal and Professors continued to occupy the buildings until 29th July when they assembled on the Lion and Unicorn stair and were photographed.¹ In the evening the members of Senate and

¹ The photograph is given on the opposite page, and is an excellent picture. The likenesses are good and the carriage of those in the foreground is characteristic, particularly of the Principal and Dr. John Caird, of Lushington, Andrew Buchanan and Harry Rainy. Professor Jackson's likeness is good so far as it goes, but his long lank figure which earned him the irreverent soubriquet of "The Holy Ghost," is shut out by Andrew Buchanan and Thomas Anderson. Blackburn, who ruled the Faculty and successfully administered its affairs, occupies a central but inconspicuous place. Allen Thomson, the most active of the professors in furthering the preparation of the new Home, is well seen.

I knew them all; all have gone!

of the University Court, representatives of the General Council and friends of the University dined in the Fore Hall. In the absence of Principal Barclay, Professor John Caird occupied the chair and after dinner proposed the toast, "The Memory of the Old College." Other toasts followed and were replied to and thereafter the Loving Cup¹ was passed and as each one drank he offered the suffrage *Resurgat in gloria, Alma Mater*. All then stood up, joined hands and sang "For Auld Lang Syne." Next day the University gave possession to the Railway Company and ceased to occupy the site which had been its home for more than four hundred years.

GILMOREHILL

The lands of Gilmorehill which were acquired by the University for the erection of new buildings are in that part of the parish of Govan which lies on the north side of the Clyde and known from the earliest time as Perthec or Partick. Gilmorehill is on the west side of the river Kelvin and to the south of an old narrow country road, known as the highway leading from Partick to the lands of Hillhead, now widened into University Avenue.² Two hundred years ago Gilmorehill was the property of Walter Gibson,³ Provost of Glasgow, an enterprising and wealthy merchant. It next passed to Hugh Cathcart, a merchant engaged in the foreign trade, and on his death his son, a merchant in Jamaica, sold the property in 1771 to Thomas Duncan of Kelvinside, another extensive merchant. It was again in the market in 1788. "The situation," it is said,⁴ "is most

¹ The Loving Cup is of beaten silver; originally a basin, converted into a cup by addition of beaten silver foot. Around margin outside, Collegii Glascuens. Poculum ΦΙΛΟΤΗΣΙΩΝ on a scroll. In bottom of cup ΠΙΕ΄ | JUSTE | SOBRIE within a foliar border. Height, 9½ inches; width of cup, 8½ inches; depth of cup, 3⅜ inches; weight, 35 oz. 2 dwt. Marks: (1) Edinburgh Castle; (2) I.F.

² *Supra*, p. 421.

³ To be distinguished from Andrew Gibson of Hillhead who purchased that property in 1702, and of which he had previously been the tenant farmer.

⁴ Advertisement in *Glasgow Mercury*, 11th November, 1788, 6th January, 1789.



THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF GILMOREHILL IN 1795.

From Thomas Richardson's map of Glasgow and Country seven miles round, 1795.

The house was not then built. Its site was just below the farm house of Hillhead, on the top of the rising ground stretching down to the Kelvin.

Kelvingrove and Kelvinbank—Jn. Wilson, Esq.—are shown and their distance given as two miles from Glasgow.

to the Glasgow Cemetery Company, a Joint Adventure with a capital of £20,000 divided into 10,000 shares of £2 each, formed for the purpose of purchasing land in the neighbourhood of the City of Glasgow and laying it out "in a becoming and ornamental manner as a Cemetery."¹ This Company was no more successful in its object than the Company of Proprietors of the Western Cemetery of Glasgow formed to convert the Old Botanic Garden into a burial ground.²

No other use was found for Gilmorehill and it remained in the hands of the Company practically unproductive. The water-cure was then popular and the mansion house and part of the grounds were in 1856 converted into a Hydropathic establishment under the management of Mr. Archibald Hunter. The level land on the west side of the Kelvin was let for sports and amusements by the proprietor of the Hydropathic, and I remember seeing Blondin, the

of Glasgow and employed Mr. Thomas Fairbairn (1820-84), R.S.W. to make water-colour drawings of many of our old houses and streets. See *Glasgow Past and Present*, i. p. 123. These were lithographed and along with descriptive letter press were privately printed by Mr. Bogle in 1849, under the title "Relics of Ancient Glasgow Architecture," and reprinted in black and white in 1885.

The coloured plate of the Outer Quadrangle of the Old College at p. 60, and the woodcut of the Drygate on p. 44 are taken from this volume.

The original water-colour sketches are now in possession of the Corporation of Glasgow and are described in *Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures and Drawings of Old Glasgow*, p. 33 *sqq.*, Glasgow, 1903.

To the reprint, there is added a drawing of the Wheat Sheaf Inn on the Dumbarton Road, where it is now joined by the western extension of Sauchiehall Street. This Inn was a favourite summer resort for Glasgow people in my younger days, as mentioned, *supra*, p. 254.

James Bogle was a book collector and made many valuable gifts to Stirling's Library. His own collection was sold in Glasgow on 8th, 9th and 10th July, 1856.

He was brother-in-law of Michael Scott, author of "Tom Cringle's Log."

¹ I have the original Deed of Constitution of the Company. It is a fine parchment roll 12½ feet long by 3 feet broad. Joint Stock companies of the present type were then unknown.

² *Supra*, p. 252.



KELVINBANK, WITH GILMOREHILL HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND.

From drawing by Andrew Macgeorge, 1866.

Kelvinbank stood between Kelvingrove Street and the present Gray Street immediately to the north of the continuation of Sauchiehall Road which did not then extend westwards beyond Kelvingrove Street. There is a painting of Gilmorehill House in Bellfield Museum, Kilmarnock.

famous funambulist, performing here on the tight rope in the autumn of 1861.¹

The University purchased not only Gilmorehill, but likewise Donaldshill—originally known as The Brewlands—on the north side, and Clayslap² on the south side of the river Kelvin at a cost altogether of £98,400.

It was originally intended to erect a new Hospital, as an adjunct to medical teaching, on the lands of Clayslap, but the funds at the disposal of the University were inadequate for the retention of so large an area and this scheme was accordingly abandoned and the present hospital site on Byres Road, part of the lands of Donaldshill, was substituted.³ The University accordingly transferred to the City of Glasgow at cost price the portion of Gilmorehill between the Kelvin and what is now Gray Street and the lands of Clayslap, on the footing of the area being added to Kelvingrove Park. This is so far well as the land will be retained as an open ornamental space, but this arrangement and the transfer of the Hospital to Donaldshill have in recent years compelled the University to seek additional building ground for extensions on the adjoining lands of Hillhead which is inconvenient as the old narrow

¹ He gave two performances, one on 3rd and the other on 7th September, 1861; See *Glasgow Herald*, 4th and 9th September, 1861; *N.B. Daily Mail*, September, 1861; *The Life of Blondin, The Hero of Niagara, with a full account of his wonderful performances*. London [1861].

This was issued in Glasgow with 6 pages of local advertisements added. The last of these is of Gilmorehill Hydropathic Establishment and is dated August, 1861.

² The Bakers of Glasgow had mills on Clayslap which they held under a charter from the Archbishop of Glasgow. In 1692, Walter Gibson built another mill on the lands of Donaldshill. He gave an undertaking that his dam which rested on the Bakers' ground, should not cause any prejudice to their mills, mill-dam, etc., or that he should repair the same. This was subject of litigation in the case of *Lyon and Gray v. The Bakers of Glasgow*, 7th January, 1749. M. 12,789.

³ This was, however, part of the land which had been disposed to the Corporation and it had to be reacquired at the price of £30,747 4s. The area consisted of 10 acres, 3 roods, 2 poles of the lands of Donaldshill and Gilmorehill and 2 acres, 3 roods, 35 poles of land on the east side of the Byres Road and Church Street and south side of Hillhead Road.

Hillhead Road has been expanded into University Avenue and the University buildings are now intersected by a main thoroughfare loaded with traffic.

Although Gilmorehill was far beyond the limits of the old burgh of Glasgow and fully two miles west of the old College of Glasgow, it was associated to a certain extent with the University. The early principals from Andrew Melville to Robert Boyd of Trochrig—from 1577 to 1621—were *ex officio* ministers of Govan. The University were thereafter patrons of the living until patronage was abolished and were and still are titulars of the teinds of the parish.¹

To provide a building plateau the summit of the site had to be lowered to the extent of nine feet. This work was commenced on 6th June, 1866, when Professor Allen Thomson cut the first sod on the brow of the hill, on the south side of Gilmorehill House, that is a little to the south of the Western or Arts Quadrangle. Vast excavations were required to provide foundations and enormous quantities of stone were quarried on the site for this and other purposes. For the support of the tower a solid bed of concrete sixty-six feet square and six feet in thickness was laid on firm boulder clay at a depth of twenty-four feet from the surface. The first stone of the building was laid on 4th April, 1867, but operations were almost immediately brought to a standstill by a strike which began in May and lasted for six months.

The work was thereafter pressed on as fast as was possible in the case of a building of importance and on 8th October, 1868, in presence of the University Court, the Senatus Academicus, many distinguished guests and a vast concourse of people, the Prince and Princess of

¹ King David I granted part of the lands of Partick to the see of Glasgow, and the bishops had a manorhouse in Partick near the confluence of the Kelvin with the Clyde, and here in 1362, a dispute between the bishop and his chapter was arranged by compromise.

The county of Lanark lay between the Erickstane (*supra*, p. 325), on the east and the Bridge of Partick on the west, a distance of 40 miles.

Wales laid memorial stones in the piers of the archway leading from the front entrance into the cloisters.¹

The building was only then beginning to rise above the ground level. The space intended for the library was temporarily floored and roofed and was used as a reception room : several of the apartments in old Gilmorehill House were furnished for use by the Royal party.

The only approach to Gilmorehill at that time was by Woodlands Road and Gibson Street. This was not considered to be an appropriate route for a pageant, and it was resolved that the procession should pass through Kelvingrove Park. The difficulty was that there was no bridge over the Kelvin and that the land upon its western side did not form part of the Park. A wooden bridge across the river was, however, built by the City Architect, Mr. John Carrick, in a very short space of time and a roadway formed near to the point where the present Gray Street meets University Avenue.² The procession was thus able to pass through the Park and its beautiful surroundings, and then for a short distance along the Hillhead

¹ A glass jar was placed in a cavity in the stone laid by the Prince of Wales which contained Oliver & Boyd's Almanac for 1868-69 ; printed List of Students for 1867-68 ; current coins of the realm with notes of the Glasgow Banks ; the Glasgow and Edinburgh papers of the day with the *London Times* and *Punch* ; the names of the Architect, his assistants and Clerk of Works ; the names of the Contractors ; a map of Glasgow and the City Chamberlain's latest Report on the Vital Statistics of the City.

A similar jar was placed in a cavity in the stone laid by the Princess of Wales and contained a printed Statement as to the enterprise for obtaining new College buildings, a List of the General Committee for procuring subscriptions in aid of the fund ; the Union Railway Act regulating the sale of the old University buildings ; the list of subscribers up to that time, amounting in all to 112,000 ; a printed copy of the Memorial to Her Majesty's Government praying for a supplementary grant from the public purse ; copy letter from the Lords of the Treasury engaging to propose to give a grant of £120,000 on condition of that sum being subscribed ; Facsimile of the subscription list for the restoration of the University buildings in 1632, and photographic views by Annan of these buildings as then existing.

Copies of Photographic Views of the new buildings in October, 1868, are in the library of the late William Henry Hill, bequeathed by him to the Faculty of Procurators.

² The wooden bridge was painted imitation granite and stood for many years. It is only comparatively recently that a stone structure was substituted.

and Partick Road to a point nearly opposite Gilmorehill House where a handsome archway had been erected for the occasion and through which the house was seen.

The Prince and Princess were received in one of the rooms of Gilmorehill House by the representatives of the University. They then passed to an adjoining apartment where the members of Senate were assembled, and here the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Prince of Wales and on Prince John of Glücksburg by the Vice-Chancellor, Principal Barclay. The first graduation ceremony at Gilmorehill thus took place upon 8th October, 1868.

The High Street building had been handed over to the Railway Company on 30th July, 1870, and it was therefore necessary that the University should be able to occupy the new building at the beginning of the winter session. The contractors worked energetically and were able to place a sufficient part of the building at the disposal of the University to permit of the opening of the session in November, 1870.¹ The transference of the contents of the Hunterian Museum, of the Library and of the Laboratories was a difficult and tedious work, but was carried out successfully. The bells in the old steeple were removed to Gilmorehill, as were likewise the Lion and Unicorn stair and the wainscotting of the Fore Hall.

THE NEW HOME

OF the foundation of the University in 1451, we have this account in an old Chronicle of the reign of King James II:—

“ That samyn yer, the privilege of the universite of Glasqw come to Glasqw, throw the instance of king James the secund, and throw instigacioun of master William Turnbull² that tyme bischop of

¹ See “ Prefatory Notice of the new College Buildings by Professor Allen Thomson, M.D., chairman of the Building Committee,” prefixed to “ Introductory Addresses,” *infra*.

² It is said that Bishop Turnbull was buried in the parish church of Cambuslang. As to the finding of a coffin supposed to be his, see *The Glasgow Journal* 25th July, 1743.



THE FIRST GRADUATION CEREMONY AT GILMOREHILL,
8TH OCTOBER, 1868.

The Vice-Chancellor, Principal Barclay, conferring the Degree of
LL.D. on

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

The others present are:

H.R.H. The Princess of Wales;

The Rt.-Hon. John Inglis, Lord President of the Court of Session,
the Rector; The Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.; Lord John Manners;
Sir James Fergusson Bt., the Dean of Faculties, Promoter; Prince
John of Glücksburg, who also received the Degree; Professor
Blackburn; Professor Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin); and
the Bedellus.

Glasqw, and was proclamit at the croce of Glasqw, on the Trinite sonday the xx day of June. And on the morne, thar was cryit ane gret indulgence, gevin to Glasqw at the request of thaim forsaide, be pap Nycholas, as it war the yer of Grace, and with all indulgens that thai mycht haf in Rome, contenand iiiii monethis, begynnand the ix day of Julii, and durand to the x day of November.”¹

There was no public demonstration when the University entered its new home. On 7th November, 1870, the Session 1870-71 was opened. A general congregation of the University was held in the hall of the Hunterian Museum at which the Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose presided. After prayer by Principal Barclay, Professor Lushington delivered an eloquent address of welcome :—

“ If a stranger were to put the question, ‘ What is the memory of old Glasgow College, as it lives in the minds of men, now in mature life, who once knew her as students ? ’ he might be not unfairly answered in the memorable words inscribed in St. Paul’s, ‘ Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.’ May it prove not too bold a hope that you too, and those who come after you, may, in later days, when we are passed away, think of our ancient University in her new abode with something of the regard which a grateful son feels for a beloved and honoured parent.”

In concluding he said : “ Let me trust that what I have said may suffice to point out that a glimpse into subjects of vast interest, worthily entitled to claim your fullest attention, is opened by the range of studies here proposed to learners. In all the lines of thought to which I have alluded much has been done, but infinitely more remains to do. Newton’s simile holds good for all time ; the ocean of truth spreads before us, children picking up pebbles on the

¹ *A Short Chronicle of the reign of James the Second*, p. 45. See also *Ane Schort Memoriale of the Scottis Corniklis for addicioun*, p. 16. [Edinburgh, 1819, 4to.]

This is the Auchinleck Chronicle edited by Thomas Thomson (*supra*, p. 556), from Asloane’s Manuscript in the Auchinleck library.

shore that hint at the vaster wonders which the boundless deep embraces. Let his words, his example, warn us from complacently extolling our age's achievements, as though *we* stood at the top of knowledge, from immodestly depreciating our predecessors, without whose loyal courage combating huge difficulties, without whose errors even, we should never have enjoyed our present light. Let us rather think how little we may ourselves appear to following times, if we fail to extend our heritage of honourable toil in a spirit worthy of those who bequeathed it to us. Let us own the high vocation of intellect and mental culture, and know that it is a sacred duty—a duty to ourselves, our race, and our Maker—to seek to attain them; that they are destined to raise us higher and higher in the scale of being, if by persevering use of our native powers we make these glorious gifts our own, in the true sense in which what is originally not his own, but wholly given, can be called a finite being's own; our own, not to waste or desecrate, but to enlarge and improve, to influence our age and remoter ages by, to be responsible for. Let us strive to realise the lofty conception expressed by the great poet of our time, growing

"Not alone in power
And knowledge, but by year and hour
In reverence and in charity."

So, and so only, shall we reap the best fruit that expanding knowledge and intelligence yield, and show that the wondrous faculties which God has bestowed on mankind are not an idle embellishment of wealth, but a treasure and a blessing to endure for ever."¹

In the evening the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the new buildings entertained the Principal and Professors to dinner in the Corporation Galleries. Mr. William Rae Arthur, the Lord Provost, occupied the chair and Sir James Lumsden, who had been Lord Provost when the memorial stones were laid, was croupier.

¹ *Introductory Addresses delivered at the opening of the University of Glasgow, Session 1870-1871*, pp. 2, 11. Edinburgh (William Blackwood & Sons), 1870, 8vo.

On the night of Wednesday, 9th November, the students celebrated the transference of the University from the old College to Gilmorehill by a torchlight procession.

They assembled at eight o'clock in the grounds of the old College behind the Museum, lighted their torches, sang "For Auld Lang Syne" and then moved off in orderly procession by way of High Street, George Street, Buchanan Street, Sauchiehall Street, St. George's Road, Woodlands Road and Gibson Street to Gilmorehill. Glasgow had been enveloped in fog for several days, but this had disappeared and the night was good.

Many spectators lined the route, and large numbers assembled in front of the Old College buildings. The procession was headed by a piper who played popular airs in which the students joined. A large crowd, in which the hooligan element was predominant, followed the procession and, although they were very provocative, the good sense of the students and the presence of a large body of police prevented any actual conflict taking place. The boundary of the city terminated at the Kelvin and the police force proceeded no further. On reaching Gilmorehill, the students endeavoured to prevent the crowd from entering the College precincts, but were not successful. The procession moved up the hill to the eastern end of the new building where the present embankments were then in course of formation. Here the great assemblage of spectators which had already gathered loudly cheered the procession as it filed in. A circle was formed, and a bonfire started by throwing the torches into a heap in the middle. Meanwhile the noisy crowd which had followed the procession began to press upon and jostle the students and some fierce encounters occurred. The students fought to keep the crowd back, but the roughs were too numerous. A number of them went to the workmen's sheds and tearing down planks and laying hold of other timber threw all upon the bonfire. They also hurled planks and other missiles at the spectators and at the students. The latter tried to preserve order, but were unable to do so and therefore proceeded to extinguish the fire. This was very difficult, for while

they drew out the burning wood the hooligans added fresh supplies of material and grabbing as many of the students' caps as they could, threw them into the fire. A pitched battle would have ensued but for the prudence of the older students who kept their men in hand. Ultimately the fire was extinguished and the spectators having given three cheers for the Old College and for the New began to disperse.

The rowdy part of the crowd, however, remained and followed the students into the part of the new building in which it had been arranged to hold a meeting. The roughs did their best to interrupt the proceedings, but these were carried through. Songs were sung and then all joined in "God Save the Queen" and "The Marseillaise." The students next reformed into marching order and proceeded on their homeward journey. The crowd was more noisy and demonstrative than before, but the students preserved good order and did not retaliate.

There had been no University chapel for many years before the removal from High Street. It was now determined that the old order of things should be restored and accordingly the University chapel was re-opened on Sunday, 3rd January, 1871, when Professor John Caird preached the sermon.¹

Although the new building was fit for use in November, 1870, much remained to be done for its completion and workmen were engaged upon it for a long time afterwards. The carrying out of several parts of the design had to be deferred for want of funds; the Tower was only half built; there was no Common Hall and the lower Hall of the Hunterian Museum had to be used as a substitute for many years. The new hall was completed in 1882 by means of a munificent gift from John Patrick, Marquis of Bute, and was named "The Bute Hall" in his honour. The adjoining Randolph Hall, erected from a legacy of £60,000 bequeathed to the University by

¹ See *Sermon . . . at the opening of the University Chapel*, by the Revd. John Caird, D.D., Glasgow, 1871.



OLD COLLEGE GATEWAY.

Re-erected at Gilmorehill.

Mr. Charles Randolph, shipbuilder, was completed at the same time.¹ The Tower was completed in 1888, from a bequest by Mr. Andrew Cunningham, for long the Keeper of the Burgh Register of Sasines, and latterly Town Clerk Depute,² and a new clock and bells were at the same time placed in it.³

When the last of the old buildings were being removed by the Railway Company in 1887, Mr. afterwards Sir William Pearce, Bart., the eminent shipbuilder, secured the main entrance and had it re-erected in 1888 at the principal gateway at the north-eastern entrance to the new building.⁴ The stone work is at Gilmorehill just as it was in High Street, but its character and appearance have been altogether changed by its being broken up into several fronts, by its isolation and the addition of a tall pointed tower to make it harmonize with the main buildings.

The completion of the Bute and Randolph Halls was celebrated by a *conversazione* on 1st February, 1884,⁵ at which I was present.

Many additions have since been made and now (1927), the western side of the Arts Quadrangle is nearing completion.

Floreat Universitas Glasguensis.

¹ *Glasgow News*, 12th November, 1882.

This bequest as well as that of Mr. Cunningham were probably suggested by Professor Robertson (1821-89), a warm friend of the University and greatly interested in the erection and completion of the new buildings.

² See *The Graphic*, 12th May, 1888.

³ *Glasgow Herald*, 29th May, 1888; *The British Architect*, 8th June, 1888.

⁴ *The Graphic*, 12th May, 1888.

⁵ *Quiz*, 8th February, 1884; *Glasgow News*, 1st February, 1884; *Glasgow Herald*, 1st and 2nd February, 1884.

Amongst those who were present on this occasion was the Rev. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., afterwards the distinguished Principal of the University.

INDEX

- Abercrombie, Ralph, 338, 340, 341, 538.
 Aberdeen, 17, 22, 26.
 See Universities.
 Abinger, Lord, 459.
 Academic dress, 154, 445, 473-479.
 Biretta, 196, 309.
 cap, graduates', 196, 308, 318.
 cappa = cope, 309.
 catercap, 196.
 gown, *toga*, 113, 196, 307, 318.
 Professor's, 154, 237.
 hood, 86, 309, 318.
 gold and silver lace, 299.
 Rector's, 318.
 trencher, 154, 196, 309.
 Academy for fencing, 226, 394.
 of the Fine Arts, 273.
 Addison, W. Innes, 22, 73, 503.
Adsum, 59.
 Alexander, Andrew, Professor, St. Andrews, 402.
 Sir William of Menstrie, 100, 101.
Alfred Leslie, 163, 465, 483, 484, 575.
 Alison, Sir Archibald, 231, 288, 332, 343.
 Amusements. *See* Games; Sports.
 Anatomy, 162, 169, 170-181, 243-247, 277.
 Act, 1832, 181.
 chamber, 173, 177.
 lectures on Surgery and Anatomy, 174.
 Professor of, 65, 68, 174, 176, 177, 245, 506.
 supply of subjects for, 179.
 Anderson, George, M.P., 439.
 George, printer, 22.
 Rev. John, 116.
 John, Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 See Benefactors; University.
 J. Maitland, 86.
 P. J., 458.
 Thomas, Professor of Chemistry. *See* University.
 William, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. *See* University.
 Andersonian Institution, 114, 117, 236, 385.
 Annandale, Earl of, 486, 487.
 Anne, Queen, 90, 214.
 "Anticonfiscator," 353.
 Apparatus room, 109, 132, 389.
 Apparitions, 19, 545.
 Arago, F. J. D., 109.
 Arbuckle, James, 272, 435, 437, 448, 449, 481, 511, 512, 513.
 Archduke, John of Austria, 313.
 Lewis of Austria, 313.
 Archery Club, 253. *See* Games.
 Ardmillan, Lord, 443.
 Argyll, Duke of, 343.
 Archibald, 8th Earl of, 431.
 Aristotle, 81, 86, 382.
 Arms, carrying of, 428.
 College, 33, 89, 95.
 of Lord Kelvin, 139.
 England, 36, 88.
 Glasgow, 97.
 Scotland, 36, 88.
 University, 96.
 Arnold, Frederick, 163, 465, 483.
 Arnott, G. A. Walker, Professor of Botany. *See* University.
 Arthur, Archibald, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
 William Rae, Lord Provost, 596.
 Arthurle, Sir Thomas, 7, 8, 11.
 The, 15, 17, 23, 31, 32.
 Arts, Faculty of, 95, 289.
 Master of, 303, 345.
 course of study, 21, 466.
 Seven Liberal, The, 21, 90.
 Ashley, Sir Anthony, 456.
 Astronomy, 21, 111, 118, 122, 260, 390.
 classes in popular and scientific, 266.
 practical, Professor of, 65, 262, 266.
 Astronomical Institution of Glasgow, The, 269, 271.
 Atkinson, Thomas, bookseller, 530.
 Attendance Register, 273, 274, 541, 577.

- Attestation, 274, 334, 551.
 Auchinleck, Lord, 178.
 Aula. *See* Common Hall, 15, 22.
- Baccalaureat. *See* Students.
 Class = Ethic class, 78.
 Bachelor, degree of, 16, 21, 86.
 Bacon, Lord, 120.
Novum Organum, 81.
 Bacteriology, Chair of, 163.
 Badham, Charles, Professor of Medicine.
See University.
 Charles, Jr., 332.
 Badius, Jodocus, of Asc, 23, 25.
 Baillie, Robert, Professor and Principal.
See University.
 Baird, John, architect, 584.
 Bajan, 21.
See Students.
 Balagan, 17.
Balcarres Papers, 470.
 Baldus, 13.
 Balfour, J. H., Professor of Botany. *See* University.
 Ballot, vote by, 317.
 Balmanno, Dr., 245.
 Banks, Sir Joseph, 255.
 Bannatyne, Andrew, LL.D., 247, 345.
 Andrew Millar, 247.
 Dugald, 332, 371, 372, 378, 406, 467.
 Barclay, Hugh, sheriff = "Nestor," 79,
 196, 265, 303, 399, 400, 477, 519,
 556, 560.
 John, of Cruden, 368.
 Thomas, D.D., Principal. *See* University.
 Barr, Archibald, LL.D., Professor of
 Engineering. *See* University.
 James, 259.
 Bartolus, 13.
 Barton, Benjamin, 589.
 Bathing, 428, 447.
 Bayle, Pierre, 27.
 Beaconsfield, Lord. *See* Disraeli, Benjamin.
 Beaton, David, Cardinal, 24, 25.
 James, Archbishop, 12, 23.
 Bedellus, 11, 54, 82, 83, 85, 92, 307, 318.
 Begg, John C., 77.
 Bejan, 21.
See Students.
 Bell, Alexander M., Professor at Edinburgh, 236.
 Henry, 155.
 Sheriff Henry G., 542.
 Rev. John, Rector. *See* University.
- Bell, Sir John, Provost, 61.
 Montgomery, 542.
 Bellahouston Trustees, 162, 358.
 Bell-ringer, 60.
 room, 73. *See* "Coal-hole."
 Beltane = May Day, 300.
 Benedict XIII., 20.
 Benefactors, 7, 8, 11, 12, 29, 305.
 Alexander, Sir William, 100, 101.
 Anderson, Professor John, 384.
 Anonymous, 162.
 Anne, Queen, 89, 90.
 Arthurle, Sir Thomas, 7.
 Beaton, James, Archbishop, 12.
 Bellahouston Trustees, 162, 358.
 Blackader, Archbishop, 11.
 Black Quarry School Trustees, 270.
 Boyd, Zachary, 31, 32, 101.
 Brisbane, Miss Christian, 172.
 Buchanan, George, 17.
 John, 17.
 Professor Robert, 157.
 Bute, Marquis of, 598.
 Cadzow, David, 12, 13.
 Carmichael, Mrs., 397.
 Chandos, Duke of, 272.
 Charles I., 28.
 Cowan, James, LL.D., 91.
 Cowan, Professor John B., 162.
 Cromwell, Oliver, 28, 29.
 Cunningham, Andrew, 598.
 Fall, Principal, 36.
 Forfar, Countess of, 29.
 Gardiner, W. G. and F. C., 163.
 General Council, 531.
 George I., 89, 90.
 Gillespie, Patrick, 32, 33.
 Glasgow, Citizens of, 246, 587.
 City of, 17, 100.
 Grieve, Dr. John, 162.
 Hamilton, James, Lord, 7, 8, 11, 15,
 304, 305, 414.
 Robert, merchant in Canton, 193.
 Hopkirk, Thomas, younger of Dalbeth,
 251.
 Hunter, Dr. William, 348.
 Jack, William, Professor, 271.
 James II., 10, 88, 90, 94.
 James VI., 17, 89, 90.
 Leechman, Principal, 72.
 Macfarlane, Alexander, 260.
 Mary Queen of Scots, 8, 17, 408.
 Mather, Dr. George R., 359.
 Mechan, Henry, 163.
 Morton, Regent, 17.
 Muirhead, Henry, LL.D., 162.

Benefactors—*continued*.

- Nicolas V., Pope, 10, 11, 88, 90.
 Notman, 163.
 Park, William, 531.
 Parliament, Scots, 33.
 Pearce, Sir William, 599.
 Rainy, Dr. Harry, 240.
 Randolph, Charles, 598.
 Smith, Archibald, 92.
 Snell, John, 12, 118.
 Steven, the Misses, 358.
 Stevenson, James, of Largs, 356.
 Strang, John, Principal, 30.
 Turnbull, William, bishop, 10, 88, 94.
 Walton, Rev. William, LL.B., 241.
 Watson, Sir James, 162.
 Watt, James, *secundus*, 112.
 William III., 64, 89, 90, 214.
 Williams, Daniel, 29.
 Wilson, Michael, 100, 101.
 Dr. Patrick, 263.
 Young, Professor John, family, 356.
- Bennet, William, 531.
 Berry, Robert, Professor of Law. *See* University.
 Binning, Rev. Hugh, 362.
 Birkbeck, George, Andersonian Institution, 115, 385, 388.
 Birsted, John, 244, 256.
 Black, James, Provost, 207.
 Joseph, Professor of Chemistry, later of Anatomy, then of Medicine. *See* University.
 Rev. Robert, 338.
 William, 438.
 Blackader, Archbishop, 11.
 John, minister of Troqueer, 546.
 Blackburn, Hugh, Professor of Mathematics. *See* University.
 Mrs., 375, 521.
 Pendulum, 196.
 Peter, Regent, 87.
 Blackfriars Church. *See* College Church.
 Order of, 407.
 Blackie, Dr. W. G., 345.
 Professor John, of Edinburgh, 538.
 Black Quarry School, 270.
 Blackstone, 79-82, 541.
 attended by Bedellus, 82, 83, 85.
 chair, 74, 82, 88, 109.
 Cowan medal, 83, 91.
 examination, 79-92, 209, 527, 541, 557, 562.
 room, 74, 81, 93, 132, 134, 334.
 The Blackstone at St. Andrews, 86, 92.
 Blackstone, Sir William, lectures, 232.
- Blair, Hugh, Professor of Rhetoric at Edinburgh, 19.
 Robert of Avontoun, L.P., 19.
 Robert, poet, 19.
 Robert, Regent. *See* University.
 William, Regent. *See* University.
 Blantyre, Lord, 488, 552.
 Blondin, 590.
 Blue colour, 94, 335, 486.
 Boece, Hector, 23.
 Boerhaave, Hermann, Professor at Leyden, 174, 181.
 Bogle, Family, 552.
 Archibald, of Gilmorehill, 533, 589.
 Archibald, of Shettleston, 589.
 George, of Daldowie, merchant, 551, 552.
 James, 589.
 Janet, 259.
 Robert, of Shettleston, 554.
 Robert, Jr., of Gilmorehill, 589.
 Bologna, 9, 94, 257.
 Borde, Andrew, 16, 170.
 Boswell, Alexander, of Auchinleck, 178.
 Sir Alexander, 222.
 James, 366, 379, 396, 400, 417.
 Botanic Garden. *See* Physic Garden.
 Botany, 172, 248.
 Professor of, 66, 68, 168, 172, 248, 252, 506.
 Bowles, Henry M., 519.
 Boyd, A. K. H., 70, 76, 77, 278, 495.
 John, Regent. *See* University.
 Robert, of Penkil, 485.
 Robert, of Trochrig, principal. *See* University.
 Zachary, 31, 32, 101, 102, 171, 539.
 Boyle, David, of Shewalton, Lord Justice General, 190, 221, 222.
 Brandram, Henry, lecturer on Elocution, 79.
 Braundie, arbiter or referee, 433.
 Breadalbane, Lord, 522.
 Brereton, Sir William, 18, 29, 457, 476.
 Bright, John, M.P., 342.
 Brisbane, Dr. John, 172.
 Dr. Matthew, 172, 370.
 Thomas, Professor of Anatomy and Botany. *See* University.
 rector, 61.
 bursary, 172.
 Brougham, Henry, Lord, 313, 388, 395, 522, 525.
 Brown, Colin Rae, 46.
 P. Hume, Professor, Edinburgh, 415.
 Rev. James, of Paisley, 465, 570, 573, 580.

- Brown, Thomas, D.D., 240.
 Thomas, M.D., 249, 250.
 William, teacher of music, 410.
 William, of Kilmardinny, 206, 207.
 Bruce, Lord Charles, 370.
 Bryce, Viscount, of Dechmont, 212, 448, 539, 572, 573.
 Buchan, Earl of, 98, 144, 220, 222, 378, 393, 459.
 Buchanan, Andrew, Professor of Institutes of Medicine. *See* University.
 Andrew, Jr., M.D., 571.
 George, 17, 24, 25, 91, 300, 450.
 George, Professor of Clinical Surgery. *See* University.
 George (Virginia Don), 467.
 John, 17.
 John Y., F.R.S., 127, 505.
 John, LL.D., 560.
 Robert, Professor of Logic. *See* Benefactors; Bursaries; University.
 Bulaeus, C. E., 298, 450, 480.
 Burke, Edmund, 327, 329, 557.
 Burnet, Andrew, Regent. *See* University.
 Gilbert, Professor of Divinity, later Bishop of Salisbury. *See* University.
 John, bookseller, 259, 477.
 Burns, David, 115.
 John, Professor of Surgery. *See* University.
 Rev. John, D.D., 535.
 Robert, poet, 424, 534.
 Rev. Robert, 287.
 Bursaries,
 Black Quarry School, 270.
 Brisbane, 172.
 Buchanan, 157.
 Forfar, 29.
 General Council, 531.
 Hamilton, 551.
 King William, 90.
 Rainy, 240.
 Burton, Robert, 448, 480.
 Bute Hall, 599.
 Byron, Lord, 336, 531.
 Cadzow, David de, 12, 13, 318.
 Caird, Edward, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
 John, D.D., Professor and Principal. *See* University.
 Calamy, Edward, 457, 476, 506.
 Caldwell Papers, The, 329, 348, 458.
 Cambridge. *See* Universities.
 Cameron, Archie, janitor, 52.
 Donald C., colonel, 468.
 Sir Hector C., Professor of Clinical Surgery. *See* University.
 James, printer, 544.
 John, principal. *See* University.
 Camlachie. *See* Glasgow, Localities.
 Campbell, Archibald, of Blythswood, 328.
 Sir Hugh, 470.
 George W., 90.
 Sir James, 315.
 Sir John, 335.
 Illy, Lord President, 344, 518.
 Isabella, of Fernicary, 563.
 Lewis, later professor, St. Andrews, 201.
 Miss Matty, 365, 554.
 Neil, principal. *See* University.
 Robert, Clachan of Rosneath, 563.
 Robert, of Silvercraigs, 44.
 Thomas, poet, 152, 169, 222, 224, 225, 302, 330, 339, 519, 522, 528, 534.
 Candlemas, 461, 462.
 Candlish, R. S., D.D., 155, 205, 287, 442.
 Canning, George, M.P., 528.
 Canon Law, 12, 13, 14, 24, 213, 317.
 Cardross, Lord. *See* Buchan, Earl of.
 Carlyle, Alexander, 52, 99, 176, 221, 223, 227, 260, 364, 377, 378, 379, 398, 462, 466, 471, 507, 516, 550-555.
 Thomas, 266, 333, 337, 571.
 Carmichael, Gerschom, Regent and Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
 Patrick, M.D., 397.
 Carpentier, Jean, Professor of Philosophy Paris, 450.
 Carrick, 470.
 Carrick, John, city architect, 593.
 Patrick, 552.
 Robert, 467.
 Carstares, John, minister of the High Church, 70.
 William, Principal of Edinburgh University, 70.
 Catalogue=roll, 152.
 Cathcart, Hugh, 588, 589.
 Catch-pole, 425, 430.
 Cathedral. *See* Churches of Glasgow.
 Cawdor, Thane of, 470.
 Cemetery Companies, 252, 413, 590.
 Censors, 151, 152, 427.
 of the Exercises, 150, 152.
 of the Names, 150, 151, 152, 157.

- Chalmers, Charles, 427.
 Thomas, D.D., 45, 53, 71, 72, 151, 240, 287, 343, 464.
 Chancellor, 42, 64, 171, 319, 345.
 Chancellors. *See* University of Glasgow.
 Chandos, Duke of, Chancellor of St. Andrews University, 272.
 Chapel, College. *See* University.
 Charles I., 28.
 II., 33, 34, 37.
 Cheape, Douglas, Professor of Law. *See* University.
 Chemistry, 169, 175, 181-192.
 Lectureship on, 169, 175, 181.
 in Organic Chemistry, 243.
 Professor of, 66, 68, 121, 145, 254.
 Chevalier, The old, 218.
 Cholera in Glasgow, 534.
 Chorley, Josiah, 105, 548.
 Christopher North. *See* Wilson, John.
 Church History. *See* Ecclesiastical History.
 Music, 410, 411.
 Churches and Chapels of Glasgow.
 Blackfriars. *See* College, *infra*.
 Cathedral or High Church, 24, 25, 37, 38, 57, 61, 70, 249, 284, 286, 287, 288, 316, 322, 364, 411.
 church-yard, 31, 413, 485.
 College, 1, 3, 18, 57, 184, 207, 365, 371, 397, 407-414, 419, 499.
 Greyfriars (Dr. Dick's Meeting House), 493.
 Hillhead, 520.
 Little St. Mungo's, 7.
 North-West or Ramshorn (St. David's), 116, 413.
 Relief Meeting House, 411.
 St. Andrew's, 410.
 St. George's, 347 410.
 St. John's, 1, 71, 240, 264, 343, 419.
 St. John's Free, 240.
 St. Paul's, 412.
 St. Thomas the Martyr, 304.
 Tron, 46, 71.
 Wynd Kirk, afterwards St. George's, 43.
 Civil History, 113, 506.
Civis universitatis, 275, 276, 278, 322.
 Clark, Francis W., Sheriff, 354.
 Clarke, Dr. Samuel, 506, 507, 513.
 Classrooms, 14, 22, 48.
 Anatomy, 243-247.
 Chemistry, 184, 194, 254, 337.
 Engineering, 141-143.
 Forensic Medicine, 238.
 Classrooms—*continued*.
 Greek, 194, 197-206, 212, 337.
 Hebrew, 73-77.
 Humanity, 163, 172, 194, 273, 281.
 Institutes of Medicine, 160.
 Law, 212-234, 236.
 Logic, 133, 150-158, 163, 194, 243, 255.
 Materia Medica, 236.
 Mathematical, 185, 194, 195-197, 289.
 Medicine and Anatomy, 194.
 Midwifery, 167.
 Moral Philosophy, 103-107, 133, 135, 150, 306, 314, 519.
 Natural History, 145-147.
 Natural Philosophy, 103, 107-109, 132, 135, 138.
 Practice of Medicine, 167.
 Surgery, 158.
 Cleghorn, Dr. Robert, Lecturer on Chemistry. *See* University.
 Cleland, James, 47, 115, 288, 372, 437, 438.
 Clementi, Muzio, 530.
 Clow, James, Professor of Logic. *See* University.
 Clyde, Lord President, 217.
 river. *See* Glasgow, Localities.
 Clubs, Conservative, 93, 334, 522, 523.
 Evening, 52.
 Heather, 481.
 Independents. *See* s.v.
 Liberal, 93, 334, 521, 522.
 Literary, 516.
 Peel, 335, 522, 523, 537, 568.
 Professors, 52, 132.
 Simson's, Professor, 99, 394.
 Students, 52, 512. *See also* s.v. Students' Societies.
 Western, 481.
 "Coal-hole," The, 73, 92, 334, 571.
 Cobbett, William, 331, 404, 451, 456.
 Cockburn, Henry, 103, 186, 225, 328, 332, 339, 405, 519.
 College=lectures, or tutorial class, 175, 220, 516.
 College=place of residence, 20, 544.
 College of Glasgow.
See also Faculty; University of Glasgow.
 Appearance, 2.
 Arms, 33, 89, 95, 96.
 as equivalent of the Faculty. *See* Faculty.
 Attics, 97.
 Bells, 35, 58-60.
 Class bell, 59, 154, 163, 198, 282.

College of Glasgow—*continued*.

- Bell-ringer, 73, 93.
 "Bone-room," 245.
 Chamberlain, 163.
 Chambers, 17, 19, 42, 97, 98, 99.
 Charter-chest, 33.
 Class bell, 58-60, 282.
 libraries, 166.
 Classrooms. *See s.v.*
 Clock, 35, 58.
 "Coal Hole," 73, 92, 334, 571.
 Commemoration. *See s.v.*
 Common Hall, "Aula," 15, 22, 48, 70,
 91, 169, 273, 280-282, 302, 305, 346,
 587.
 Common table, 20, 97, 371, 414, 452,
 454, 458, 547.
 Cook, 52.
 Cost of living, 454, 458-460, 563.
 Described, 5, 29-36, 47 *sqq.*
 in 1536, 16.
 Dissecting-room, 194, 246.
 Endowments, 7, 14, 24.
 Faculty Hall. *See* Fore Hall.
 Fore Hall or Faculty Hall, 32, 38, 48,
 60, 61, 63, 273, 305, 344, 366, 588,
 594.
 Garden, 30, 58, 415, 545.
 Gateway, 2, 5, 6, 52, 54, 496, 497, 501,
 539, 544, 599.
 Graveyard, 412, 413, 488.
 Green, 49, 50, 347, 443, 445, 448, 495,
 496, 502.
 High, 49, 343, 492.
 Grounds, 414-421, 442, 446, 448, 491,
 492, 497, 597.
 described, 49.
 Hamilton Building, 97, 134, 167,
 192-194, 212, 280.
 Heating, 48, 146, 165.
 Hospitality, 61, 362, 365, 366, 457.
 Hunterian Museum, *s.v.* Museums.
 Inscriptions. *See s.v.*
 Janitor's house, 52, 54, 93, 133, 384,
 516, 539.
 Last of the Old College, 583.
 Life, 19, 77, 541, 544-582.
 Early, 449, 451.
 Lighting, 48, 165, 406.
 Lightning-rod, 55-57.
 Lion and Unicorn Staircase, 35, 58,
 60, 61, 63, 74, 344, 366, 497, 587,
 594.
 Muniment Room, 60.
 Orchard, 30.
 Porter's Lodge, *supra* Janitor's House.

College of Glasgow—*continued*.

- Processions, 303, 304, 318, 503, 504.
 Professors of College and of University,
 66, 293.
 Quadrangles,
 Inner, 29, 31, 48, 55, 81, 97, 141,
 168, 193, 272, 497.
 Museum Square, 6, 154, 194, 213,
 238, 347, 416, 497, 498, 499, 500,
 501.
 Outer, 7, 31, 60, 73, 81, 92, 94, 97,
 498.
 Professors' Court, 6, 48, 49, 66, 79,
 93, 98, 134, 154, 168, 193, 198,
 259, 368-404.
 Reading Room, 165, 273.
 Removal Act, 583.
 Residential System, 19, 48, 193, 451-
 469, 544 *sqq.*, 573.
 Revenue, 453.
 Steward (*Oeconomus*), 48.
 Stintmasters, 309, 541.
 Thatch roofs, 15.
 Tower, 31, 35, 55-57, 97.
 View from the Tower, 57.
 Gilmorehill, 589.
 Valvae, 81.
 Watt, James, room, 110, 112, 135.
 Well, 404.
Collegialiter, 193.
 College Street School of Medicine, 179,
 259.
 Colmonell, Vicarage of, 12.
 Colours, Party, 94, 335, 336.
 Colquhoun, Archibald Campbell, of
 Killermont, 335, 403.
 Sir John, of Luss, 30.
 Patrick, of Kelvingrove, Provost, 462.
 Combe, Dr. Charles, 351.
 Comenius, J. A., 10.
Comitia, The, 66, 87, 274, 282, 283, 293,
 298, 306, 323, 324, 338, 479, 541.
 Commemoration, 303-306.
 "Commence," To, "Commencement,"
 20, 21, 306.
 Commencing Doctor, Graduate, Master,
 21, 547.
 Common Hall or Aula. *See* College of
 Glasgow.
Congregatio generalis, 274, 283, 316, 324.
 See Comitia.
 Conveyancing, 234-236.
 Professor of, 235, 599.
 Cooper, Sir Astley, 332, 522.
 Copenhagen, 262.
 Corbet, Walter, clockmaker, 58.

- Corkindale, Dr. James, 192.
 Corporal punishment, 428, 458, 480, 484, 489, 546.
 Cost of living, 454, 458-460, 563.
 Council, The General. *See* University.
 Couper, William, Professor of Natural History. *See* University.
 Rev. James, Professor of Astronomy. *See* University.
 William, Bishop of Galloway, 432.
 Courtney, W. P., 417.
 Court, University. *See* University of Glasgow.
 Coutts, James, 327.
 Covenanters, 336, 486.
 Cowan, James, LL.D., 91.
 Medal, 83, 91.
 John B., Professor of Materia Medica. *See* Benefactors; University.
 Robert, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. *See* University.
 Craig, James, 272.
 John, 222, 223, 224.
 Sir Thomas, 454.
 Craigie, Thomas, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
 Craufurd, Professor, of Edinburgh, 22.
 John, R. H., of Craufurdland, 332, 519.
 Craufurd, Dr. John, 174.
 Creech, William, 379.
 Cr  vier, J. B. L., 23, 311.
 Crichton, James, instrument maker, 115.
 Crispin and Crispinian, SS., 24, 316.
 Cromwell, Anna, 29.
 Henry, 29.
 Oliver, 28, 29, 31, 40, 42, 45, 46, 276.
 of Cheshunt, 29.
 Thomas, 16.
 Crosse, William, Professor of Law. *See* University.
 Crown patronage should be surrendered, 540.
 Crum, Walter, of Thornliebank, 54, 256, 467.
 Walter E., 127.
 John, 256, 257.
 Cullen, William, M.D., Lecturer and later Professor of Medicine. *See* University.
 Culture, 120, 463, 464, 466, 578.
 Cumberland, Duke of, 219.
 Cumming, John Elder, D.D., 537.
 Cunningham, William, of Craigends, 435.
 Cunningham, Alexander, 485.
 Andrew, 599.
 Dr. D. J., 309, 504.
 Cuninghame, David, Subdean of Glasgow, 250.
 John, 505.
 Curriculum in Arts=*stadium philosophicum*, 21, 80, 81.
 Medicine, 244.
 Cuthbert, A. A., 340.
Cyclopaedia Bibliographica, 73.
 Cyril Thornton, 7, 303, 374, 397, 399, 555.
 Dailly, parish of, 71, 557.
 Dale, J., 542.
 Dalrymple, James (Viscount Stair), 118.
 Dalzel, Andrew, 225, 558.
 Daniel, W. S., 536.
 David I., King, 592.
 Davidson, Robert, Professor of Law. *See* University.
 Thomas, 573.
 Day, Alfred, 51, 53, 83.
 Debating Society. *See* Societies.
 Decretals, 13, 317.
 Defoe, Daniel, 41.
 Dempster, George, M.P., 328.
 Denholm, James, artist, 79, 405, 437, 438, 439, 589.
 Dennistoun, James, of Colgrain, 561.
 De Quincey, Thomas, 46, 206, 459, 538.
 Determinant, 86, 87.
 Dewar, Duncan, student, St. Andrews, 469, 577.
 Dibdin, T. F., 105, 291, 350.
 Dick, Robert, Professor of Natural Philosophy. *See* University.
 Robert, M.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy. *See* University.
 Dickens, Charles, 93, 339, 482.
 Dickie, Andrew, 58.
 Dickson, David, Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
 W. P., Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
 Dictata, 22, 260, 506.
 Dinwiddie, Laurence, of Germiston, Provost of Glasgow, 439.
 Robert, Governor of Virginia, 466, 467.
 Discipline. *See* s.v. University.
 First Book of, 21, 80, 81.
 Disraeli, Benjamin, later Lord Beaconsfield, 51, 94, 333, 339, 340, 341, 342.
See University.
 Dissecting room, the, 194, 246.
 Divinity:
 Hall, 69-72, 141.
 Library, 72, 166, 169, 379.

Divinity—*continued*.

- House of Professor, 32, 69, 70, 73, 93, 368, 371, 375.
 "partial sessions" in course, 564.
 Principal, *primarius* Professor of, 27, 65, 283.
 Professor of, 27, 30, 35, 64, 70, 283, 369, 376, 377, 460, 506, 516, 557.
 Students, 216, 277, 321, 412.

Dixi, 215.

- Dixon, Joseph A., 571.
 Doby, John, Rector of Kirkpatrick Durham, and Regent, 421.

Dobbie, John, 421.

Doctor=professor, 208.

Döllinger, Professor, 464, 469.

Dominicans. *See* Black Friars.*Dominus*, as style of address, 83, 319.Donald, C. D. *tertius*, 404, 437.

Donaldson John, janitor, 99.

Douglas, Sir John of Kelhead, 555.

Peggy, of Mains, later Duchess of Douglas, 354.

Thomas, later Earl of Selkirk, 222.

Dowhill. *See* Glasgow, Localities.

Downing, Sir George, 40.

Dramatic performances, 365, 448, 542, 554.

Dryden, John, 285.

Drymen, parish of, 284, 285.

Dulness, *A Poem*, 79.

Dumbarton, 325, 470, 581.

Dunbar, Gavin, Archbishop, 24, 25.

E., 470, 458.

Duncan, James, printer, Glasgow, 22.

Thomas, of Kelvinside, 588.

Thomas, Professor, St. Andrews, 196.

W. J., banker, 471, 518.

Dundee, 430.

Dunlop, Alexander, Professor of Greek.

See University.

Thomas, 327.

William, Principal. *See* University.

Dunlop, Vicarage of, 13.

Dunn, John, instrument maker, 138.

Dunoon, 470, 471.

Duns, 24.

Durandus, 13.

Eadie, John, Professor, U.P. Church, 538.

Easton, John A., Professor of Materia

Medica. *See* University.

Ecclesiastical History, 75.

Classroom, 75.

Professor of, 65, 223, 506.

See University.

Edgar, John, 365, 553.

Edinburgh, 28, 29, 40, 41, 45, 78, 92, 231, 308, 430, 486, 593.

Academy, 539, 580.

communication with Glasgow, 394, 396, 472.

Divinity chair, 71.

Greyfriars Church-yard, 30.

High School, 424, 444.

Natural Philosophy class library, 166.

Philosophical Society, 55.

Royal Society, 190.

Students, 539, 580.

University. *See* Universities.

Education, University, object of, 21, 120, 463, 464, 466, 578.

Edward I., 407.

Edward VII., 61, 63, 504, 505, 592, 593, 594.

Eglinton, Earls of, 332, 333, 339, 363, 523, 536, 574.

Tournament, 536.

Election, three methods of, 317.

Electricity, 56, 124, 129, 133, 136, 138, 140.

Elgin, Earl of, 51, 340, 341, 342.

Elocution, 78, 79, 302.

Society. *See* Societies.

Elphinstone, William, Bishop, 23.

Mansion. *See* Glasgow.

Endowments, 7, 14, 24.

Engineering, Civil and Mechanics, Professor of, 66, 113, 141, 143, 247.

classroom, 135, 141, 143.

English Language,

difficulty of using it in Scotland, 98, 378, 515, 561.

lecturing in, 144, 220, 229, 377, 515.

English Literature, 155, 406.

added to curriculum for Graduation, 80, 107.

Professor of, 107.

Enrolment, Class, 54, 278-280.

Erasmus, 432, 450.

Erickstane, 325, 592.

Erskine, John, Professor, Edinburgh, 223.

Essay-writing, 75, 155, 156, 161, 392, 561.

Ethic Class, 21, 22, 80, 144, 281, 507, 508.

Evans, George Samuel, 53, 520.

Evelyn, John, 451, 463.

Evening Classes, 113.

Everett, J. D., Lecturer in Engineering, 143.

Ewing, James, of Strathleven, 467.

Walter, 467.

- Examinations, 79, 104, 126, 153, 157,
199, 211, 232, 236, 541, 558.
futility of, 161.
preliminary, 79, 541.
written, 236.
- Examiners, External, introduced, 541.
- Experimental Philosophy, 110-119, 388,
392, 509.
- Experimental Science, 132.
- Expulsion, 186, 300, 488, 490.
- Extramural teaching, 175.
- Eye Infirmary, *s.v.* Glasgow.
Lectureship on, 242.
- Faculties, Dean of, 11, 47, 64, 65, 172,
203, 280, 282, 319, 322, 513.
- Faculty, The, or College = *Collegium
docentium*, The Governing Body of
the University, 20, 63, 65, 283, 293,
298, 299, 310, 311, 326, 329, 348, 540,
587. *See also* College of Glasgow.
- Clerk of, 99, 105, 196, 274, 283, 307.
constitution, 63, 65, 66, 196.
Dean of, 171, 202, 250, 303.
extinction, 293, 540.
lack of harmony, 510.
privileges and powers, 63, 64, 65, 489.
Professors, 66, 293.
- Faculty
of Arts, 14, 65, 141, 145, 157, 213, 303,
307, 452.
Divinity, 14, 65, 216, 307.
Law, 14, 65, 213, 216, 307.
Medicine, 14, 65, 216, 307.
Science, 120, 141.
- of Physicians and Surgeons, 168, 174,
175, 179, 243, 361, 492, 517.
- Procurators, 213, 226, 227, 230, 258,
403, 494, 517, 528, 589, 593.
Dean, 247, 494, 517.
- Fairbairn, Thomas, R.S.W., 44, 590.
- Fall, James, Principal. *See* University
of Glasgow, Principals.
Jenny, later Lady Anstruther, 553.
- Fees, Professors', 67, 71, 197, 229, 248.
Servants', 85.
transferred to the University Court,
69.
remission of, 114, 216.
- Fergus, Dr. Freeland, 242.
- Ferguson, Fergus, 521.
John, Professor of Chemistry. *See*
University of Glasgow, Professors.
Mungo, assistant librarian, 357.
Robert, of Raith, 222.
- Findlater, Earl of, 320, 327.
- Findlay, Robert, Professor of Divinity.
See University.
- Finlay, John, 208.
Kirkman, 325, 326, 467.
- Finlayson, James, M.D., 292, 572.
- Fitzmaurice, Hon. Thomas, 222.
- Firearms not to be carried, 480.
- Fires in Glasgow, 44, 46, 57.
- Fleming, Alexander, 460.
William, Professor of Moral Philo-
sophy. *See* University.
- Flint, Robert, afterwards, Professor at
St. Andrews, 75, 572.
- Fluxit*, 83.
- Forbes, Sir John, of Ravelston, 434.
Patrick, of Corse, 26.
William, Professor of Civil Law. *See*
University.
- Fords, 38, 421, 422, 470.
- Forensic Medicine, 238-240.
- Forfar Bursary, 29.
Robina, Countess of, 29.
- Forsyth, Robert, 328.
- Foucart, François, fencing master, 439.
- Foulis Academy, 55, 250, 261, 273, 416.
Andrew, 42.
Robert, 98, 110, 175, 273, 379, 516.
R. and A., 99, 218, 378, 400, 459, 460.
book-shop, 110.
printing house, 194.
- Foundationers, 452.
- Fountainhall, Lord, 36.
- Fox, Charles James, 336.
- Franchise, Parliamentary, 55.
- Frank, Dr. Joseph, 190, 191, 208.
- Franklin, Benjamin, 55, 56, 380.
degree from St. Andrews, 55, 56.
Sir John, 537.
- Fraser, A. Campbell, later Professor at
Edinburgh, 103, 209.
John, 542.
Thomas, minister of Newport, 505.
- Frazer, William, 520.
- Freemasonry, 299.
- Freer, Robert, Professor of Medicine.
See University.
- Funeral of :
Principal Barclay, 294.
Macfarlan, 288.
Taylor, 288.
Professor Anderson, John, 116, 413.
Fleming, 107.
Young, 413.
- Gairdner, Sir William T., Professor of
Medicine. *See* University.

- Games and Amusements, 422-449, 487, 535, 556. *See also s.v.* Sports and Pastimes.
- Aliebowls, 429, *infra* Skittles.
- Archery, 253, 418, 425, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 434, 441, 536.
- Bathing, 428, 447.
- Billiards, 299, 479, 551.
- Bowls, 426, 431, 432, 436, 590.
- Bullet or knappar, 426.
- Cache—Caitch ball, or hand-catch, or catchpole (Fives), 425, 426, 427, 429, 430.
- Cards, 299, 426, 431, 432, 434, 479.
- Chess, 419, 431, 576.
- Cricket, 419, 424, 445, 446, 574.
- Cycling, 424, 448.
- Dancing, 299, 394, 439, 550, 553.
- Dice, 299, 426, 427, 431, 434, 479.
- Dramatic Performances. *See s.v.*
- Draughts, 419.
- Fencing, 226, 394, 429, 439, 558.
- Fives, *supra* Cache.
- Football, 419, 425, 426, 429, 431, 432, 440-446, 480, 487, 535, 574.
- French Kytes, 429.
- Golf, 425, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 438.
- Handball or Gouff-the-ba, 424, 427, 444, 445, 535.
- Han-an-Hail, 424.
- Hockey. *See* Shinty.
- Hop-step-and-jump, 440.
- Jumping, 429.
- Net ball or Rackets, 425, 427, 429.
- Palm ball, 424.
- Quoits, 424, 426.
- Rackets, 425, 428, 430.
- Riding, 394, 434, 447.
- Rounders, 446.
- Rowing, 447.
- Running, 429.
- Shinty, 425, 433, 435, 440, 535.
- Skating, 439.
- Skittles or Alleybowls, 426, 428, 429, 430.
- Snowballing, 495, 502.
- Swimming, 428, 429, 447.
- Tables, The, 426, 431.
- Tennis, 423, 424, 430, 432, 435, 438, 535.
- Tight-rope walking, 590.
- Walking, 448, 505, 558.
- Whist, 52, 520, 576.
- Garlis, Master Andrew de, Doctor of Medicine, 170.
- Garnett, Thomas, Professor, Andersonian Institution, 115, 385.
- Garscube, Temple lands of, 30.
- General Council. *See* University.
- Geneva, 22, 25, 221.
- Geological Society of Glasgow, 149.
- George I., 89, 90.
- II., 262.
- III., 265.
- Gesner, Johann Matthias, 152.
- Gibb, Gavin, Professor of Oriental Languages. *See* University.
- as Vice-Rector, 331.
- Gibson, Andrew, 588.
- Dr. John, 175.
- John, historian, 439.
- Walter, Provost, 588.
- Gilbert, Graham, artist, 244.
- Gilfillan, George, 103, 196, 205, 331, 448, 472, 495, 535.
- Robert, 537.
- Gillespie, Patrick, Principal. *See* University.
- Gillies, Adam, Lord, 221.
- Rev. John, 410.
- Gilmorehill :
- House, 589, 592.
- Hydropathic Establishment, 590, 591.
- lands of, 418, 541, 587, 588, 593.
- University building, 58, 63, 72, 76, 91, 280, 413, 592.
- laying of foundation stone, 63, 592, 593.
- removal to, 32, 51, 60, 109, 246, 294, 346, 352, 446, 587.
- occupation of new building, 595, 599.
- Girth Burn, 250.
- Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., 124, 344.
- Glasgow :
- atmosphere, transparency of, 38, 47.
- "backlands," 4.
- Burns. *See* Girth, Molendinar, Pinkston.
- Cathedral. *See* Churches.
- Cemetery Company, 590.
- Churches. *See* Churches.
- climate, 37, 38.
- crofts, 7.
- description of, 37-47.
- dinner hour, 52.
- fuel, 40.
- Gaslight Company, 406.
- Grammar, afterwards High School, 18, 461, 487.
- houses, wooden and thatched, 43.
- Hydropathic establishment, 590.

Glasgow—*continued*.

industrial growth, 47.

Infirmary :

Eye, 240-242, 259.

Royal, 159, 163, 191, 421.

Western, 163, 591.

Lighting, 406.

Lightning conductors, 57, 191.

Localities, Particular Buildings, etc.

Anderston, 53, 503.

Assembly Rooms, 269.

Barrowfield, 38.

"Barr's Land," 259.

Bell's Tannyard, 395.

Bishop's Castle, 25, 38, 171, 421, 430, 485.

Blackfriars' Convent, 7, 11, 37, 407.

Black Bull Inn, 503.

Black Quarry, 270.

Blythswood, 38.

Bombay House, 254.

Botanic Institution, 250.

Bridge, 38, 40.

Bridge of Sighs, 49, 249, 290.

Broomielaw, 524.

Butts, the, 261, 430.

Byres, 251, 591.

Calton, 53.

Camlachie, 38.

Catchpole, the, 430.

City Hall, 314, 342, 345, 347, 587.

Claremont House, 254.

Clayslap, 591.

Clyde, 38, 405, 447.

Cowcaddens, 38.

Craigton cemetery, 413.

Donaldshill, 591.

Dowanhill, 269.

Dowhill, the, 7, 49, 261, 430.

Duke's Lodging, 41, 42.

Elphinstone Mansion, 370.

Faculty of Procurators building, 226.

Fir hill, the, 24, 43, 290.

Flesh Market, 99.

Gallowmuir, 430.

Garnethill, 264, 461.

Gartnavel Asylum, 191.

Gilmorehill, *s.v.* Gilmorehill.

Girth Burn, 250.

Golflands, 437.

Gorbals, 53, 370, 418, 461.

Govan, 269, 362, 432, 592.

Green, The, 252, 418, 437, 438, 447.

Greyfriars Monastery, 37.

High Church-yard, 413.

Hillhead, 421, 588, 591.

Glasgow—*continued*.Localities—*continued*.

Holm Ford, 421, 422.

Horslethill, 269, 271.

Hospitals. *See s.v.*

Hutchesons' Hospital, 439.

Isle Toothie, 290, 430.

Jail, 57, 191.

Kelvinbank, 254, 583.

Kelvingrove, 179, 462, 583.

Kelvingrove Park, 254, 295, 583, 585, 586, 589, 591, 593.

Kelvinside, 269.

Kibble Palace, 342.

King Street sugar house, 377.

Limmerfields, 249.

Market Cross, 38, 304.

Molendinar Burn, 7, 8, 38, 49, 51, 249, 261, 376, 395, 414, 419, 491, 534, 574.

Necropolis, 24, 43, 252, 288, 290, 413, 418, 437.

Partick, 421, 588, 592.

Petershill, 439.

Pinkston Burn, 421.

Poet's Box, The, 334.

Port Dundas, 421.

Quadrivium, 38.

Ramshorn graveyard, 413.

Saint Nicholas Hospital, 303.

Sandyford, 251, 254.

Saracen's Head Inn, 7, 397.

Shawfield Mansion, 371.

Sighthill, 57.

Cemetery, 252, 294, 295, 418.

Silvercraigs Mansion, 44.

Skating Pond, 439.

Springboards, 447.

Stable Green, 421, 422.

Star Inn, 413.

Stobcross, 38.

Subdean Mill, 51.

Tolbooth, 58, 382.

Wester Common, 422.

Wheatsheaf Inn, 254, 590.

Woodlands, 254, 583, 585, 586, 587.

Wyndheid, 38.

Lunatic Asylum, 57, 173, 191, 347.

Malt-tax riot, 506.

Monasteries, 37.

Parishes, 414.

Parks, 252, 418.

Playhouse, 394.

Police Office, 494, 496, 498.

Population, 16, 17, 53.

Post Office, 393.

Glasgow—*continued.*

Printing. *See* Printers.
 Quarries, 270, 422.
 Rainfall, 40, 47.
 School of Medicine, 179, 259.
 Smoke, 419.
 Streets :
 Ann, 421.
 Argyle, 47, 422, 589.
 Balmanno, 461.
 Bath, 295, 461.
 Blackfriars Street, 1, 264, 419, 443, 499, 500.
 Wynd, 1, 248, 419.
 Blythswood Square, 503.
 Bridgegait, 3, 38, 44, 61.
 Buchanan, 597.
 Byres road, 591.
 Canon, 3.
 Carntyne Lone, 43.
 Castle, 295, 422.
 Cathedral, 295.
 Claremont, 251, 254.
 College, 1, 5, 7, 59, 258, 259, 459, 493, 494, 502.
 College Open, 3.
 Cow Lone, 430.
 Dobbie's Loan, 421, 422.
 Drygait, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 51, 364, 395.
 Lane, 249.
 Duke, 43, 51, 221.
 Dumbarton Road, 251, 254, 591.
 Fishergait, 38.
 Fitzroy Place, 253, 254.
 Gallowgait, 38, 44.
 Garscube, 270, 421, 422.
 George, 43, 59, 290, 461, 493, 503, 597.
 Square, 251, 288, 372, 494, 503.
 Gibson, 593, 597.
 Grammar School Wynd, 3, 248, 420.
 Gray, 593.
 Great Western Road, 251, 270, 421, 448.
 Greyfriars Wynd, 258, 420.
 Havannah, 57, 520.
 High, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15, 18, 33, 38, 41, 44, 48, 49, 59, 60, 61, 69, 221, 248, 258, 261, 290, 304, 372, 419, 459, 460, 497, 498, 520, 586, 597, 598.
 Hill, 264.
 Hillhead Road, 421.
 Hunter, 1, 49, 420.
 Ingram, 3, 269.
 East, 3.

Glasgow—*continued.*

Streets—*continued.*
 Inkle Factory Lane, 493.
 Kelvingrove, 254, 590.
 King, 41, 99.
 Kirkgait, 38, 303, 430.
 Kirk Lane, 249, 290.
 Limmerfield Lane, 249, 430.
 Mains, 47.
 Miller, 372, 589.
 Milton, 421.
 Mitchell, 439.
 New Vennel, 261, 420, 443, 521.
 Wynd, 44.
 North, 254, 295, 585.
 North Albion, 3, 59, 258, 493, 503.
 North Frederick, 461.
 North Portland, 461.
 North Woodside Road, 421.
 Parliamentary Road, 57, 421, 422.
 Port Dundas Road, 421.
 Queen Street, 372, 422, 430.
 Queen's Crescent, 270.
 Regent, 419.
 Rottenrow, 14, 17, 38, 41, 44, 45, 258, 290, 421, 422.
 Saltmarket, 3, 38, 43, 44, 57.
 Sandyford, 251, 254.
 Sauchiehall, 251, 253, 254, 270, 418, 422, 597.
 Scott, 264.
 Shuttle, 3, 194, 255, 493.
 South Albion, 498.
 St. Andrew's Lane, 334.
 St. George's Road, 270, 597.
 St. James' Road, 422.
 St. Thenew's Gait, 304.
 Steel, 45.
 Stockwell, 3, 38, 41, 46.
 Taylor, 422.
 Thistle, 264.
 Trongait, 3, 38, 40, 44, 258, 304.
 University Avenue, 421, 588, 592.
 Vicars' Alley, 261, 420.
 Vicars' Yards, 420.
 Walcargait, 38.
 West George, 503.
 West Nile, 439.
 Woodlands Road, 422, 593, 597.
 Woodside Road, 585.
 Town Hall, 269.
 Town's Hospital, 173.
 View, fine, 42, 57, 589.
 Water Supply, 404-405.
 Wells, 253, 405.

- Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co.
Act, 413.
- Glasgow, Airdrie & Monklands Junction
Railway Bill, 583.
- Glassford, John, of Dougalston, 466.
- Gleig, Rev. G. R., 91, 239, 491, 492, 535.
- Glen, George, 549.
- Glencairn, Earl of, 486.
- Glencorse, John Inglis, Lord, 339, 343,
344, 353, 459, 465, 540, 594.
- Glücksburg, Prince John of, 594.
- Gordon, Lord George, 503.
Rev. J. F. S., 413, 560.
Dr. John, 173.
Lewis, D. B., Professor. *See* Uni-
versity.
- Lockhart, Judge in Bengal, 552.
Mrs., 440, 559.
- Gown Students—*togati*, 273, 288, 289,
380, 392, 477, 479.
- Graduates, 283, 578.
depriving graduate of his degree, 300.
obligation to teach, 20, 160, 309.
ordo senioritatis of, 547.
- Graduation, 20, 64, 86, 306-309, 578.
ceremony, 21, 196, 282, 550, 594.
first at Gilmorehill, 594.
early age of, 285.
fees, 54.
in Arts, 21, 80.
in Medicine, 244.
Stintmasters, 309.
- Graham, Dougal, bellman, 365.
- Graham, Sir James, Rector, 71.
- Grain rents, 453.
- Grant, Sir Alexander, Principal of
Edinburgh University, 71, 186, 293,
523.
Sir Archibald of Monymusk, 222.
George M., "Gerald Gray," 338, 465,
539.
Mrs., of Laggan, 534.
Robert, Professor of Astronomy. *See*
University.
- Gratis Tickets, 114.
- Gray, George, Professor of Oriental
Languages. *See* University.
Rev. John H., of Carntyne, 559.
- Greek, 21, 81, 91, 197-205, 275, 406.
Professor of, 22, 68, 197, 205, 274, 326,
506.
his house, 73, 375, 376.
- Gregorius, Petrus, of Toulouse, 10.
- Gregory, J. W., Professor of Geology.
See University.
- Greig, Mavor, 542.
- Grieve, Dr. John, 162.
- Griffiths, Thomas, 449.
- Grote, Gilbert, notary, 13.
- Grotius, Hugo, 508, 511.
- Guild, James Wyllie, C.A., 354.
- Gunther, R. T., 111, 181, 184.
- Gyroscope, The, 133.
- Gwleth, hill=Dewhill=*Dowhill*. *See*
Glasgow, Localities.
- Hadden, Alexander, bookseller, 259, 477.
- Hain, Adolf, poet, 573.
- Halliday, Alexander, 553.
- Halley, James, 73, 92.
- Halls of residence, 20.
- Hamilton, Lord Archibald, 328, 329.
Daniel, of Gilkerscleugh, Sheriff Sub-
stitute, 403.
- Dunbar, of Baldoon, 99, 365, 552.
- Gilbert, Lord Provost, 188.
- Grisell, 188.
- James, of Aikenhead, 321.
- James, first Lord, 7, 8, 11, 15, 304,
305, 414.
- James, Earl of Arran, later fourth
Duke of, 370.
- Rev. John, minister of the High
Church, 322, 411.
- Mathie, M.D., 180.
- Patrick, 24.
- Robert, merchant in Canton, 193.
- Robert, Professor of Anatomy, later
of Medicine. *See* University.
- Robert, Sheriff Depute, 403.
- Thomas, Captain, *Cyril Thornton*, 7,
206, 302, 374, 397, 555.
- Thomas, Professor of Anatomy. *See*
University.
- Sir William, Bart., metaphysician, 8,
10, 23, 125, 151, 156, 169, 205, 208,
231, 257, 285, 397, 503, 508, 552,
556.
- William, Professor of Anatomy. *See*
University.
- Hanway, Mary Anne, 41, 273.
- Hardyng, John, 10.
- Harris, Sir William Snow, 136.
- Hary, the College Porter, 18.
- Harvey, Thomas, LL.D., 581.
- Hawkes, Henry, 519.
- Hay, John B., 194, 267, 533.
- Hazlitt, W. C., 26.
- Heat, Latent, 183, 188, 314.
- Hebrew, 22, 74.
classroom, 73-77.
grammar, 22.

- Hebrew—*continued*.
 printing in Glasgow, 22.
 Professor of. *See* Oriental Languages.
- Helmholtz, Professor at Berlin, 137.
- Henderson, P. A., afterwards Henderson-Wright, 579, 580, 581.
- Henryson, Robert, 23.
- Herries, Lord, 484.
- Herschel, Sir John, 333.
 Sir William, 262, 366.
- High Church. *See* Churches.
- High Street. *See* Glasgow, Streets.
 front of College, 15, 33, 49, 69.
- Hill, Alexander, Professor of Divinity.
See University.
 George, Principal, St. Andrews, 70.
 Ninian, W.S., 247.
 William H., LL.D., 292, 505, 593.
- Hippocrates, *Aphorisms* of, 175, 214.
- History. *See* Civil History; Ecclesiastical History.
- Hogg, James, minister of Linlithgow, 555.
- Hoggan, George B., 505.
- Holidays, 461, 462.
- Holland, Sir Henry, 292.
- Holy Ghost, election by way of the, 317.
- Home, Rev. John, 410.
- Honour, sentiment of, 427.
- Hood (*capucium*). *See* Academic Dress.
- Hooker, Sir William, 168.
- Hope, Right Hon. Charles, Lord President, 531.
 John, Professor in Edinburgh, 190.
 Thomas C., Lecturer on Chemistry, 190, 255.
- Hopkirk, Thomas, of Dalbeth, 250.
- Hoppus, John, 526.
- Hospital, Hutcheson's, 439.
 St. Nicholas, 303.
 Town, 173.
- Houldsworth, Henry, 467.
 John, 467.
 William, 467.
- Houston, Alan, teacher of music, 411.
- Humanity, 80, 91, 169, 172, 193, 208-212, 213, 275, 375, 406.
 added to curriculum for graduation, 80, 506.
 Professor of, 64, 68, 164, 169, 209, 244, 274, 326, 376.
- Hume, David, philosopher, 55.
 David, Professor of Scots Law at Edinburgh, 221, 224, 227, 397.
 Joseph, 332.
- Humphrey Clinker, 22, 262, 466.
- Hunter, John, 176, 359.
- Hunter—*continued*.
 Memorial, 359.
 William, 68, 176, 178, 348, 359.
 Sir William Wilson, K.C.S.I., 581.
- Hunter Street. *See* Glasgow, Streets.
- Hunterian coins, 148, 352-356.
 Museum. *See* Museums.
- Hutcheson, Francis, Britanno-Hibernus, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
- Hutcheson, Francis, M.A., Scoto-Hibernus, 515.
- Imprisonment, 300, 382, 488.
- Inaugural addresses by Lord Rectors*, 194, 267, 533.
- Incipere* = to commence teaching, 20.
- Independent Party, 93, 94, 332, 333, 336, 340, 342.
- Infirmary. *See* Glasgow.
- Inglis, John, *s.v.* Lord Glencorse.
See University.
- Innes, Cosmo, 23, 27, 105, 225, 549, 556, 558.
 Thomas, Scots College in Paris, 217.
- Inscriptions :
 Bells, 59, 60.
 Blackstone Chair, 88, 89.
 College Church graveyard, 413.
 Hamilton Building, 193.
 Hunter Memorial, 361.
 Memorial to Principal Macfarlan, 290.
 Observatory, Garnethill, 265.
 University, 261.
- Quadrangle, Inner, 100, 101.
 Outer, 94.
- Watt statue, 112.
- Instruments
 makers of, 115, 136, 138.
 for Experimental Philosophy, 110.
 Chemical, 257.
 Scientific, 115.
 Surgical, 176, 177.
- Intrant*, 316, 323.
- Inveraray, 470.
- Irvine, William, M.D., Lecturer in Chemistry and Materia Medica, 187-189.
- Irving, Edward, 343.
- Jack, William, Professor of Mathematics.
See University.
- Jackson, Thomas T., Professor of Ecclesiastical History. *See* University.
- James II., King, 10, 90, 94, 594.
 IV., 303.

- James V., 23, 24.
 VI., 17, 18, 30, 36, 64, 80, 88, 90, 419,
 422, 425, 427, 430, 440, 480.
 VII., 37, 61.
- Jamieson, Rev. Robert, D.D., 412.
 John, of *The Scottish Dictionary*, 459,
 518.
- Janitor, the, 52-54, 99.
 house, 52, 54, 93, 133, 334, 384, 516, 539.
- Jardine, George, Professor of Logic. *See*
 University.
- Jebb, R. C., Professor of Greek, *See*
 University.
- Jeffray, James, Professor of Anatomy
 and Botany. *See* University.
- Jeffrey, Francis, 225, 249, 326, 328, 329,
 340, 519.
- Johnson, Dr. James, 349.
 Samuel, LL.D., 91, 300, 366, 394, 396.
- Johnston, Dr. Arthur, 368.
- Johnstone, Robert A., 332.
- Johnstoun, John, Professor of Medicine.
See University.
- Joint Adventures, 252, 590.
 Stock Companies, 590.
- Jones, Sir Henry, Professor of Moral
 Philosophy. *See* University.
- Nathaniel, librarian, 54, 276, 345, 531.
 W. H. S., 309.
- Jouvin de Rochefort, Albert, 415.
- "Jupiter Carlyle." *See* Carlyle, Alex-
 ander.
- Jurisdiction, 186, 298, 300, 328, 484-493,
 517.
- Jurisprudence, 223, 228.
- Justinian :
 Code, 13.
 Institutes, 216, 220, 223.
 Pandects, 13, 220, 223.
- Kames, Lord, 227.
- Kelvin, Lord. *See* University.
- Kennedy, Archibald, of Culzean, 370.
 David, Earl of Cassillis, 552.
 Gilbert, 12.
 Lady Margaret, 370.
 Thomas, 552.
 Walter, 23.
- Kentigern, St., 7, 24, 89, 95, 261.
- Ker, William, teacher of French, 551.
- Kerr, James, Chief Justice at Quebec,
 222.
- Kibble, Robert, 528.
- Kilmarnock, Earls of, 249.
- King, Mrs. Elizabeth, 196, 263, 264, 285.
 Sir James, 354.
- Kinnaird, Charles, later Lord Kinnaird,
 222.
- Kirkpatrick Irongray, 77.
- Kirkwood, Anderson, Professor of Con-
 veyancing. *See* University.
- James, grammarian, 370.
- Knight, William, Professor at St. An-
 drews, 71, 97, 196, 246, 257, 271
 538, 568, 569.
- Knox, Dr. Erasmus, 285.
 John, 24, 290.
 Vicesimus, 225, 463.
- Kohl, J. G., 151.
- Komarsewski, General, 366.
- Laboratory, Chemical, 117, 182, 184,
 190, 194, 243, 254-258.
 Pathological, 163.
 Physical, 57, 81, 110, 131-140.
 Physiological, 162.
- Lagrange, Peter, fencing master, 226.
- Laing, David, 34, 45, 208.
- Lamb, Hon. Frederick, 222, 225, 397,
 556.
 Hon. William, later Lord Melbourne,
 222, 225, 397, 398, 459, 556.
- Lambie, Robert, 571.
- Lamond, Robert, 528.
- Lanfin, 249.
- Lang, Andrew, 201, 303, 447, 459.
 Gavin, 338.
 Professor Scott, St. Andrews, 469, 577.
- Lansdowne, Lord, 532.
- Laskey, Captain John, 349, 357.
- Latin, use of, 144, 173, 220, 229, 274, 299.
 knowledge of, required in Philosophy
 classes, 81, 144.
 in the Medical course, 173, 238.
 lecturing in, 80, 144, 220, 229, 377.
 terms for games, 432.
- Law :
 Canon, 12, 13, 14, 317, 407.
 Civil, 13, 14, 24, 213, 217, 220, 223,
 229, 407.
 Classroom, 212.
 Conveyancing, 235.
 Criminal, 223.
 Debating Society, 231.
 English, 223.
 Medical Jurisprudence, 238.
 Professor of Law, 65, 172, 213, 219,
 220, 227, 229, 231, 277, 376, 506.
 his house, 73, 374, 375.
 Scots, 223, 228, 230, 232.
- Law, James, Archbishop, 31.
 John, Regent, 31, 260, 413, 471.

- Law, Robert, 31, 57, 58, 61, 434, 486.
 Thomas, 31.
 T. G., 23.
- Lawrence, Sir William, 180.
- Lawrie, James A., Professor of Surgery.
See University.
- Lauderdale, Earl of, 33, 34.
 James, eighth Earl of, 222, 247, 397, 459, 556.
- Lecture Rooms. *See* Classrooms.
- Lecturer, *Lector*, The term, 21, 208.
- Lectureships :
 Art, 589.
 Chemistry, 169, 175, 190.
 Elocution, 79.
 Engineering, 143.
 Histology, 163.
 Materia Medica, 169, 175, 187, 238, 242.
 Medicine, 175.
 Midwifery, 242.
 Physiology, 163.
 Physiological Chemistry, 162.
 Psychology, 163.
 Theory of Medicine, 160.
 Waltonian Medical, 180, 241-243.
- Lecturing, style of :
 Buchanan, Robert, 153 *sqq.*
 Easton, J. A., 237.
 Hutcheson, Francis, 144, 515.
 Irvine, William, 189.
 Kirkwood, Anderson, 235.
 Leechman, William, 377.
 Lushington, E. L., 199 *sqq.*
 Millar, John, 224, 558.
 Nichol, J. P., 147.
 Ramsay, William, 211, 280.
 Skene, George, 232.
 Thomson, Allen, 246.
 Thomson, William, 121 *sqq.*
- Lee, John, Principal, Edinburgh, 27, 78.
- Leechman, William, Professor of Divinity and afterwards Principal. *See* University.
- Mrs., as a conversationalist, 378.
- Lees, Very Rev. Sir James Cameron, D.D., 460.
- Leges, The, 87, 282, 298, 479, 480, 484.
- Leighton, Archbishop, 36.
- Leishman, Dr. Matthew, 362, 363.
- Leith, 34, 45, 95.
- Leyden. *See* Universities.
- Liberal Arts. *See* Arts.
- Librarian, The University, 54, 105, 275, 345, 531, 535.
- Library, Astronomical, 263.
- Library, Catalogue, 105, 531.
 Cathedral, 13.
 Class, 166.
 Divinity Hall, 72, 166, 169, 379.
 Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, 168.
 Faculty of Procurators, 227, 258.
 Lawyers, Scots, of the sixteenth century, 13.
 Paisley Free Library, 182.
 Stirling's, 260, 590.
 University, 6, 15, 16, 17, 31, 45, 47, 54, 85, 105, 118, 141, 168, 186, 194, 206, 217, 230, 231, 272-273, 274, 277, 291, 348.
- Private Libraries :
 Anderson, John, 385.
 Bogle, James, 590.
 Boyd, Zachary, 101.
 Crosse, Sheriff, 220.
 Forbes, Professor, 218.
 Irvine, William, 189.
 Johnstoun, Professor, 172.
 Leechman, Principal, 72.
 Mackenzie, Dr. William, 243.
 Millar, Professor, 227.
 Reid, Professor, 397.
 Scots Lawyers of sixteenth century, 13.
 Skene, James, 233.
 "Library ticket," 275, 276, 278.
- Licentiate, Degree of, 16.
- Lightning or thunder rod, College, 55-57.
 Jail, 57, 191.
 Lunatic Asylum, 57, 191.
- Lindesay, Hercules, Assistant and later Professor of Law. *See* University.
- Mrs. Cecilia, 221, 459.
- Lindsay, Patrick, Archbishop, 171.
- Lister, Joseph, later Lord Lister, Professor of Surgery. *See* University.
- Literary and Philosophical Society ; Society of Glasgow College. *See* Societies.
- Livingston, John, minister of Ancrum, 170, 363, 546.
- Livingstone, David, 312, 460.
- Locke, John, 506, 507, 511.
- Lockhart, Archibald, 528.
 John Gibson, 42, 52, 152, 169, 192, 194, 205, 206-208, 239, 285, 332, 374, 416, 417, 438, 440, 528.
- Dr. John, minister of College Church, 207.
- Laurence, D.D., 303.
- L. M., 537.

- Lockhart, Sir William, of Lee, ambassador, 29, 552.
 Lodgings, 20, 221, 225, 459 *sqq.*
 Logic, 21, 281, 406, 466, 579.
 Professor of, 68, 84, 97, 274, 506.
 Loudoun, John, Professor of Logic. *See* University.
 Loughborough, Lord, 220.
 Loving Cup, The, 588.
 Lowe, Robert, Lord Sherbrooke, 202, 344.
 Luke, George R., 572, 573.
 Lumsden, Sir James, 467, 597.
 Lushington, E. L., Professor of Greek. *See* Rector; University.
 Lynedoch, Lord, 524.
 Lyndhurst, Lord, 335.
 Lyndsay, Sir David, 319, 426, 431.
 James, Regent, 12.
 Lytton, Sir Edward Bulwer, 333, 338, 339, 340, 538.

 Mace, The, or Bedell's wand, 83, 89, 95, 96, 289, 305, 307, 318.
 Macaulay, Thomas B., Lord, 332, 333, 537.
 Maclure, Robert, 505.
 M'Clymont, C. R., 542.
 McCormick, Sir W. S., 544.
 Macdonald, George, LL.D., 356.
 Macfarlan, Duncan, D.D., Principal. *See* University.
 Duncan, minister of Drymen (1708-91), 284.
 Macfarlane, Alexander, 260.
 Donald, assistant, 130, 135, 140.
 John, Professor of Practice of Medicine. *See* University.
 Macgeorge, Andrew, 528.
 M'Gill, Stevenson, Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
 William, D.D., 368.
 M'Gregor, Simon, 538.
 M'Grigor, A. B., LL.D., 353.
 Mackay, Charles, 537.
 Mackean, James, 180.
 Mackendrick, J. G., Professor of Physiology. *See* University.
 Mackennal, Alexander, D.D., 572.
 Mackenzie, F. L., 274, 343, 375.
 Henry, the "Man of Feeling," 330, 375, 524.
 James, of Craigpark, Provost, 207.
 Hon. James Stuart, 348.
 Peter ("Loyal Peter"), 179, 180.
 Dr. William, Waltonian Lecturer, 180, 242, 243.

 Mackintosh, Sir James, 330.
 John, of Geddes, 459, 566, 567.
 MacLachlan, John, bedellus, 84.
 Thomas, 411.
 MacLaine, Archibald, 365, 554.
 Macleod, Donald, D.D., 268, 566, 572.
 Hugh, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. *See* University.
 John, "High Priest of Morven," 338.
 John, D.D., minister of Govan, 338.
 Norman, D.D., minister of Inverness, 338.
 Norman, D.D., minister of Campsie and St. Columba, 440, 459, 472, 565, 567, 568.
 Norman, D.D., of the Barony Parish, 565.
 Macmillan, Daniel, 530.
 Macnab, Henry, Lecturer, 79.
 MacNee, Sir Daniel, 297.
 MacNeill, Sir John, 427.
 Duncan, 580, 581.
 Maconochie, Allan A., Professor of Civil Law. *See* University.
 MacPherson, Lachlan, janitor, afterwards bedellus, 54, 85.
 Macrae, David, 521.
 MacUre, John, historian, 41, 43, 55, 364, 368, 371, 404, 415.
 M'Vail, Sir David C., 389.
 MacVean, Duncan, bookseller, 258, 259.
 Magistrand, 22.
 class, 111, 118, 260, 391, 514.
 Maitland Club, 105, 453.
 James, Lord Lauderdale. *See* Lauderdale.
 Major, John, Principal. *See* University.
 Maleverin, Anna de (Mrs. Boyd), 16, 36.
 Manses of Canons :
 Cambuslang, 42.
 Carnwath, 249, 250.
 Eaglesham, 42.
 Hamilton (the Dean), 249.
 Glasgow *primus*, 249.
 Peebles, 41.
 Subdean, 250, 318.
 Tarbolton, 250.
 Maps and Plans :
 Allan and Ferguson, 261.
 Barry's (Molendinar Burn), 97.
 Blau's, 38, 39.
 Cleland's, 420.
 Fleming's (1807), 248, 261.
 Kyle, 258.
 M'Arthur's 1778, 8, 185, 248, 263, 430.
 Martin's, 420.

Maps and Plans—*continued*.

- Ordnance Survey, 1, 250, 373, 421.
 Right of Way case, 1778, 50.
 Slezer, 1, 2, 97, 168, 248, 364, 374, 408, 415.
 Smith's, 1821, 250, 261, 264, 270, 420.
 University Commissioners, 258.
 Marshall, Prof. Alfred, 463.
 Claud, 517.
 James, 517.
 John, Professor of Botany. *See* University.
 Robert, M.D., 517.
 Theodore, 505.
 William, Surgeon, 248.
 Martine, George, 186.
 Marwick, Sir James, 355.
 Mary Queen of Scots, 8, 17, 251, 408.
 Master, title of graduates, 70.
 of professors, 64, 208.
 Regent masters, 9, 20, 208.
 Materia Medica, 236-238.
 Lectureship on, 169, 175, 187, 238, 242.
 Professor of, 66, 67, 68, 236.
 Mathematics, 21, 80, 281, 406.
 added to curriculum for graduation, 80, 506.
 not a gown class, 289.
 Professor of, 64, 68, 119, 195, 326, 552, 572.
 Mather, George R., M.D., 355, 359.
 Mrs. George R., 359, 361.
 Matheson, George, D.D., 503.
 Mathieson, Alexander, D.D., 562-565.
 Matriculation, 16, 54, 273-278, 514, 540, 541, 577.
 Register or Album, 273, 274, 276, 541.
 Maule, Hon. Fox, 523.
 Mavor, James, Professor, 113.
 Maxwell, John, of Newland, 484.
 Sir John, of Nether Pollok, 319, 491.
 May, a poem, 169, 302.
 May, the first of, 282, 300-301.
 Mayne, Robert, Professor of Medicine.
 See University.
 "Meal Monday," 461.
 Mechan, Henry, 163.
 Mechanics, classes for, 112-114, 387, 393.
 Mediaeval Jurists, 13, 14.
 Universities, 8, 9, 10.
 Medicine, 14, 169, 172, 174, 213, 247, 277, 507.
 apprentice system, 173.
 doctors of, 97, 160, 278, 309.
 early study and teaching of, 170, 172.
 Forensic, Professor of, 66.

Medicine—*continued*.

- Glasgow School of, 179, 259.
 graduation in, 160, 309.
 Institutes of, 160, 238.
 Professor of, 66.
 Physician-assessors, 214.
 practice of, in Glasgow in sixteenth century, 16.
 Practice of, Chair, 167.
 Professor of, 65, 68, 97, 160, 167, 172, 175, 182, 190, 292.
 Meikleham, William, Professor of Natural Philosophy. *See* University.
 Meiklem, Robert, 538.
 Melbourne, Lord. *See* Lamb, Hon. William.
 Melville, Andrew, Principal. *See* University.
 James, Regent. *See* University.
 R., General, 22.
 Thomas, Experimental Philosopher, 22.
 Viscount, 328.
 Menstrie, Sir William A., 100.
 Merchiston School, 127, 427, 581.
 Midwifery, 167, 175, 176, 178, 242.
 Lecturer on, 242.
 Professor of, 66, 167, 239.
 Millar, James, Professor of Mathematics.
 See University.
 John, Professor of Law. *See* University.
 Richard, Professor of Materia Medica.
 See University.
 Miller, Patrick, of Dalswinton, 553.
 Mitchell, Hugh, 78.
 John O., LL.D., 470, 482.
 Moir, Thomas, registrar of the General Council, 54.
 Molendinar, Malyndonor Burn. *See* Glasgow, Localities.
 Ode to, 534.
 Molesworth, Lord, 489, 509.
 Monboddo, Lord, 469.
 Montaigu, College de, 23, 450, 452.
 Monro, David B., 538, 573.
 Montgomerie, Dr. George, 173, 174, 175, 214.
 Montgomery, Rev. Robert ("Satan"), 535.
 Monteith, Robert, 101.
 Montrose, 428, 432.
 Marquis of, 41, 370, 431.
 Duke of, 41, 42, 272, 284, 322, 595.
 Lodging, 41, 42.
 Moor, James, Professor of Greek. *See* University.
 Moore, Dr. John, 376, 552.

- Moore, Sir John, 376.
Thomas, 411.
- Moral Philosophy, 274, 406.
Professor of, 68, 103, 144, 274, 306, 375, 376, 395, 506, 507, 531.
classroom. *See s.v.*
- Morer, Thomas, 272, 308.
- Morthland, Charles, Professor of Oriental Languages. *See University.*
- Morris, James A., 160.
- Morton, The Regent, 17.
- Moryson, Fynes, 455.
- Muir, James, surgeon, 175.
Robert, 73.
Thomas, of Huntershill, 222.
- Muirhead, George, Professor of Humanity. *See University.*
Henry, LL.D., 162.
Lockhart, Professor of Natural History. *See University.*
- Mullinger, J. B., Cambridge, 25.
- Mungo, St. *See* Kentigern, St.
Church, Little. *See* Churches.
College, 163.
- Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*,
15, 17, 22, 27, 31, 58, 78, 81, 105,
118, 152, 170, 273, 277, 283, 284,
286, 304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311,
316, 317, 318, 322, 323, 324, 327,
363, 371, 408, 409, 415, 421, 427,
428, 434, 452, 453, 457, 458, 462,
471, 474, 475, 479, 484, 487, 488,
490, 507, 514, 549.
- Munro, Neil, 468, 479.
- Mure, William, of Caldwell, 328, 332,
348, 458.
- Murray, David, 42, 126, 258, 276, 307,
370, 371, 378, 393, 411, 425, 448,
518, 529, 550.
- Gilbert, Professor of Greek. *See University.*
James, of Broughton, 552.
John G., 505.
Sir Patrick, 221.
- Museums :
Andersonian Institution, 117.
Hunterian, 49, 149, 176, 244, 245, 346,
347-361, 416, 584, 594, 595, 598.
Catalogues of, 356, 358.
Coin cabinet, 351.
- of Natural Curiosities, 65.
Professor John Anderson, 117.
Professor William Hamilton, 176.
Professor Jeffray, 244, 245.
Professor Allen Thomson, 245.
- University, 65.
- Mylne, James, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See University.*
- Napier of Merchiston, 260.
Peter, D.D., minister of Blackfriars,
412, 562.
- Napoleon, 400.
- Nations, The four, 10, 11, 316, 320, 324,
326, 330, 331, 332, 343, 344, 523,
532.
- Natural History, 145-149.
Professor of, 65, 68, 145, 148.
- Natural Philosophy, 81, 108, 110, 118,
119, 120, 121, 125, 130, 132, 137,
138, 140, 141, 151, 281, 390, 406,
507, 508, 509, 514.
Professor of, 68, 108, 110, 111, 118,
119, 122, 129, 135, 263, 274, 506.
- Necropolis, The. *See* Glasgow.
- Neilson, J. F., 342.
- Neilston Pad, 254.
- Nelson, Lord, 207.
- "Nestor" = Hugh Barclay, *s.v.*
- Newcomen engine, 109, 114, 117.
- Newman, F. W., 78.
- Newspapers. *See also* Periodicals.
Caledonian Mercury, 377.
Edinburgh Courier, 362.
Evening Courier, 249, 481.
Gazette, 173.
Glasgow Advertiser, 177, 420.
Argus, 256, 263, 351, 495, 523, 537.
Chronicle, 78, 176, 223, 226, 399, 411,
439.
Constitutional, 342.
Courant, 262.
Courier, 44, 251, 367, 381, 589.
Free Press, 52, 53, 151, 263, 287,
288, 439, 531.
Gazette, 253.
Herald, 72, 92, 295, 353, 354, 355,
418, 444, 500, 560, 591, 599.
Journal, 111, 115, 174, 176, 178, 183,
220, 262, 411, 595.
Mercury, 44, 57, 79, 116, 188, 189,
223, 226, 329, 367, 420, 437, 588,
589.
News, 313, 354, 599.
Mercurius Caledonius, 34.
North British Daily Mail, 500, 501,
591.
Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury, 503.
Scots Courier, 111.
Scots Times, 44, 209, 330.
Scottish Guardian, 71, 72, 258.
Times, 292, 342, 537, 593.

- Newton, Sir Isaac, 108, 119, 506, 507.
 Nichol, John, Professor of English Literature. *See* University.
 J. P., Professor of Astronomy. *See* University.
 Nicholas, Feast of Saint, 303, 305.
 V., Pope, 8, 9, 88, 90, 595.
 Nicholson, Thomas, Regent. *See* University.
 Nicol, Donald N., 461.
Non-togati, 299, 380, 389, 392, 477.
Northern Sketches, 192, 207, 244, 265, 286.
 Notices, University, 81.
Nova Erectio, 17-19, 52, 64, 90, 118, 284, 452, 473, 506.
 Novel reading, 378.
 Oath, graduation, 309.
 Observatory, 49, 112, 260-272, 417, 491.
 O'Connell, Daniel, 404.
 Oeconomus, The, 48.
Old Mortality, 369.
 Oration (in Logic Class), 155.
 Oratory, 78.
 Oriental Languages, Professor of, 22, 64, 74, 113, 213, 326, 506.
 Osbaldistone, Frank and Rashleigh, 416.
 Osler, Sir William, 357.
 Oswald, Richard A., of Auchencruive, 446.
 Richard, 553.
 Oxford Movement, 463.
See Universities.
 Pagan, James, 57.
 John M., Professor of Midwifery. *See* University.
 Page, Henry Selfe, 332, 519.
 Paisley, Library at, 182.
 Palmer, George H., 538, 572.
 Palmerston, Viscount, 342, 343, 344.
 Pandects, the, 13, 220, 223.
 Paoli, General, 366.
 Paracelsus, 183.
 Paris, 9, 23, 25, 181, 183, 240, 248, 450, 452. *See* Universities.
 Park, William, librarian, 531, 535.
 Parr, Dr., 103.
 Parsell, John, 56, 387, 388, 389.
 Partidas of King Alfonso, 317.
 Party Organization, 334.
 colours, 335.
 politics in rectorial election, 332.
 Paterson, Ninian, 40.
 Pathology, foundation of Chair of, 163.
 Pathology, Professor of, 358.
 St. Mungo Notman Chair of, 163, 358.
 Paton, Allan Park, 538.
 Patronage of certain chairs, 67, 540.
 Pattison, Granville S., 179, 259.
 John, "Heddles," 179.
 Pearce, Sir William, 599.
 Pedagogue=tutor, 20.
 Pedagogy, The, 12, 14, 15, 17, 304.
 Croft, 8.
 Peel, Sir Robert, 120, 202, 203, 239, 286, 335, 532.
Peep, A, into the Convent of Clutha, 83.
 Penny, Dr. Frederick, Lecturer at Anderson's Institution, 240, 405.
 Periodicals:
Academic, The, 51, 53, 83, 209, 330, 478, 525, 527, 533.
Alma Mater, 528-530, 533.
Athenaeum, 476, 477, 525, 530-532.
Bennet's Glasgow Magazine, 531.
Blackwood's Magazine, 72, 332, 477, 579.
British Architect, 599.
British Medical Journal, 158.
Caledonian Magazine, 400.
Classical Review, The, 201.
College Album, 51, 59, 81, 256, 303, 331, 332, 465, 476, 483, 492, 493, 519, 533-541, 542, 576.
College Miscellany, 210, 544.
College Stethoscope and Literary Index, 542.
Collegian, The, 519, 527.
Edinburgh Magazine, 103, 218, 228, 287, 329, 413.
Review, 220, 225, 336, 417.
Fraser's Magazine, 70, 77.
Gartnavel Gazette, 192.
Gentleman's Magazine, 327, 467.
Glasgow Magazine, 328.
Mechanics Journal, 191.
Mechanics Magazine, 56, 384, 387, 390.
Medical Journal, 292.
University Album. *See* College Album.
University Magazine, 159, 478, 544.
University Review, 94, 443, 544.
Good Words, 155.
Graphic, 599.
Illustrated London News, 288.
Janus, 194, 205, 207.
Kilmarnock Mirror, 103, 209, 263, 442.
Law Magazine and Review, 572.
Literary Rambler, The, 45.

Periodicals—continued.

- Loyal Reformers' Gazette*, 179.
Macmillan's Magazine, 71.
Northern Notes and Queries, 41, 97, 259, 477.
Paisley Magazine, 528.
Peel Club Papers, 106, 522, 532.
Philosophical Magazine, 186, 379.
Tailor, The, 526, 528.
Punch, 336, 593.
Quarterly Review, 91, 206, 239, 332, 477.
Quiz, 599.
Reformer's Gazette, 103.
Scalpel, The, 543.
Scots Magazine, 44, 156, 172, 189, 224, 262, 366, 382, 467, 501.
Mechanics Magazine, 265, 390.
Times, 330.
Weekly Magazine, 78.
Scottish Monthly Magazine, 269.
Student, The, 51, 84, 301, 330, 438, 524.
Student upon the Blackstone, the, 84.
University Album. See *College Album*.
University Journal, 542, 543.
Western Luminary, The, 484.
Peter's Letters, 205, 206, 417.
 Petrie, Adam, 154, 451.
 Philosophy classes, jealousy between Moral and Natural, 281.
 Philosophy, Scottish School of, 106, 306, 508, 509.
 Physic, 160.
 Garden (later Botanic Garden), 175, 176, 177, 184, 247-254, 263, 418, 590.
 Physics, 21, 80, 118.
 Professor of, 22.
 =Physiology, 118.
 Physiology, 118, 162, 163.
 Professor of, 162.
 Physiological Chemistry, 162.
 Pictet, M.A., 464.
 Pine, Robert E., artist, 358.
 Pitch-pipe, 410.
 Pitmilley, Lord, 221.
 Playfair, Lord, 182, 263.
 Pococke, Bishop, 476.
 Poitiers, 25.
 Political Economy, 105, 113.
 Pollock, Robert, 534.
 Ponton, Mungo, W.S., maker of galvanic telegraph, 139.
 Pope's Knights, 319.
 Porteous, Dr., minister of the Wynd Kirk, 410.
 Porter, The College,
 Lodge. See Janitor's House.
 Porter, George, 76.
 P.P.=Professor of Philosophy, 21, 491, 507.
Preacher's Assistant, The, 73.
Primarius, Professor, 65, 283.
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, 482.
 Principal, 280, 282, 298, 307, 319, 348, 371.
 admission of, 283-284, 291.
 as Primarius Professor of Divinity, 65, 283.
 duties of, 63.
 Principal's House, 5, 15, 16, 33, 42, 48, 58, 74, 258, 362-368, 497.
 Garden, 365, 368, 497.
 Principals. See University.
 Pringle, Sir John, 507.
 Printers :
 Anderson, Andrew, 22.
 George, 22.
 Ascensius, J. B., 23, 25.
 Cameron, James, 526, 544.
 Chapman, R., 524.
 Duncan, Andrew, 525.
 Andrew & John, 108.
 A. & J. M., 479.
 James, 22, 439.
 Eadie, W. Anderson, 544.
 Foulis, Andrew, 42.
 R. & A., 99, 400, 460, 508.
 Govan, Donald, 110, 509.
 Hutchison & Brookman, 528, 530.
 Lang, William, 250.
 M'Fadyen, J., 411.
 Raban, 26.
 Richardson, George, 532, 542.
 Sanders, Robert, 370, 508.
 Turner, James, 438.
 University Press, 81.
 Privileges of the University. See University.
 Prize-giving, 282, 286, 302, 525.
 Procurators, Faculty of. See Glasgow.
 of Nations, 10, 11, 316, 317, 321, 323.
 Profession of student for examination, 80, 83.
 Professor, meaning of term, 208.
 Professorial system, 22, 64, 86, 506.
 Professors, 64, 65, 66, 280, 282, 283, 310, 319, 345.
 admission of, 283.
 burgess rights conferred on, 216.
 College and University distinct, 66, 293.
 Commission, form of, 66, 67.
 Court. See College of Glasgow.

Professors—*continued*.

- Fees. *See* Fees.
 Houses, 32, 68, 135, 150, 154, 371.
 appropriation of in 1857, 375.
 individual. *See* University.
 Regius, 66, 68, 540.
 Promoter for degrees, 308.
 Promotion of Graduate, 20, 308.
 Student, 81.
Provectiones, 279.
 Public Health, foundation of Chair of, 163.
 Public house licenses, 53.
 Puffendorf, 508, 509.
 Purdie, James, Rector of Grammar School, 260.
 Puritans, The, 25.
 Purves, John, 542.
 Quadrangles. *See* College of Glasgow.
 Quaestor of the University, 54, 87.
 Queen Alexandra, 504, 505, 592, 593, 594.
 Victoria, 61, 160, 288, 348, 535.
 Quintilian, 81.
 Quhytlaw, David, advocate, 13, 14.
 Rabelais, 91, 426, 450, 452, 458, 466, 468, 475, 548.
 Rae, The Rt. Hon. Sir David, 221.
 Rainy, Dr. Harry, Lecturer and later Professor of Medicine. *See* University.
 as Vice-rector, 333.
 Rait, R. S., Professor of Scottish History. *See* University.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, Professor of English Literature. *See* University.
 Ramodon, Gabriel, 370.
 Ramsay, Allan, 436.
 George G., Professor of Humanity. *See* University.
 John, of Ochtertyre, 378, 393, 454, 456.
 William, Professor of Humanity. *See* University.
 Sir William, 256.
 Ramus, 450.
 Randolph, Charles, 598.
 Rankine, Robert B., W.S., 538.
 W. J. Macquorn, Professor of Civil Engineering. *See* University.
 Rashdall, Canon, 152, 285, 317, 323, 424, 428, 452, 474, 475.
 Ray, John, 40.
 Reader=Lecturer, 21.
 Reading-Room, the, 165-166, 273.
 Rector. *See* University of Glasgow.

Rectors. *See* University of Glasgow.

- Reddie, James, 222.
Redgaunlet, 325, 371, 424, 459.
 Regenting system, 19, 20, 111, 506.
 Regents, 10, 11, 12, 34, 171, 371, 452, 454, 458, 475, 549.
 under the *Nova Erectio*, 64.
 See University.
 Registrar of the General Council, 54, 55, 345.
 Regius Professors, 66, 67, 540.
 Reid, H. M. B., Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
 J. S., Professor of Civil and Ecclesiastical History. *See* University.
 John A., 505.
 Robert, "Senex," 180, 437, 439, 446, 467, 495, 560, 589.
 Thomas, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
 his Account of the University, 81.
 Thomas, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, 243.
 Reland, Adrian, 22.
 Rennie, James, 519.
 Renwick, Robert, 421, 430.
 Residential system, 19, 48, 193, 451-469, 544, 550, 573.
 Reston, Lord, 221.
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 358.
 Richardson, William, Professor of Humanity. *See* University.
 William, sub-librarian, 165.
 Ritchie, James, of Busbie, 393.
 Roads, Scottish, 369, 396, 469.
Rob Roy, 416, 525, 529.
 Robertson, James, Professor, 599.
 See University.
 Robertson, George, 470.
 William, M.A., 326, 327, 490.
 Robison, John, Lecturer on Chemistry, 112, 117, 186, 187, 221.
 Robson, George, 313.
 "Rockin," 536.
 Rodger, Alexander, local poet, 263.
 William, antiquary, 57.
 Rogers, H. D., Professor of Natural History. *See* University.
 Ross, Andrew, Professor of Humanity. *See* University.
 Arthur, Archbishop of Glasgow, 487.
 George, Master of Ross, later Lord Ross of Hawkhead, 321.
 John M., 571, 580.
 Rosslyn, Earl of, 220.
 Rottenrow, The. *See* Glasgow, Streets.

- Row, John, 22, 27, 30, 430, 431, 432.
 Roy, James, minister of Prestonpans, 380, 553.
 Sir William, 553.
 Russell, James B., M.D., 77, 78, 132, 338, 538.
 Lord John, 326, 532, 537.

 St. Andrews, 14, 17, 23, 24, 37, 75, 76.
 St. Mary's College, 70, 76.
 See Universities.
 Ste. Barbe, College of, 450.
 St. Nicholas, Feast of, 303, 305.
 St. Thomas the Martyr, Chapel of, 304.
 Salary, payment of Professors by, 69.
 Saltmarket. *See* Glasgow, Streets.
 Sampson, Dominie, 460.
 Sandford, Sir Daniel K., Professor of Greek. *See* University.
 Rev. John, 561.
 Lord, 51.
 Say, Jean Baptiste, 103, 266.
 Schaw, John, of Greenock, 370.
 School = Lecture room, 15, 22.
 School system, Scottish, 210, 279, 462, 539, 562, 564, 579, 582.
 Science, Faculty of, 120, 306.
 Scott, Sir George Gilbert, 587.
 Michael, 590.
 Sir Walter, 178, 325, 330, 331, 333, 347, 369, 371, 416, 417, 424, 442, 459, 481, 525, 529, 538.
 Epigram on, 330.
 Glasgow ancestors, 44, 332.
 Letters, 538.
 My Aunt Margarel's Mirror, 332.
 Rectorial candidate, 330.
 Thesis, *De Cadaveribus*, 178.
 Visit to Glasgow, 416.
 Walter, of Harden, 552.
 W. R., Professor of Political Economy. *See* University.
 Scotus, Duns, 24.
 Seal of the University, 90, 95, 96.
 Selkirk, Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, afterwards Earl of, 99, 365, 518, 552.
 Sellar, William Y., later Professor at Edinburgh, 210.
 William, 553.
 Sempill, Robert, 370.
 Senate, Senatus Academicus, The, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 154, 298, 300, 312, 313, 354, 355, 505, 540, 592.
 Clerk of, 54, 74, 298, 307, 308, 345.
 functions, 299.

 Senate—*continued*.
 its composition, 63, 66.
 Room, 212, 297.
 Service, John, D.D., 571.
 Session = term, 300, 471.
 no summer, 446.
 Session Papers, 67, 230, 320, 322, 396.
 Sewster, Robina, 29.
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, 93, 339.
 Shairp, John C., later Principal of St. Andrews, 459, 566, 567, 568, 570.
 Sharpe, Patrick, Principal. *See* University.
 Shrove Tuesday, 487.
 Sibbald, Dr. George, of Gibleston, 36, 456.
 Robert, Sir, 36, 173.
 Sighthill Cemetery. *See* Glasgow.
 Simond, Louis, 349.
 Simple Theme (in Logic Class), 155.
 Simson, John, Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
 Matthew, minister of Pencaitland, 555.
 Robert, Professor of Mathematics. *See* University.
 Sinclair, George, Regent. *See* University.
 John, ninth Lord, 34, 363, 364.
 Sir John, 390, 394, 396.
 Skene, George, Professor of Law. *See* University.
 James, of Rubislaw, 231, 233.
 William F., 233.
 Slezer. *See* Maps and Plans.
 Smeton, Thomas, Principal. *See* University.
 Smith, Adam, Professor of Moral Philosophy. *See* University.
 Alexander, 538, 572.
 Archibald, of Jordanhill, 92, 192, 212, 332, 530.
 James, of Jordanhill, 467, 530.
 James, D.D., 345.
 John, 490.
 Smoking, 234, 480-484.
 Smollett, Tobias, 22, 173, 262, 276, 466.
 Snell Exhibition, 12, 92, 118, 206, 210, 339, 561, 580, 581.
 John, 12, 118.
 Snowballing, 495, 502.
 Societies :
 College :
 See also Clubs.
 Academic, 518, 519.
 Anticappadocian, 512.
 Association for promoting the religious principles of the Reformation, 520.

Societies—*continued*.College—*continued*.

- Athenaeum Debating, 519, 520.
- Celtic, 521.
- Chemical, 188.
- College Club, 52, 520.
- Conservative, *infra* Peel.
- Debating, 257, 512.
- Dialectic, 518.
- Discursive, 519.
- Eclectic, 518.
- Eleutherian, 512.
- Elocution, 79, 519, 520.
- Ethic Class Debating, 519, 520.
- Free Church Students, 521.
- General Society, 517.
- Historical and Critical, 519.
- Law Debating, 231, 520.
- Liberal Association, 521, 522.
- Literary, 183, 190, 379, 516, 518.
- Literary and Philosophical, 77, 78, 520.
- Logic Class Debating, 519, 520.
- Medico-Chirurgical, 520.
- Missionary, 520.
- Ossianic, 521.
- Parliament of Oceana, 517.
- Peel Club, later Conservative Club, 335, 521, 522, 523.
- Temperance, 521, 534.
- Total Abstinence, 521.
- Triumpharian or Trinampherian, later Sophocardian, 512.
- University Forum, 519.
- Zetetic, 520.

Other Societies :

- Glasgow Legal and Speculative, 448.
- Humane Society, 396.

Somerville, Rev. Thomas, 196, 299, 372, 453, 454, 462.

Sorbonne, The, 23.

Sports and Pastimes :

See Games and Amusements.

- Archery, 253, 425, 429, 430, 431, 432, 434, 441, 536.
- Boxing, 225, 226.
- Bullbaiting, 439.
- Cycling, 448.
- Dancing, 299, 394, 439, 550, 553.
- Fencing, 226, 394, 429, 439, 558.
- Fishing, 434.
- Hawking, 430, 431, 434.
- Horse racing, 431.
- Hunting, 299, 430, 431, 434, 480, 550.
- Prohibition against, 299.
- Riding, 394, 434, 447.

Sports and Pastimes—*continued*.

- Rowing, 447.
- Shooting, 434, 480, 555.
- Skating, 439.
- Sparring, 558.
- Swimming, 428, 429, 447.
- Theatre, 299, 479, 480.
- Tumblers, 479, 480.
- Walking, 448, 480, 505.
- Wrestling, 429.
- Spottiswood, James, Bishop, 26, 27.
- John, Archbishop, 15.
- John, Superintendent, 26.
- Squibs, 93, 94, 334, 335, 339, 340, 341.
- Stadium philosophicum* = curriculum, 21.
- Stahl, G. E., 186.
- Stanley, Lord, 333, 344, 345.
- Stark, William, architect, 347.
- Stayley, George, comedian, 299.
- Stevenson, Alexander, M.D., Professor of Medicine. *See* University.
- James, of Largs, 356.
- William B., Professor of Oriental Languages. *See* University.
- Stewart, Alexander Bannatyne, 354, 467.
- Dugald, 393, 395, 557.
- Matthew, Professor at Edinburgh, 196, 314, 516, 554.
- Sir Michael Shaw, 331.
- William, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism. *See* University.
- William, Prebendary of Killearn, 407.
- Stewarts of Minto, 41.
- Stintmasters, 309-312, 461, 541.
- Stirling, 28.
- Chapel Royal, 13.
- Stirling, James, mathematician, 276.
- John, Principal. *See* University.
- John, of Tullichewan, 259.
- Stobcross. *See* Glasgow.
- Story, Robert H., D.D., Principal. *See* University.
- Strang, John, Principal. *See* University.
- John, LL.D., 460, 517.
- Strong, David, D.D., 520.
- Stuart, Charles, later Lord Rothesay, 222.
- Students :
- addressed in the vocative, 70, 125.
- Baccalaureat = third year, 21.
- Bajan or Bejan = first year, 21.
- Blind, 503, 548.
- Class enrolment, 54, 278.
- Class ticket, 278.
- Common table. *See* College of Glasgow.

Students—*continued*.

- Corporal punishment, 428, 458, 480, 484, 489, 546.
- cost of board, 458, 460, 563.
- diet, 454-456.
- discipline. *See* University.
- disturbances, 187, 382, 484, 485, 487, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 597.
- Dramatic performances, 365, 448, 542, 554.
- dress. *See* Academic Dress.
- early age of matriculation, 285.
- early rising, 406, 548, 549.
- elderly, 244.
- English, 220, 548, 549.
- expulsion of, 186, 300, 486, 490.
- finer, 427, 557.
- Foreign, 137, 185, 221.
- holidays, 461, 462.
- imprisonment, 300, 382, 488.
- Irish, 477, 490.
- journeys, 469.
- Library ticket, 276, 278.
- life, 544-582.
- Magistrand=fourth year, 22.
- manners, 450.
- matriculated, 278, 345, 541, 577.
- Matriculation. *See s.v.*
- numbers, 97.
- Periodicals. *See* Periodicals.
- privilege of noblemen, 545.
- Semi or Semi-baccalaureat=second year, 21.
- social intercourse, 578, 580.
- Societies. *See* Societies.
- Torch-light processions, 503, 597.
- Trials of, 187, 326, 485, 490, 494, 498, 517.
- Tutorial instruction, 22, 506.
- Studium generale*, 8, 9, 10, 451.
- Sunday observance, 253, 394, 549.
- Surgery, Professor of, 66, 68, 158, 238, 478, 536.
- Suttie, Sir James Grant, 222.
- Swinton, Archibald Campbell, later Professor at Edinburgh, 331, 332.
- Sir John, of Swinton, 332.
- Sydney, Royal College of*, 7, 49, 53, 133.
- Synopsis Metaphysicae*, 118.
- Tait, A. C., later Archbishop, 92, 202, 204, 258, 332, 459, 465.
- Taylor, Alexander (Sandy), 163.
- Charles J., 210, 289.
- William, D.D., Principal. *See* University.

- Teacher, John H., Professor of Pathology. *See* University.
- Teinds of archbishopric, 66, 172, 214.
- Tennent, John, 528.
- Tennyson, Alfred Lord, 204, 333, 538, 571.
- Thackeray, William M., 206, 467.
- Theology, 14.
- See also* Divinity.
- Thirteen, The, 63, 64, 65, 66, 293.
- Thistle, The Scots, 96, 97.
- Thom, William, minister of Govan, 53, 99, 144, 187, 371, 378, 409, 459, 489, 518, 554.
- Thomson, Allen, Professor of Anatomy. *See* University.
- James, Professor of Mathematics. *See* University.
- James, Professor of Engineering, Belfast, 136.
- John, F.R.S., Professor at Edinburgh, 247.
- John Millar, F.R.S., 93, 180, 247.
- R. D., M.D., 405.
- Thomas, Professor of Chemistry. *See* University.
- Thomas, Deputy Clerk Register, 556, 595.
- William, Professor of Medicine. *See* University.
- William Hepworth, Professor at Cambridge, 206.
- William, later Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy. *See* University.
- Togati*. *See* Gown Students.
- Tolbooth. *See* Glasgow.
- Torchlight processions, 503-505, 597-598.
- Townshend, Charles, 395.
- Town's Hospital. *See* Glasgow.
- Traill, Robert, Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
- Tran, John, Regent. *See* University.
- Travelling, slow :
 - by land, 393, 396, 469, 471.
 - sea, 470.
- Trendelenburg, Adolf, Professor at Berlin, 137.
- Friedrich, 137, 158, 459, 505.
- Trials. *See* Students.
- Tronchon, physician to the King of France, 221.
- Tupper, Martin F., 538.
- Turnbull, William, Bishop of Glasgow, 10, 88, 90, 94, 595.

Turner, Sir James, 370, 547.
 Tutorial system, 22, 506.
 Tytler, A. F., Lord Woodhouselee, 227.

Ullswater, Lord, 226.
 Union Railway Company, 413.
 Union, Treaty of, opposed by City of Glasgow, 506.
 supported by University, 172.

University :
 meaning of term, 8, 9, 10, 364, 451.
 Professors', 9.
 Students', 9.

University of Glasgow. *See also* Class-rooms; College of Glasgow; *Comitia*; Faculty; Matriculation; Museums; Nations; Students.
 Account of by Professor Thomas Reid, 81, 396.
 Buildings, 14-17, 27-37, 346, 421, 587-599.
Calendar, 158, 299, 300.
 Chapel, 281, 409, 411, 598.
 Chancellor, 42, 64, 171, 319, 345.
 Bishop of Glasgow to be, 9.
 Chancellors, Archbishop Lindsay, 171.
 Dukes of Montrose, 42.
 Class enrolment. *See* Students.
 College. *See s.v.*
Comitia. *See s.v.*
 Commemoration. *See s.v.*
 Constitution, 9, 17-19, 63-69, 79, 273, 277, 283, 293, 345, 540, 577.
 Court, 69, 159, 203, 293, 345, 354, 355, 356, 540, 592.
 Curriculum. *See s.v.*
 Debating Societies. *See s.v.* Societies.
 Emoluments of Professors, 68, 197, 229, 279.
 Endowments, 7, 10-14, 23, 24.
 Faculty. *See s.v.*
 Foundation, 9, 594.
 General Council, 49, 54, 55, 236, 247, 278, 293, 294, 345-347, 540, 586.
 Clerk of, 345.
 Registrar, 54, 345.
 Graduates. *See s.v.*
 Lecturers :
 Brandram, Henry, 79.
 Brown, Thomas, M.D., 249.
 Cleghorn, Dr. Robert, 188, 190, 191, 192, 208, 254, 255, 259, 413.
 Everett, J. D., 143.
 Gordon, Dr. John, 173.
 Hope, Thomas C., 190, 255.
 Irvine, William, M.D., 187-189.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*

Lecturers—*continued.*
 Mackenzie, William, M.D., 180, 242, 243.
 Macnab, Henry, 79.
 Paisley, Dr. John, 173.
 Reid, Thomas, M.D., 243.
 Robison, John, 112, 117, 186, 187, 190, 221.

Library. *See s.v.*
 Mace. *See s.v.*
 Matriculation. *See s.v.*
 Motto, 90, 301.
 Muniment Room, 33, 259, 586.
 Museum. *See s.v.*
Nova Erectio. *See s.v.*
 Press, 81, 108, 110.
 Principal. *See s.v.*
 Principals :
 Baillie, Robert, 22, 30-35, 44, 45, 118, 171, 363, 369, 412.
 Barclay, Thomas, D.D., 142, 157, 292-298, 345, 365, 376, 483, 587, 594, 595.
 Boyd, Robert, 15, 18, 19, 27, 30, 63, 362, 363, 369, 547, 592.
 Caird, John, D.D., 70, 73, 78, 102, 142, 157, 161, 295, 342, 356, 367, 376, 501, 587, 598.
 Cameron, John, 27, 154.
 Campbell, Neil, 42, 284, 364, 365, 513.
 Dunlop, William, 412, 488.
 Fall, James, 35-37, 58, 248, 284.
 Gillespie, Patrick, 31, 35, 37, 192, 363, 364, 368, 369.
 Leechman, William, 65, 72, 327, 365, 366, 367, 368, 377-379, 381, 382, 387, 411, 514, 515, 516, 551.
 Macfarlan, Duncan, D.D., 61, 63, 72, 169, 203, 204, 284-291, 292, 294, 297, 414, 417, 418, 459, 557.
 Major, John, 11, 12, 13, 16, 23, 24, 25, 125, 316, 450, 452, 453.
 Melville, Andrew, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 86, 475, 484, 485, 486, 547, 592.
 Sharpe, Patrick, 452.
 Smeton, Thomas, 26.
 Stirling, John, 172, 214, 216, 247, 248, 284, 327, 364, 376, 382, 409, 457, 511, 512, 513.
 Story, Robert H., D.D., 268, 295, 563, 599.
 Strang, John, 27, 29, 30, 31, 37, 103, 109, 134, 171, 192, 408, 414, 546, 547.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*

Principals—*continued.*

Taylor, William, 29, 116, 208, 286, 288, 403.

Wright, Edward, 61, 487.

Privileges, 53.

Professorial system, 22, 86, 506.

Professors. *See s.v.*

Professors :

Anderson, John, 56, 65, 83, 99, 108, 112-119, 257, 327, 328, 366, 379-393, 396, 398, 399, 413, 459, 557.
"Compend," 56, 116, 117.

"Institutes of Physics," 56, 117.

Litigation, 65, 116, 384.

Will, 116, 385.

Anderson, Thomas, 256, 376, 587.
William, 216.

Arnott, G. A. Walker, 168.

Arthur, Archibald, 105, 189, 516, 531.

Badham, Charles, 292, 332.

Baillie, Robert. *See* Principals.

Balfour, J. H., 252.

Barr, Archibald, 143.

Berry, Robert, 376, 587.

Black, Joseph, 112, 113, 117, 175, 176, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 241, 254, 255, 314, 315, 380.

Blackburn, Hugh, 79, 89, 95, 100, 108, 195-197, 289, 294, 326, 375, 376, 478, 497, 587.

Brisbane, Thomas, 172, 173, 174, 248.

Buchanan, Andrew, 69, 160, 161, 162, 291, 309, 571, 587.

George, 274, 462, 478.

Robert, 72, 106, 125, 153-157, 212, 279, 289, 307, 346, 448, 534, 535, 542, 568, 570, 579.

Burnet, Gilbert, 369, 370, 434, 487, 548.

Burns, John, 204, 536.

Caird, Edward, 376, 542, 572, 587.
John. *See* Principals.

Cameron, Sir Hector C., 158, 159, 505.

Carmichael, Gerschom, 22, 320, 397, 490, 491, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515.

Cheape, Douglas, 229.

Clow, James, 84, 150, 329, 372, 373, 517.

Couper, James, 263, 266.

William, 145, 146, 147, 267, 492, 493.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*

Professors—*continued.*

Cowan, John B., 162, 238, 587.

Robert, 238, 239, 248.

Craigie, Thomas, 144, 372.

Crosse, William, 219-220, 396.

Cullen, William, M.D., 173, 175, 181-183, 221, 247, 554.

Davidson, Robert, 227-229, 230, 520, 535.

Dick, Robert, 22, 111, 112, 113, 117, 166, 216, 260, 389, 506, 509, 516.

Dickson, Alexander, 587.

David, 171.

W. P., 353, 531, 587.

Dunlop, Alexander, 22, 197, 220, 321, 322, 326, 377, 471, 491, 506, 510.

Easton, John A., 236-238.

Ferguson, John, 121, 146, 147, 183, 186, 334, 357, 448, 462, 505, 542, 581.

Findlay, Robert, 387, 460.

Fleming, William, 103-107, 113, 134, 135, 144, 202, 203, 279, 289, 306, 307, 516, 531, 579.

Forbes, William, 215-219.

Freer, Robert, 413.

Gairdner, Sir William T., 119, 149, 166, 167, 297, 375, 587.

Gibb, Gavin, 331, 414.

Gordon, Lewis D. B., C.E., 247.

Grant, Robert, 271, 272, 587.

Gray, George, 74, 413.

Gregory, J. W., 148.

Hamilton, Robert, 174, 175, 176, 247, 552.

Thomas, 8, 176, 188, 247, 382, 552.

William, 7, 8, 176, 177, 245, 247, 249, 259, 397, 413.

Hill, Alexander, 70-72, 289.

Hutcheson, Francis, 81, 96, 106, 118, 144, 377, 398, 489, 490, 508, 511, 513, 514, 515, 516, 518.

Jack, William, 572.

Jackson, Thomas T., 75-77, 106, 161, 289, 376, 587.

Jardine, George, 81, 84, 126, 150, 151, 155, 156, 189, 206, 255, 328, 329, 373, 374, 413, 459, 526, 527, 556, 561.

Jebb, Richard C., 69, 197, 204.

Jeffray, James, 162, 177, 178, 180, 238, 243, 244, 245, 249, 250, 358, 398, 399, 527.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*Professors—*continued.*

- Johnstoun, John, 172, 174, 175, 214.
 Jones, Sir Henry, 144.
 Kelvin, Lord. *See* Thomson, William.
 Kirkwood, Anderson, 235-236, 246, 501.
 Lawrie, James A., 158.
 Leechman, William. *See* Principals.
 Leishman, William, 587.
 Lindsay, Hercules, 218-221, 459, 516.
 Lister, Joseph, later Lord Lister, 137, 158-160, 257.
 Loudoun, John, 22, 326, 506.
 Lushington, E. L., 72, 85, 197-206, 212, 279, 280, 289, 376, 529, 576, 579, 581, 587, 595.
 Marshall, John, 248.
 Mayne, Robert, 97, 109, 119, 170, 171, 172, 413.
 Meikleham, William, 263, 267, 385, 413, 520, 526.
 Millar, James, 195, 196, 209, 247, 563.
 John, 220, 221-226, 227, 228, 229, 233, 247, 314, 382, 397, 398, 401, 459, 466, 524, 556, 557, 558.
 Richard, 238.
 Moor, James, 98, 197, 200, 301, 382, 417, 509, 516.
 Morthland, Charles, 22, 214, 326, 377, 552.
 Muirhead, George, 244, 389, 459.
 Lockhart, 65, 66, 145.
 Murray, Gilbert, 197.
 Mylne, James, 81, 103, 105, 106, 113, 166, 247, 331, 374, 401-404, 442, 520, 526.
 Macfarlane, John, M.D., 167, 375.
 MacGill, Stevenson, 412, 414, 532.
 Mackendrick, J. G., 162.
 Macleod, Sir George H. B., 587.
 Hugh, 413.
 Maconochie, Allan A., 230, 231, 520.
 Nichol, John, 107, 145, 147, 155, 246, 264, 267, 268, 270, 271, 289, 337, 338, 353, 465, 521, 538, 542, 569-573, 578, 587.
 John P., 72, 107, 138, 147, 264, 266-271, 537, 538, 570.
 Pagan, John M., 167-168.
 Rainy, Harry, M.D., 160, 169, 239-240, 242, 285, 333, 440, 477, 587.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*Professors—*continued.*

- Rait, R. S., 10.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 417.
 Ramsay, George G., 3, 59, 376, 587.
 William, 72, 84, 85, 164, 202, 204, 209-212, 279, 280, 289, 350, 351, 459, 526, 568, 579.
 Rankine, W. J. Macquorn, 100, 131, 141-143, 179, 247, 289, 587.
 Reid, H. M. B., 27, 30.
 J. S., 113, 375.
 Thomas, 42, 63, 81, 103, 105, 113, 184, 186, 187, 220, 314, 390, 395, 397, 398, 412, 413, 414, 417, 458, 466, 472, 516, 550, 556.
 Richardson, William, 169, 189, 301, 366, 381, 399, 400, 403, 516, 524, 531, 555, 558.
 Robertson, James, 587, 599.
 Rogers, H. D., 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 272, 376.
 Ross, Andrew, 321, 322, 326, 376.
 Sandford, Sir Daniel K., 85, 197, 198, 200, 202, 204, 205, 374, 464, 520, 568.
 Scott, W. R., 144, 490, 511, 515.
 Simson, John, 326, 376, 377, 510, 512, 513, 515.
 Robert, 98, 314, 326, 365, 376, 394, 412, 509, 516, 517.
 Skene, George, 231-234, 235, 289.
 Smith, Adam, 68, 103, 114, 144, 314, 327, 328, 329, 393, 394, 395, 398, 417, 439, 463, 516, 556.
 Stevenson, Alexander, 190.
 William B., 72.
 Stewart, William, 136, 312, 505.
 Teacher, John H., 358.
 Thomson, Allen, 137, 159, 180, 183, 245-247, 294, 353, 358, 376, 397, 459, 497, 498, 502, 504, 587, 592, 594.
 James, 72, 119, 138, 141, 195.
 Thomas, 112, 175, 182, 183, 186, 254-256, 265.
 William, M. D., 105, 182, 247, 375.
 William, later Lord Kelvin, 54, 60, 78, 100, 108, 113, 119-140, 141, 164, 196, 201, 257, 263, 264, 267, 272, 285, 289, 376, 477, 479, 496, 498, 499, 536, 587.
 Traill, Robert, 557.
 Veitch, John, 97, 156, 376, 509, 587.
 Walker, Josiah, 164, 209, 413, 526.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*

Professors—*continued.*

- Weir, Duncan H., 74, 106, 289, 298, 345, 376, 501, 505, 587.
- Wight, William, 223, 412.
- Williamson, James, 413, 552.
- Wilson, Alexander, 184, 262, 263, 351.
- Patrick, 262, 263.
- Young, John, Divinity, 33, 35.
- John, M.D., 147, 148, 149, 352, 353, 356, 587.
- John, Greek, 152, 197, 205, 206, 207, 413, 417, 531, 556, 561.

Property, administration of, 65, 67.

Quaestor, 54, 87.

Rector, 9, 11, 12, 23, 65, 203, 274, 280, 282, 316-335.

duties, 64, 65.

election of, 274, 282, 316, 317, 325-345, 541.

installation of, 61, 64.

Rector's Court, The, 186, 298, 489, 517, 518.

Rectors :

- Alison, Sheriff, 332, 343.
- Argyll, Duke of, 333, 576.
- Beaconsfield, Lord, 342.
- Bell, John, 102.
- Bogle, George, 551.
- Boyle, David, 190, 221, 344.
- Breadalbane, Lord, 522.
- Bright, John, 342.
- Brisbane, Dr., 61.
- Brougham, Lord, 313, 316, 330, 522, 524.
- Burke, Edmund, 327, 329, 557.
- Cadzow, David of, 12, 318.
- Campbell, Archibald, of Blythswood 328.
- Ilay, Lord President, 344, 518.
- Thomas, poet, 330, 331, 333, 340, 528.

Cockburn, Henry, 103, 332, 339.

Colquhoun, Archibald Campbell, of Killermont, 403.

Eglinton, Lord, 332, 333.

Elgin, Lord, 340.

Elphinstone, William, 23.

Ferguson, Sir Adam, of Kilkerran, 327.

Finlay, Kirkman, M.P., 325.

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., 344.

Graham, Sir James, 71.

Hamilton, Lord Archibald, 328.

James, of Aikenhead, 321.

University of Glasgow—*continued.*

Rectors—*continued.*

- Inglis, Right Hon. John, 344.
- Jeffrey, Francis, 326, 340, 522.
- Lansdowne, Lord, 532.
- Lushington, E. L., 201.
- Lynedoch, Lord, 524.
- Lytton, Sir Edward Bulwer, 333, 340, 538.
- Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord, 332, 333.
- Mackintosh, Sir James, 330, 522.
- Maule, Hon. Fox, 523.
- Maxwell, Sir John, of Nether Pollok, 284, 319, 491.
- Mure, Colonel William, of Caldwell, 332.
- Palmerston, Viscount, 342, 343, 344.
- Peel, Sir Robert, 202, 312, 335, 522, 532.
- Ross, George, Master of Ross, 321.
- Russell, Lord John, 326, 532, 537.
- Selkirk, Earl of, 518.
- Smith, Adam, 327.
- Stanley, Lord, 344.

Regenting system. *See s.v.*

Regents. *See s.v.*

Regents :

- Blackburn, Peter, 87.
- Blair, Robert, 19, 369, 429, 430, 545, 546.
- William, 29, 61.
- Boyd, John, 488.
- Burnet, Andrew, 35.
- Carmichael, Gerschom.
- Dalrymple, James (Viscount Stair), 118.
- Dick, Robert, 111.
- Doby, John, 421.
- Elphinstone, William, 23.
- Law, John, 31, 260, 413, 471.
- Loudoun, John, 326.
- Lyndsay, James, 12.
- Melville, James, 25, 86, 87, 226, 250, 425, 426, 428, 429, 439, 475, 485.
- Nicholson, Thomas, 487.
- Sinclair, George, 35.
- Tran, John, 283, 284, 548.

Residential system. *See s.v.*

Session, 300, 446, 471.

Societies. *See s.v.*

Staff, 466.

Students. *See s.v.*

Tutorial system, 22, 506.

University of Glasgow—*continued*.

Visitation of the University :

- in 1642, 171.
- in 1664, 213.
- in 1695, 78.
- in 1717, 319.
- in 1727, 324, 325, 381.

Visitors of the University, 65, 66, 475.

Universities :

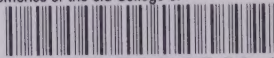
- Aberdeen, 17, 26, 92, 292, 309, 323, 397, 432, 457, 458, 466, 475.
- American, 21, 152.
- Berlin, 137.
- Bologna, 9, 94, 257, 317, 474.
- Cambridge, 10, 21, 23, 24, 25, 90, 92, 119, 127, 195, 202, 206, 209, 210, 221, 231, 241, 276, 285, 308, 319, 324, 398, 463, 465, 474, 478, 479, 507, 548, 567.
- Dublin, 319.
- Edinburgh, 22, 27, 70, 71, 87, 92, 158, 166, 182, 184, 185, 186, 196, 220, 231, 236, 247, 249, 255, 260, 272, 293, 305, 308, 309, 315, 331, 332, 396, 427, 457, 465, 480, 484, 486, 488, 495, 507, 512, 513, 516, 523, 526, 539, 540, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 557, 580.
- Leipzig, 137.
- Leyden, 22, 182, 186, 220.
- Orleans, 468.
- Oxford, 1, 9, 10, 16, 20, 51, 85, 89, 90, 92, 111, 164, 184, 207, 208, 221, 285, 308, 324, 408, 451, 463, 465, 475, 479, 480, 489, 521, 538, 558, 562, 567, 572, 573, 575, 579, 581, 582.
- Paris, 9, 23, 24, 25, 217, 240, 311, 317, 450, 452, 458, 475, 480, 484.
- Poitiers, 25, 91.
- St. Andrews, 9, 17, 20, 25, 26, 30, 55, 56, 86, 87, 92, 196, 255, 273, 309, 319, 402, 427, 431, 434, 452, 475, 477, 487, 507, 567, 577.
- Blackstone at, 86, 92.
- Faculty of Arts, 86.
- Residence of students at, 451.
- St. Leonard's College, 429, 431.
- St. Mary's College, 70, 76.
- Toulouse, 468.
- Wilna, 209.
- Commission of 1647, 87.
- 1690, 305.
- 1695, 475.
- 1717, 319.
- 1727, 283, 320, 322, 327.
- 1825, 180.

University of Glasgow—*continued*.Commission of—*continued*.

- 1828, 145.
- 1830, 151, 258.
- 1858, 61, 69, 79, 143, 148, 277, 283, 293, 299, 300, 312, 316, 318, 320, 324, 325, 345, 346, 352, 354, 466, 540, 577, 586.
- 1876, 69.
- 1877, 352, 354.
- 1889, 69, 299, 300, 325, 354, 355.
- Ure, Andrew, M.D., Lecturer in Anderson's Institution, 265.
- Ursin, Catechism of, 549.
- Vambery, Arminius, 152.
- Van Espen, 13.
- Veitch, John, Professor of Logic. *See* University.
- William, of Elliock, 561.
- Verdant Green*, 98.
- Vertue, Charles, 580, 581.
- Vice-Chancellor, 171, 308, 322.
- Rector, 64, 282, 331, 333.
- appointment, 64.
- Vinnius, 13.
- Violante, Madame, 551.
- Vocabulary of Philosophy*, A, 106.
- Voet, 13.
- Waddell, Peter H., 535.
- Wade, Rev. W. M., 261, 438.
- Walker, Josiah, Professor of Humanity.
- See* University.
- William, 427.
- Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie, 581.
- Robert, of Kelly, 467.
- Walton, Rev. William, 241-243.
- Watson, Sir James, 162.
- John Gibson, 505.
- William West, 156.
- Watt, James, 112, 114, 117, 261, 264, 380, 388, 389, 410.
- room, 110, 112, 132, 133, 135.
- statue of, 112.
- Webster, Rev. James, 510.
- Wedderburn, Alexander, Lord Chancellor, 220.
- David, 430, 432, 433.
- Weir, Archibald, of Greenock, 501.
- Duncan, of Invervegan, 501.
- Duncan, H., D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages. *See* University.
- Wemyss,—“Wiems,”—Captain, 380.
- Rev. David, 420.
- Wesley, John, 173, 476.

- White, James, optician and instrument maker, 136.
 John, M.D., 182.
 Whitelaw. *See* Quhytlaw.
 Wight, William, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History. *See* University.
 Wilkie, Robert, Vice-Chancellor, 171.
 Rev. William, 362.
 William III., 36, 64, 89, 90, 214.
 Williams, Benjamin, M.P., 572.
 Daniel, 29.
 Williamson, George, 388.
 James, Professor of Mathematics. *See* University.
 Willoughby, Lord, 482.
 Wilson, Alexander, M.D., Professor of Astronomy. *See* University.
 John, "Christopher North," 169, 194, 205, 208, 226, 287, 440, 443, 459, 472, 558, 559, 571.
 John, 518.
 Michael, benefactor, 100, 102.
 Patrick, F.R.S., Professor of Astronomy. *See* University.
 Windham, William, M.P., 222, 379, 397, 459.
 Wingfield, Richard, later Lord Powerscourt, 222.
 Wishart, George, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, 512.
 William, 512, 513.
 Principal, of Edinburgh, 512.
 Witherspoon, Rev. John, 410.
 Wodrow, Rev. James, D.D., 144, 220, 284, 327, 377, 379, 510.
 Wodrow, Robert, 16, 26, 63, 285, 320, 321, 322, 326, 362, 363, 369, 486, 487, 488, 510, 512, 513.
 Wollebius, his Catechism, 549.
 Wood, Sir Andrew, 553.
 Anthony, 473.
 Woodburn, David, 186, 187, 327, 517, 578.
 Sir John, 578, 581.
 Wooden houses, 43, 46.
 Woodforde, Rev. James, 463.
 Woodstock, 481.
 Wordsworth, William, poet, 537, 558, 568.
 "Wormwood, Doctor" (Dr. Cleghorn), 192.
 Wright, Edward, Principal. *See* University.
 P. A. Henderson, 579, 580, 581.
 York, Duke of, 61.
 Young, John, Professor of Divinity. *See* University.
 John, M.D., Professor of Natural History. *See* University.
 John, LL.D., F.G.S., 149.
 John, Professor of Greek. *See* University.
 John, merchant, 422.
 Professor, Belfast, 103.
 Zeiller, Martin, 40.
 Zeluco, 376, 552.
 Zetetic Society, 520.
 Zoology building, 159.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE
LF1081 .M8 010101 000
Murray, David,
Memories of the old College of



0 1114 0107386 6

Date Due

DEC 16 '76

41465

LF
1081
M8

